

THE FAMOUS HISTORIE OF THE INDIES:

Declaring the adventures of
the SPANIARDS, which haue conque-
red these Countries, with varietie of Relations
*of the Religions, Lawes, Gouvernements, Manners,
Ceremonies, Customes, Rites, Warres,
and Funerals of that People.*

Comprised into sundry Decads.

Set forth first by Mr Hackluyt, and now pub-
lished by L. M. Gent.

The second Edition.



LONDON:

Printed for Michael Sparke dwelling at the signe
of the blue Bible in Green-Arbor, 1628.

REPRODUCED FROM THE COPY IN THE

HENRY E. HUNTINGTON LIBRARY

FOR REFERENCE ONLY. NOT FOR REPRODUCTION

To the Reader.



Hoso committe themselues vn-
to the huge, and mayne *Ocean*, in
a small vessell, may sooner ex-
pect to be swallowed in that va-
stity of waters, through the rage
and furie of the Sea, then hope
to gaine the desired, and inten-
ded haven. And seeing my selfe
may well bee compared to that
small vessell, being but a litle boate, and no barke of any
burthen, to sayle the tempestuous Seas, and spacious *O-*
cean of this *History*: I will therefore (like the vnskilfull
Nauigators of former ages) rather coast it along the
shoares, then spreade my sayles vnto the enuious windes
in a dangerous Sea, through any arrogant presumption
of mine owne strength, hoping therby, to gaine the more
securitie, when (still within the viewe of lande) I may
safely put into euery harbour, and so, auoide the innu-
merable perilles, which might otherwise insue. For this
History comprehendeth a large, and copious discourse,
full of all variety, extending it selfe in that exceeding
length, that I might sooner weary, and loose my selfe in
the narration, then giue full satisfaction to the Reader.
Yet, that I may yeelede them due content, I purpose to
giue some small tast of the contents of the whole, and for
the rest, referre them to the body, and substance of the
booke, whereof this small *Epitomy*, may iustly bee ter-
med but the shaddowe. You shall therefore vnderstande,
that this worke of the Decades (written by *Peter Martyr*
a *Millanoise* of *Angleria*, intituled the *History* of the newe
worlde) containeth the first discouery of the west *Indies*,
B
together

To the Reader.

together with the subiection, and conquest therof. Wherein, we are chiefly to consider, the industry, and traualles of the Spanyarde, their exceeding charge in furnishing so many shippes, for this intended expedition, their continuall supplies to further their attempts, and their active and vndaunted spirites, in executing matters of that qualitie, and difficultie, and lastly, their constant resolution of Plantation. All whiche, may bee exemplary vnto vs, to performe the like in our *Virginea*, whiche beeing once thoroughly planted, and inhabited with our people, may returne as greate benefitte to our Nation in another kinde, as the Indies doe vnto the Spanyard: for although it yeeld not golde, yet, is it a fruitfull pleasant countrey, replenished with all good thinges; necessary for the life of man, if they be industrious, who inhabite it. But wee leaue this to them, who haue authoritie, and good purposes, to further a matter of suche important consequence, and returne to our purpose. Besides the first discouery of this countrey of the West Indies, this historie likewise declareth the conquest, and subiection of the people, the manner howe, and what myriades of millions of poore naked Indians were slaughtered, and subdued through the conquering sworde, and the number of the Spanyardes, that attempted, and performed the same. Wherein, the chiefe men of note, & principall Commaunders, haue their particular names set down, as *Christ. Columbus Fern. Cortes, Fern. Magaglianus*, and the rest, whome the Author hath expressely mentioned, to their æternall commendation: and for the incitement, and prouocation of the lining, to the like honourable, and high attempts. Here also, are the people described, by their seuerall Nations, their particular rites, ceremonies, and customes, by their habite, and attyre, eyther in warre, or peace: also,

To the Reader.

so, by their religion, sacrifices, and other demeanure, & gestures whatsoeuer: so that to reade the particulars, discoursed there at large, which I briefly mention heere, will so allure the reader, that nothing may seeme more pleasing, or delightfull: for, as in fashions of apparell, and ordinary diet wee like extraordinary varietie, and change, though both transgresse the rules of modestie, and sobrietie, yet either of these please the appetite, and vntemperate desires: so doth varietie of historie yeelde more pleasure, and contentment, which (being a thing of more indifferencie, and as strong a motiue in another kinde) cannot but affect the senses, and intellectuall faculties, with farre greater delight. Hereunto he addeth the speciall description of the seuerall countries, with their particular situation, boundes, abuttments, and qualitie of the soyle: together with their Mountaines, hilles, riuers, meddowes, pastures, wooddes, forrests, valleyes, playnes, and champions: and what goodly citties, and fortified townes are there erected, with the matter, and manner of their architecture, and building, with all the ornament, and elegancie thereof: their huge Pallaces, and houses of pleasure, farre exceeding many Christian Princes courtes: their orchardes, gardens, and other inclosures for wilde beastes and foules of diuers kinds, beautified with wonderful art, and curiositie: their mightie Lakes, (whereof some are little inferiour to the *Euxine Sea*) abounding with excellent fish, and whatsoeuer else the diuine bountie might bestowe vpon a blessed countrey, to enrich them with all earthly felicitie. And lastly hee largely describeth, what those Mountaynes, hilles, valleyes, and champions, ryuers, and Lakes ingender, and bring forth: what mineralles, as gold, and silver, and what pearle, and precious stones: what wilde beastes,

To the Reader.

beastes, prodigious and straunge, what foule, and fishe, flies, and wormes of the earth, & other noysome things, are bredde there : and of the nature, and qualitie of all these. All which, this *Historian* most learnedly in a more large, and ample maner, discourseth, then this my short narration canne report, whiche least it exceede the iust measure of due limittes, and boundes, I willingly perswade the reader, to haue recourse vnto the Author himselfe, from whence he shall receiue a more perfect satisfaction touching particulars then this generalitie doth include. Thus hoping the courteous, and discret, will mildly excuse, if not approue, what I haue rudely done, I submit my selfe to euery humor, and expect differing censures answerable to the dissonant opinions, & variable inclination of euery Reader.

M. Lok.

Discovering of the Indies.

I

Certaine Preambles here followe, gathered by R. Eiden heretofore, for the better vnderstanding of the whole worke.

Of the first discovering of the West Indies.

A Certayne Carauell sayling in the West Ocean, about the coastes of Spayne, hadd a forcible and continuall winde from the East, whereby it was driuen to a land vnkowne, and not described in any Map or Carde of the Sea, and was driuen still along by the coaste of the same for the space of many daies, vntill it came to a hauen, where in a short time the most part of the mariners, being long before very weake and feeble by reason of hunger and trauayle, dyed : so that onely the Pilot, with thre or foure other, remayned aliue. And not only they that dyed, did not enioy the Indies whiche they first discovered to their misfortune, but the residue also that liued had in maner as litle fruition of the same: not leauing, or at the least not openly publishing any memorie thereof, neyther of the place, or what it was called, or in what yeere it was founde: Albeit, the fault was not theirs, but rather the malice of others, or the enuie of that which we cal fortune. I do not therefore marueile, that the auncient histories affirme, that great thinges proceede and increase of small and obscure beginnings, sith we haue seene the same verified in this finding of the Indies, being so notable and newe a thing. We neede not be curious to seeke the name of the Pilot, sith death made a shorte ende of his doings. Some will, that he came from *Andalusia*, and traded to the Ilandes of *Cannaria*, and the Iland of *Madera*, when this large and mortall nauigation chaunced vnto him. Other say that hee was a *Bycenne* and traded into Englande and France. Other also, that hee was a Portugall, & that either he went or came from *Mina* or *India*: whiche agreeth well with the name of these newe landes, as I haue sayd before. Againe, some there be that say that he brought the *Carauell* to Portugall, or the Ilande of *Madera*, or to some other

A hard beginning.

The Pilot that first found the Indies.

Mina.

What man Colon was.

other of the Ilandes called *De los Azores*. Yet doe none of them affirme any thing, although they all affirme that the Pilot dyed in the house of *Christopher Colon*, with whom remayned all suche writings and annotations as he had made of his voyage in the said Carauell, aswell of such thinges as he obserued both by land and sea, as also of the eleuation of the pole in those lands which he had discouered.

What manner of man Christopher Colon (otherwise called Columbus) was, and how he came first to the knowledge of the Indies.

Christopher Colon was borne in *Cugurco*, or (as some say) in *Norui*, a village in the territory of *Genua* in Italie. Hee descended as some thinke, of the house of the *Pelestres* of *Placentia* in *Lumbardie*. He beganne of a chylde to bee a maryner: of whose arte they haue great exercise on the ryuer of *Genua*. He traded many yeeres into *Suria*, and other parts of the East. After this, hee became a maister in making cardes for the sea, whereby hee hadde great vantage. Hee came to *Portugall* to know the reason and description of the South coasts of *Affrica*, and the nauigations of the *Portugalles*, thereby to make his cardes more perfect to bee solde. Hee maryed in *Portugall*, as some say: or as many say, in the Iland of *Madera*, where he dwelt at such time as the saide Carauell arryued there, whose Pilot sojourned in his house, and dyed also there, beequeathing to *Colon* his carde of the description of such newe landes as he had found, whereby *Colon* hadde the first knowledge of the Indies. Some haue thought that *Colon* was well learned in the Latine tongue and the science of Cosimographie: and that he was thereby first moued to seeke the lands of *Antipodes*, and the rich Iland of *Cipango*, whereof *Marchus Paulus* writeth. Also that he had reade what *Plato* in his dialogues of *Timæus* and *Cricias*, writeth of the great Ilande of *Atlantide*, and of a great lande in the west Ocean vndiscouered, being bigger then *Alia* and *Affrica*. Furthermore that he had knowledge what *Aristotle* and *Theophrastus* saye in their bookes of Maruayles, where they write that certayne marchauntes of *Carthage*, sayling from the strayghtes of *Gibraltar*

What man Colon was.

2

braltar towards the West and South, founde after many daies a great Ilande not inhabited, yet replenished with all thinges requisite, and hauing many nauigable ryuers. In deede *Colon* was not greatly learned: yet of good vnderstanding. And when he had knowledge of the sayde newe landes by the information of the deade Pilotte, made relation thereof to certayne learned menne, with whome he conferred as touching the lyke thinges mentioned of olde authors. Hee communicated this secrete and conferred chiefly with a Fryar, named *Iohn Perez* of *Marchena*, that dwelt in the Monastery of *Rabida*. So that I verily beleue, that in manner all that hee declared, and manie thinges more that hee left vnspoken, were written by the sayde Spanyshe Pilotte that dyed in his house. For I am perswaded, that if *Colon* by science attained to the knowledge of the Indies, hee woulde long beefore haue communicated this secrete to his owne countrey-menne the *Gennenses*, that trauayle all the worlde for gaynes, and not haue come into Spayne for this purpose. But doubtlesse hee neuer thought of any suche thing, beefore hee chaunced to bee acquainted with the sayde Pylotte, who founde those landes by fortune, according to the sayinge of *Plinie*, *Quod ars docere non potuit, casus inuenit*. That is, That arte coulde not teache, chaunce founde. Albeit, the more Christian opinion is, to thinke that GOD of his singular prouidence and infinitte goodnesse, at the length with eyes of compassion as it were looking downe from heauen vpon the Sonnes of Adam, so long kept vnder Sathans captiuitie, intended euen then (for causes to him onelie vnknowne) to raise those windes of mercy whereby that Carauell (herein most lyke vnto the shyppe of *Noe*, whereby the remnant of the whole worlde was saued, as by this Carauell this newe worlde receyued the first hope of their saluation) was driuen to these landes. But wee will now declare what great thinges followed of this small begynning, and howe *Colon* followed this matter, reuealed vnto him not without GODS prouidence.

The attempt of Colon.

What labour and trouble Colon tooke in attempting his first voyage to the Indies.

After the death of the Pilot & marryners of the Spanyshe Carauell that discovered the Indies, *Christopher Colon* purposed to seeke the same. But in howe much more hee desired this, the lesse was his power to accomplishe his desire. For, beelide that of himselfe hee was not able to furnishe one shyppe, he lacked also the fauour of a King, vnder whose protection he might so enioy the riches hee hoped to finde, that none other myght take the same from him, or defeate him there of. And seeing the king of Portugal occupied in the conquest of Affrica, and the Nauigations of the East, which were then first attempted, the King of Castyle likewise no lesse buisied in the warres of *Granada*, hee sent to his brother *Bartholomewe Colon* (who was also priue to this secrete) to practise with the King of Englande (Henry the seuenth) being verie rich and without warres, promising to bring him great riches in shorte time, if hee would shewe him fauour, and furnishe him with shippes to discover the newe Indies, whereof he had certaine knowledge. But neyther here being able to bring his suite to passe, he caused the matter to be moued to the king of Portugal *Don Alonso*, the fifth of that name: at whose hands he found neither fauour nor mony, foras much as the Licentiat *Calzadilla* the bishop of *Viseo*, and one maister *Rodrigo*, men of credite in the science of Cosmographie, withstoode him, and contended that there neither was nor coulede any golde or other riches bee founde in the West, as *Colon* affirmed. By reason whereof he was very sad and pensieue: but yet was not discouraged, or despaired of hope of his good aduenture, which hee afterwarde founde. This done, he tooke shyping at *Lisburne*, and came to *Palos of Moguer*, where hee communed with *Martin Alonso Pinzon*, an experte Pilotte, who offered himselfe vnto him. After this, disclosing the whole secretes of his minde to *Iohn Perez* of *Marchena* (a fryar of thorder of saint *Frances* in *Rabida*, and wel learned in Cosmography) and declaring vnto him howe by following the course of the Sunne by a temperate voyage, rich and great landes might be founde: the Fryar greatly commended his enterpryse, and gaue him

King Henry the seuenth.

Barnardle knewe not all thinges.

for his first voyage.

3

him counsaile to breake the matter to the Duke of *Medina Sida* *nia*, *Don Enrique* of *Guzman*, a great Lorde, and very rich: also to *Don Luis* of *Cerda*, the Duke of *Medina Celi*, who at that time had great prouision of ships well furnished in his hauen of *Santa Maria*. But whereas both these Dukes tooke the matter for a dreame, and as a thing deuised of an Italian deceiuer, who (as they thought) had before with like pretence deluded the kinges of Englande and Portugall, the Fryar gaue him courage to goe to the courte of the Catholike Princes *Don Fernando*, and lady *Isabell* princes of Castile, affirming that they would bee ioyfull of suche newes: And for his better furtherance herein, wrote letters by him to Fryar *Ferdinando* of *Talauera* the Queenes confessor. *Christopher Colon* therefore, repayred to the Court of the Catholike princes, in the yeere 1486. and deliuered vnto their handes the petition of his request, as concerning the discovering of the new Indies. But they being more carefull, and applying all their mynde howe they might dryue the Moores out of the kingdome of *Granada*, whiche great enterpryse they had already taken in hande, did little or nothing esteeme the matter. But *Colon* not thus discouraged, founde the meanes to declare his suite to such as had sometimes priuate communication with the King. Yet because hee was a straunger, and went but in simple apparel, nor otherwise credited then by the letter of a gray fryar they beleueed him not, neyther gaue eare to his wordes, whereby he was greatly tormented in his imagination. Onely *Alonso* of *Quintanilia*, the Kinges chiefe Auditor, gaue him meate and drinke at his owne charges, and hearde gladly suche thynges as hee declared of the landes not then founde: desiring him in the meane tyme to bee content with that poore entertainment, and not to dispayre of his enterpryse: putting him also in good comforte that he shoulde, at one time or other, come to the speech of the Catholike princes. And thus shortly after, by the meanes of *Alonso* of *Quintanilia*, *Colon* was brought to the presence and audience of the Cardinall *Don pero Gonzales* of *Alendoza*, archbishop of *Toledo*, a manne of great reuenues and authority with the King and Queene, who brought him before them, after that he well perceiued and examined his entent. And by this meanes was his suite hearde of the Catholike princes, who also reade the

The conquest of Granada.

The archbishop of Toledo.

booke

The attempt of Colon.

booke of his memorials which he presented vnto them. And although at the first they tooke it for vaine & false that he promised, neuertheless they put him in good hope that he should be wel dispatched whē they had finished the wars of *Granada*, which they had now in hād. With which answer, *Colon* began to reuiue his spirits, with hope to be better esteemed, & more fauorably to be heard among the gentlemen & noblemen of the courte, who before tooke him onely for a crafty fellow & deceiuer: & was nothing dismaide or discouraged whensoever hee debated the matter with them, although many iudged him phantasticall, as is the maner of ignorāt men, to call all such as attēpt any thing beyōd their reach, & the cōpasse of their knowledg, thinking the worlde to be no bigger then the cages wherein they are brought vp and liue. But to returne to *Colon*. So hot & vrgēt was the siege of *Granada*, that they presently graunted him his demande to seeke the new lands, & to bring from thence gold, siluer, pearles, precious stones, spices, and such other rich things. They gaue him also the 10. part of all the reuenues and customes due vnto the king, of all such landes as he shoulde discover, not doing preiudice in anything to the king of Portugall. The particulars of this agreement were made in the towne called *Sancta Fe*: & the priuiledge of the rewarde in *Granada* the xxx. day of Aprill, the same yeere that citie was won. And whereas the said Catholike princes had not money present to dispatch *Colon*, *Luis* of *S. Angel*, the Kings Secretary of accomptes, lent them 6. *Quentes* of *Maraz*, which in a grosse summe make 16. thousande Ducates.

In the scutcheon of armes giuen to *Columbus* by *Don Ferdinand* do and queene *Isabella*, these verses were written.

Por Castella, y por Leon. Nueno mondo hallo Colon.

For Castile and for Leon.

A newe worlde founde was by Colon.

Why they were called Indies.

The colour of
the East Indi-
ans.

Some thinke that the people of the new world were called *Indians*, because they are of the colour of the east Indians. And although (as it seemeth to me) they differ much in colour and fashions, yet it is true, that of India they were called Indians. India is properly called that great Prouince of Asia, in the whiche great Alexander kept his warres, and was so named of the ryuer

Indus

of the name of the Indians.

4

Indus: & it is diuided into many kingdomes confining with the same. From this great India (called the East India) came great companies of men, as writeth *Herodotus*, & inhabited that great parte of Ethiopia that lyeth betweene the sea *Bermeia* (otherwise called the red sea, or the gulse of *Arabia*) and the riuer of *Nilus*: al which regions of great Christian prince *Prefter John* doth now possesse. The said Indians preuailed so much, that they vtterly chaunged the customes and name of that land, & called it India: by reason whereof, Ethiopia also hath of long tyme bin called India. And hereupon it came that *Aristotle*, *Seneca*, & certayne other old authors sayd, that India was not farre from Spaine. After this also, of later dayes our west India was so called, of the saide India of *Prefter John* where the Portugalles had their trade: For the Pilot of the Carauell that was first dryuen by forcible winde to an vnknowne land in the west Ocean, called the same India, because the Portugalles so called such landes as they had lately discovered Eastwarde. *Christopher Colon* also, after the said Pilot, called the west landes by the same name: Albeit some that take *Columus* for an expert Cosmographer, thinke that he so named them of the East India, as to be the furthest & vnknowne end thereof, reaching into the West, vnder the other hemispherie or halfe globe of the earth beneath vs: affirming that whē he first attempted to discover the Indies, he went chiefly to seeke the rich Iland of *Cipango*, which falleth on the part of great *China* or *Cathay*, as writeth *Marcus Paulus Venetus*, & other: and that he shoulde sooner come thither by following the course of the Sunne Westwarde, then against the same.

Of the colour of the Indians.

One of the marueylous things that God vseth in the composition of man, is colour: which doubtlesse cannot be considered without great admiration, in holding one to be white, and another blacke, being colours vtterly contrary: some likewise to be yelow, which is betweene blacke and white: and other of other colours, as it were of diuers lueries. And as these colours are to be marueyled at, euen so is it to be considered, how they differ one from another, as it were by degrees, forasmuch as some men are white after diuers sorts of whitenesse, yelow after diuers manners of yelow, & blacke after diuers sorts of blackenesse: & howe from

The colour of the Indians.

The colour of
the West In-
dians.

from white they goe to yelowe by discolouring to browne and redde, and to blacke by ashe colour, and murry, somewhat lighter then blacke, and tawny like vnto the West Indians, whiche are altogether in generall either purple or tawny, like vnto sodd Quinces, or of the colour of Chesnottes or Oliues, whiche colour is to them naturall: and not by their going naked, as manie haue thought: albeit their nakednesse haue somewhat helped thereunto. Therefore in like manner, and with such diuerlitie as menne are commonly white in Europe, and blacke in Affrike, euen with like varietie are they tawny in these Indies, with diuers degrees diuersly inclining more or lesse to blacke or white. No lesse marueyle is it to consider, that menne are white in Siuile, and blacke at the cape of *Buena Speranza*, & of Chesnutte coloure at the ryuer of *Plata*, being all in equall degrees from the Equinoctiall lyne. Lykewise, that the men of Affrike and Asia, that lyue vnder the burnt lyne (called *Zona Torrida*) are blacke: and not they that lyue beneath, or on this side the same lyne, as in *Mexico*, *Iucatan*, *Quauhtema*, *Lian*, *Nicoragua*, *Panama*, *Santo Domingo*, *Paria*, *Cape Saint Augustine*, *Lima*, *Quito*, and other landes of *Pern*, which touch in the same *Equinoctiall*. For in all the tracte of these coastes, certayne blacke men were founde onely in *Quarequa*, when *Vaschus Numnez* of *Bilboa* discovered the sea of *Sur*. By reason wherof it may seeme, that such varyety of colours proceedeth of man, & not of the earth: which may well be, although we bee all borne of Adam and Eue, and knowe not the cause why God hath so ordeyned it, otherwise then to consider that his diuine maiesty hath don this, as infinite other, to declare his omnipotency and wisdom, in such diuersities of colours, as appeare not onely in the nature of manne, but the like also in beastes, byrdes, and floures, where diuers and contrary colours are seene in one litle feather, or the leaues growing out of one litle stalke. Another thing is also greatly to bee noted, as touching these Indians: and this is, that their hayre is not curld, as is the Moores and Ethiopians that inhabite the same clime: neyther are they balde, except very seldome, and that but little. All which things may giue further occasions to Philosophers to search the secrets of nature, and complexions of men, with the nouelties of the newe worlde.

Gods wise-
dome and
power is seene
in his workes.

*A most auncient testimonie of the West
Indies, by the writing of the diuine Philosopher
Plato.*



Plato in his famous and diuine Dialogue named *Timæus* where he erreth of the vniuersal nature & frame of the whole world, taketh for his principle the most auncient hystorie of an Iland, in time of great antiquitie, named *Athlantis*, making also mention of the king, people, & inhabitants of the same: & that they kept warre against the *Atheniens*, and were overcome of them. Plato also there inducing the said hystorie to be rehearsed by one named *Critia*, who affirmed that he had often heard it of his Vncle, who was in the time of *Solon*, one of the seven sages of the Greekes. This *Critia* declared, that when *Solon* went into Egypt to a certayne city named *Saim*, situate vpon the riuer of *Nilus*, where the diuision & recurring of the riuer, maketh the Iland *Delta*, he there spake with certayne learned priestes, very skilfull in knowledge of antiquities of many worldes past. In somch that they made mention of many things that were before the flood of Noe, or *Dencalion*, & also before the vniuersal conflagration or burning of the world in the time of *Phaeton*, forasmuch as the warrs betwene the people of the sayd Iland of *Athlantis* & the *Atheniens* was long before the general flood, & the conflagration afore sayd. Plato induceth the priest, speaking to *Solon* in maner as followeth.

Things most maruelous & true (*O Solon*) remayne in auncient writyngs & memorie of our predeceissours, & old ages long before our times. But aboue all things, one exceedeth all admiration for the greatnesse & singularitie thereof, which is this: It is in our records of most antiquities, that in times past your city of *Athens* hath oftentimes kept warrs against an innumerable multitude of nations which came from the sea *Athlantike*, in maner into all *Europe* and *Asia*: whereas now appeareth no such nation, forasmuch as the sayde sea is now all ouer nauigable: And yet at that time had

in

in the mouth, and as it were in the entrie (where you place the Columnes of Hercules) an Ilande which was sayd to be much greater then all *Africa* and *Asia*, and that from thence was passage to many other Ilandes neere thereabout, and from the sayde Ilandes to the continent or firme lande, which was right ouer against it neere vnto the sea: Yet, that within the mouth, there was a little gulse with a porte: the deepe sea with out, was the true sea, and the lande without was the true continent. This Ilande was named *Athlantes*, and in it was a Kinge of marueilous great power and might, who had the dominion of the sayde Ilande, and many other, and also a great part of the continent lande whereof we haue spoken, and much more towarde our partes also, forasmuch as they were dominatours of the thyrde part of the worlde conteyning *Africa*, *Egypt*, and *Europe*, euen vnto the sea *Tirrhenum*. The power therefore of them being then so great, they came to inuade both your countrey and ours, and all other that are within the Columnes of Hercules. Then (*O Solon*) the vertue of your city shewed it selfe famous in magnanimitie and feates of armes, with the assemblance of the other Grecians, in resistynge their great power, vntyl you had driuen them out of our lands, and restored vs to our libertie. But shortly after that this enterpryse was atchiued, besel a marueylous great earthquake, and exundation or overflowing of the sea, which continued for the space of one day and night: In the which the earth opened it selfe, and ingluttred all those valiant and warlike men, and the sayde Ilande *Athlantes* funke into the bottome of the sea, which was the occasion that neuer from that tyme forward, any shyp coulde sayle that way, by reason of the great mudde and slyme which remayned of the drowned Ilande.

This is the summe of those thinges which olde *Critia* sayde he had vnderstoode of *Solon*. And certainly these wordes of *Plato* of the sayd Iland, haue caused great contention among many great Philosophers, which haue written commentaries vpon the sayde Dialogue of *Timæus* composed by *Plato*: Insomuch that the same in those dayes being vtterly vnknown, many haue taken this narration of *Solon*, for an allegoricall fable, and haue interpreted the same in diuers senses and meanynges. But it may

6
many now well appeare the true meaning hereof to be this, that *Plato* intending to wryte of the vniuersall frame of the worlde, the which he knewe to be made an habitation for the diuine best man, and also beholding therein the great ornament and beauty of the heauen and starres, whereby man might knowe his God and creatour, it might seeme to him a thing to farre from reason, that onely two partes thereof should be inhabited, and the other part desolate and depriued of men: and that the Sunne & starres might seeme to shewe their light onely halfe their course without profite, shining only vpon the sea & desolate places, destitute of man & other liuinge creatures. And therefore *Plato* had in great admiration the historye of the sayde Egyptian priest, making mention of an other part of the world belide *Asia*, *Europe*, and *Africa*, and thought it woorthy to be rehearsed in the beginning of his diuine Dialogue aforesayde. We ought therefore certainly to thinke our selues most bound vnto God, that in these our times it hath pleased him to reueale and discover this secrete in the finding of this new worlde, whereby wee are certaynely assured, that vnder our Pole starre, and vnder the *Aequinoctiall* line, are most goodly and ample regions, as well and commodiously inhabited, as are other partes of the worlde best known vnto vs.

*The testimonie of the Poet Seneca in his Tragedie
De Medea, whereby the spirite of
Poeticall furie, he sayth.*

*Venient annis
Secula seris, quibus Oceanus
Vincula rerum laxet, et ingens
Pateat tellus, Typhisque novos
Detegat Orbes,
Nec sit terris, ultima Thyle.*

Which may be thus Englished.

In late yeeres new worldes shalbe founde,
And newe landes shall then appeare on the grounde,

When

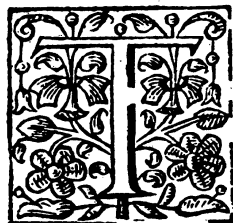
The Epistle of Peter Martyr.

When *Tiphis* Nauigation new worldes shall finde out,
Then shall not Thyle for last be left out.

Thyle is an
Iland.

For then shall the Ocean dissolue his large bandes,
And shewe foorth newe worldes, regions, and landes.

To the most noble prince and catholike King, Charles, Peter Martyr of Angleria wisheth perpetuall felicitie.



The largenes
of the Ocean
vknowne to
this day.

He diuine prouidence, from the time that he first created \S world, hath reserued vnto this day the knowledge of the great & large *Ocean* sea: In the which tyme he hath opened \S same chiefly vnto you (most mighty Prince) by \S good fortune & happy successe of your grandfather by your mother side. The same prouidence (I know not by what destinie) hath brought me out of my natie countrey of Millane, and out of the cittie of Rome (where I continued almost. x. yeeres) into Spaine that I might, particularly collecte these marueilous and newe thinges, which shoulde otherwise perhappes haue lien drowned in the whirlepoole of obliuion, forasmuche as the Spanyardes (men worthy great commendation) had only care to the generall inuentions of these thinges. Notwithstanding, I do not challenge vnto me only, the thanks of the trauaile bestowed herein, whereas the chiefe rewarde thereof is due to *Ascanius Vicont Cardinal*, who perceyuing that I was willing to depart out of the cittie to bee present at the warres of *Granatum*, dissuaded me from my purpose: But seeing that I was fully resolved to depart, exhorted and required me to write vnto him such newes as were famous in Spaine, & worthy to be noted. I tooke therefore my iourney into Spaine chiefly for the desire I hadd to see the expedition which was prepared against the enimies of the faith, forasmuch as in Italye, by reason of the dissention amonge the Princes, I coule finde nothing wherewith I might feede my witte, being a younge man desirous of knowledge and experience

Cardinal Ascanius.

The warres at
Granatum
gainst the
Moores.

of

The Epistle of Peter Martyr.

7

of thinges. I was therefore present at the warres, from whence I write to Cardinall Ascanius, and by sundry Epistles certified him of such thinges as I thought most worthy to bee put in memorie. But when I perceued that his fortune, was turned from a naturall mother to a stepdame, I called from writing. Yet after I sawe, that by ouerthrowe of the enimies of our faith, Spaine was purged of the Moores, as of an euill weede plucked vppe by the rootes, least I should bestowe my slippery yeeres in vnprofitable idlenesse, I was minded to returne to Italye. But the singular benignitie of both the Catholike king and queene now departed: and their large promises toward me vppon my returne from my legacie of Babylon deteyned me from my purpose. Yet doth it not repent me that I drew backe my foot, aswell for that I see in no other place of the worlde at this time the like woorthie thinges to bee done: as also that in manner throughout Italye, by reason of the discord of Christian Princes, I perceued all thinges to runne headlong into ruine, the countreyes to bee destroyed and made fatte with humane bloode, the Citties sacked, virgins and matrones with their goods and possessions carried away as Captiues, and miserable innocents without offence to bee slayne vnarmed within their owne houses. Of the which calamities, I did not onely heare the lamentable outcryes, but did also feelee the same: For euen the bloude of mine owne kinsfolkes and friendes, was not free from that crueltie. As I was therefore musing with my selfe of these thinges, the Cardinall of Arragone, after that he had seene the two first bookes of my Decades written to Ascanius, required mee in the name of king Frederike his vncke, to put foorth the other eyght epistle bookes. In the meane time also, while I was voyde of all cares as touching the matters of the Ocean, the Apostolicall messengers of the bishop of Rome, Leo the tenth (by whose holosome counsaile and authority we trust the calamities of Italye shall bee finished) rayfed mee as it were from sleepe, and encouraged me to proceed as I had begun. To his holinesse I write two Decades, comprysed in short bookes, after the maner of epistles, and added them to the first, which was printed without mine aduise, as shall further appeare by the preface following. But nowe I returne to you (most noble

Italye disquieted with war.

The sequels of warre.

King Frederike.

C

noble

The Epistle of Peter Martyr.

Spain subdu-
ed from the
Moors.
The kingdom
of Naples.

noble Prince) from whom I haue somewhat digressed. There-
fore whereas your grādfathers by your mothers side, haue subdu-
ed al Spaine vnder your dominiō, except only one corner of the
same, and haue also left you the kingdome of Naples, with the
fruitfull Ilandes of our seas, it is surely a great thing and worthy
to bee noted in our Cronicles. But not offending the reuerence
due to our predeceffours, whatsoeuer from the beginning of the
world hath bene done or written to this day, to my iudgement
seemeth but little, if wee consider what new landes and coun-
treys, what newe seas, what sundry nations and tongues, what
golde mynes, what treasures of pearles they haue left vnto your
highnesse, beside other reuenues. The which, what they are,
and howe great, these three Decades shall declare. Come there-
fore most noble Prince elected of God, and enioy that high
estate of thinges not yet vnderstood to men. We offer vnto you
the *Equinoctiall* lyne hitherto vnkowne, and burnt by the furi-
ous heate of the sunne, and vnhabitable after the opinion of the
olde writers, a few excepted: but nowe founde to bee most re-
plenished with people, faire, fruitfull, and most fortunate, with a
thousand Ilandes crowned with golde and beautifull pearles,
besides that greate portion of earth supposed to be part of the
firme lande, exceeding in quantitie three Europes. Come ther-
fore and embrace this new world, and suffer vs no longer to con-
sume in desire of your presence. From hence, from hence I say
(most noble young Prince) shall instrumentes bee prepared
you, whereby all the world shall be vnder your obeyfance. And
thus I bid your Maiestie farewell: to whose tast if I
shall perceiue the fruites of this my tyllage to bee
delectable, I will hereafter doe my endeuour
that you may receiue the same more a-
bundantly. From Madrid, the day
before the Calends of Octo-
ber, In the yeere of
Christ, 1516.

The

The first Decade.

8

The fyrst Booke of the Decades of the Ocean,

written by Peter Martyr of Angleria Milenoes,

Counsayler to the King of Spaine, and

Protonotarie Apostolicall to Ascanius

Sphorcia, Vicount Cardinal, &c.



He reuerende and thankfull antiquitie was
accustomed to esteeme those menne as Gods, The re-
by whose industrie and magnanimitie such ward of
landes and regions were discouered, as vertue.
were vnkowne to their Predeceffours.
But vnto vs, hauing onely one God, whom
wee honour in triplicite of person, this re-
steth, that albeit we do not worship that kind of men with diuine
honour, yet wee doe reuerence them, and worthily marueile at
their noble actes and enterprises. Vnto kinges and princes wee
giue due obeyfance, by whose gouernance and furtherance they
haue been ayded to performe their attempts: we commend both
and for their iust desertes worthily extoll them. Wherefore, as
concerning the Ilandes of the west Ocean, lately discouered, and
of the authours of the same (which thing you desire by your
letters to know) I will begin at the first author thereof, least I bee
iniurious to any man. Take it therefore as followeth.

Christophorus Colonus (otherwise called *Columbus*) a gentle
man of Italie, borne in the citie of *Genoa*, perswaded *Fernando*
and *Elizabeth*, catholike princes, that he doubted not to find
certaine Ilandes of *India*, neere vnto our Ocean sea, if they
would furnish him with shippes and other thinges appertey-
ning: affirming that thereby not onely the Christian religion
might be enlarged, but Spaine also enriched by the great plen-
tie of glod, pearles, precious stones, and spices, which might
be found there. At the length three shippes were appoynted
him at the kinges charges: of the which one was a great
caracie with deckes, and the other two were light marchant
shippes without deckes, which the Spanyardes call *Cara-
uelas*. Thus hee departed from the coastes of Spaine about the
calendes

C 2

The first Decade.

The first voyage of Columbus.

The Ilands of Canarie. Gades, or Calimais.

A league, what it containeth by sea. The fortunate Ilands.

Capo Verde.

The 7. Ilands of Canarie. Betanchor a Frenchman subdued the Ilands of Canarie, &c.

Alphonfus Lugo,

calendes of September, in the yeere of Christe. 1492. and set forward on his voyage, being accompanied with CC. xx. Spanyardes. The fortunate Ilandes (as manie thinke them to be which the Spanyardes call *Canaria*, found but of late dayes) are distant from the Ilands of *Gades* a thousande and two hundredth myles, according to their accomptes, for they say they are distant three hundred leagues: whereas such as are expert sea men, affirme that euery league containeth foure myles, after their supputations. These Ilandes were called fortunate, for the temperate ayre which is in them, For neither the coldnesse of winter is sharpe vnto them, nor the heate of sommer intolerable. Yet some men are of opinion, that those were in old time called the fortunate Ilandes, which the Portugales call *Capo Verde*. *Colonus* therefore sayled first to the Ilandes of *Canaria*, to the intent there to refresh his shippes with fresh water and fuell, before he committed himselfe to this so laborous a voyage. And because I haue heare made mention of the Ilandes of *Canaria*, it shall not be much from my purpose, to declare howe of vnknowne they became knowne, and of sauage and wilde, better mannered: For by the long course of many yeeres they were forgotten, and remained as vnknown.

These seuen Ilandes (therefore) called the *Canaries*, were found by chaunce by a french man called, *Betanchor* by the permission of queene Katharine, protectrix of king Iohn her son, while he was yet in his nonage, about the yeere of Christ 1405. This *Betanchor* inuaded two of these Ilandes called *Lancelotus* & *Fortisventura*, which he inhabited and brought to better culture. He being dead, his sonne and heire solde both the sayd Ilandes to certaine Spanyardes.

After this, *Farnandus Peraria* and his wife, inuaded *Ferreia* and *Gemera*. The other three were subdued in our time. *Grancanaria*, by *Petrus de Vera*, citizen of the noble citie of *Xericium*, and Michael of *Moxica*. *Plama* and *Tenerisen*, by *Alphonfus Lugo*, at the kinges charges. *Gomera* and *Ferreia* were easily subdued: But the matter went harde with *Alphonfus Lugo*. For that naked and wilde nation, fighting onely with stones and clubbes, droue his armie to flight at the first assault, and slue about foure hundred of his men: But at the length hee ouercame them. And thus all the

The first Decade.

the Ilandes of *Canaria* were added to the dominion of Spaine. From these Ilandes *Colonus* directing his voyage toward the west, following the falling of the sunne, but declining somewhat toward the left hand, sayled on forward xxxiii. dayes continually, hauing onely the fruition of the heauen and the water. Then the Spanyardes which were accompanied with him, beganne first to murmure secretly among themselves, and shortly after with woordes of reproch spake euill of *Colonus* their gouernour, and consulted with themselves, eyther to rydde him out of the way, or els to cast him into the sea: raging that they were deceived of a stranger, an outlandish man, a Ligurian, a Genues, and brought into such daungerous places, that they might neuer returne againe. And after xxxiii. dayes were past, they furiously cryed out against him, and threatned him that he should passe no further. But hee euer with gentle wordes and large promises, appeased their fury, and prolonged day after day, sometime desiring them to beare with him yet a while, and sometime putting them in remembrance that if they shoulde attempt any thing against him, or otherwise disobey him, it would be reputed for treason. Thus after a few dayes, with chearefull hearts they espied the lande long looked for. In this first nauigation, he discovered vi. Ilandes, whereof two were exceeding great: Of which, the one he called *Hispaniola*, and the other *Iohanna*. But at that time hee knewe not perfectly that *Iohanna* (otherwise called *Cuba*) was an Ilande. As they coasted along by the shore of certaine of these Ilandes, they hearde Nightingales sing in the thicke woodes in the moneth of Nouember. They found also great riuers of freshe water, and naturall hauens, of capacite to harbour great nauies of shippes. Sayling by the coastes of *Iohanna*, from the north poynt to the west, hee rode little lesse then eight hundred miles (for they call it a hundred & fourescore leagues) supposing that it had been the continent or firme land, because hee coulde neither find the landes end, nor any token of the end, as farre as he could iudge with his eye: wherefore he determined to turne backe againe, being partly thereto enforced by the roundnesse of the sea, for the sea bankes of the Ilande of *Iohanna*, by sundry wyndinges and turninges, bende themselves so much to ward the North, that the northnortheast wind

Colonus men rebel against him.

Faire wordes & promises.

Hispaniola, Iohanna.

Nightingales sing in Nouember.

The first Decade.

The Iland of Ophir.

The Ilandes of Antilia.

A shipwracke.

The people of the Iland.

Naked people

Expert swimmers.
Gold for earth and glasse.

Many kings.

Religious and humane people

Canoas.

roughly tossed the shyps by reason of the winter. Turning therefore the stemmes of his shippes toward the East, hee affirmed that he had found the Iland of *Ophir*, whither Solomons ships sayled for gold. But the description of the Cosmographers well considered, it seemeth that both these, and the other Ilands adioyning, are the Ilands of *Antilia*. This Iland he called *Hispiniola*, on whose north side as hee approached neere to the Iland, the keele or bottome of the biggest vessell ranne vpon a blind rocke couered with water, and cloue in sunder: but the plainenesse of the rocke was a helpe to them that they were not drowned. Making halt therefore with the other two shyps to helpe them, they brought away all the men without hurt. Heere comming first a land, they sawe certaine men of the Ilande, who perceiuing an vnknown nation comming toward them, flocked together, and ranne all into the thicke woodes, as it had bin hares coursed with greyhoundes. Our men pursuing them, tooke onely one woman, whom they brought to the ships: where filling her with meate and wine, and apparelling her, they let her depart to her companie. Shortly after a great multitude of them came running to the shore to behold this new nation, whom they thought to haue descended from heauen. They cast themselues by heaps into the sea, & came swimming to the shippes, bringing gold with them, which they chaunged with our men for earthen pottes, drinking glasse, poyntes, pinnes, hawkes bels, looking glasse, & such other trifles. Thus growing to further familiaritie, our men were honorably entertained of the king of that part of the Ilad, whose name was *Guaccanarillus*: for it hath many kings, as when *Aeneas* arriued in Italie, he found *Latium* diuided into many kingdōs and prouinces, as *Latium*, *Mezentium*, *Turnum*, and *Tarchontem*, which were separated with narrow bounds, as shall more largely appeare hereafter. At the euen tide about the falling of the Sun, when our men went to prayer, and kneeled on their knees after the maner of the christians, they did the like also. And after what manner soeuer they sawe them pray to the crosse, they followed them in all poyntes as well as they coude. They shewed much humanitie towards our men, and helped them with their lighters or smal boats (which they call *Canoas* to vnlade their broken shippe,

The first Decade.

10

shippe, and that with such celeritie and cheerefulnesse, that no friende for friend, or kinsman for kinsman, in such case moued with pitie, coude doe more. Their boates are made only of one tree, made holow with a certaine sharpe stone (for they haue no yron) and are very long and narrow. Many affirme that they haue seene some of them with fortie ores. The wilde & matchiuous people called *Canibales*, or *Caribes*, which were accustomed to eate mans flesh (& called of the olde writers, *Anthropophagi*) molest them exceedingly, inuading their countrey, taking them captiue, killing & eating them. As our men sayled to the Ilandes of these meeke and humane people, they left the Ilands of the *Canibales*, in maner in the middest of their voyage toward the south. They complained that their Ilads were nolesse vexed with the iucurlios of these man hunting *Canibales* when they go forth a rousing to seeke their pray, then are other tame beasts, of *Lyōs* and *Tigers*. Such children as they take, they geld to make them fat as we doe cocke chickings and young hogges, and eate them when they are wel fedde: of such as they eate, they first eate the intralles and extreme partes, as hands, feet, armes, necke, and head. The other most fleshye partes, they poulder for store, as we do pestels of porke, and gammondes of bakon: yet doe they absteyne from eating of women, and count it vile. Therefore such yong women as they take, they keepe for increase, as we do hens to leye egges: the olde womenne, they make their drudges. They of the Ilandes (which we may now call ours) both the men and the women, when they perceiue the *Canibales* coming haue none other shift but onely to flee: for although they vse very sharpe arrowes made of reedes, yet are they of small force to repress the fury of the *Canibales*: for euen they theselues confesse, that ten of the *Canibales* are able to ouercome a hundred of them if they encounter with them. Their meate is a certaine roote, which they call *Ages*, much like a nauewe roote in forme and greatnesse, but of sweete tast, much like a greene chestnute. They haue also another kinde of rootes, which they call *Iucca*, whereof they make breade in like maner. They vse *Ages* more often roasted or sodden, then to make breade thereof. But they neuer eate *Iucca*, except it be first sliced and pressed (for it is full of licoure) and then baked or sodden. But this is to bee

Monoxyla.
They haue no iron.

Canibales, or
Caribes.
Anthropophagi.

The cruelty of
the Canibales

Ages:
Rootes in the
stead of meate.
Iucca.
Bread of roots

The first Decade.

An hearbe of
strange nature
Maizium.
Golde in esti-
mation.
Gold in the
landes of ri-
uers.
Serpents with
out venime.
turtle doves
Duckes.
Popiniayes.
Plinie.
These Ilandes
are part of In-
dia.
The Indians
are Antipo-
des to the Spa-
nyardes.
Aristotle.
Seneca.

marueiled at, that the iuyce of this roote is a poyson as strong as *Aconitum*, so that if it be drunke, it causeth present death, and yet the bread made of the masse thereof, is of good tast and hol- some, as they all haue prooued. They make also another kind of bread of a certaine pulse, called *Panicum*, much like vnto wheate, whereof is great plentie in the Dukedome of Millane, Spaine, and *Cranatum*. But that of this Countrey is longer by a spanne, somewhat sharpe towarde the ende, and as bigge as a mans arme in the brawne: the graines whereof are set in a mar- ueylous order, and are in forme somewhat like a Pease, While they be soure and vnripe, they are white, but when they are ripe they be very blacke, when they are broken they are whiter then snowe: this kinde of graine they call *Mazium*. Golde is of some estimation among them: for some of them hang certaine small peeces thereof at their eares and nosethrylles, A little be- yonde this place our men went a lande for fresh water, where they chaunced vpon a riuer, whose sand was myred with much golde. They found there no kinde of foure footed beastes, ex- cept three kinde of little conies. These Ilandes also nourish serpents, but such as are without hurt. Likewise wilde geese, turtle doues, and duckes, much greater then ours, and as white as swannes, with heads of purple colour. Also Popiniayes, of the which some are greene, some yelow, & some like them of *India*, with yelow rings about their neckes, as *Plinie* descri- beth them. Of these they brought fourtie with them, of most liuely and delectable colours, hauing their feathers enterming- led with greene, yelow, and purple, which varietie delighteth the sense not a little. Thus much thought I good to speake of Popiniayes (right noble prince) specially to this intent, that albeit the opinion of *Christophorus Columbus* (who affirmeth these Ilandes to be part of *India*) doth not in all poyntes agree with the iudgement of auncient writers as touching the bignesse of the Sphere and compasse of the Globe, as concerning the na- uigable portion of the same being vnder vs, yet the Popiniayes and many other things brought from thence, doe declare that these Ilandes fauour somewhat of *India*, eyther being neare vn- to it, or else of the same nature: for as much as *Aristotle* also, about the ende of his booke *de Calo & Mundo*, and likewise *Seneca*, with

The first Decade.

11

with diuers other authours not ignorant in *Cosmographie*, do affirme that *India* is no long tracte by sea, distant from Spaine by the west Ocean for the soyle of these Ilandes bringeth forth *Mastyx*, *Aloes*, and sundry other sweete gummes and spices, as doth *India*, Cotton also of the Gossampine tree, as in *India* in the countrey of the people called Sere s.

The languages of all the nations of these Ilandes, may well bee written with our Latine letters. For they call heauen *Turei*. A house *Boa*, Golde *Cauni*. A good man, *Taino*. Nothing, *Mai- ni*. All other words of their languages, they pronounce as plain- ly as we doe the Latine tongue. In these Ilandes they found no trees knowne vnto them, but Pine apple trees, and Date trees, and those of marueilous height, and exceeding harde, by rea- son of the great moystnesse and fatnesse of the ground, with continuall and temperate heate of the Sunne, which endureth so all the whole yeere. They plainly affirme the Iland of *Hispa- niola* to be the most fruitfull lande that the heauen compasseth about, as shall most plainly appeare hereafter in the particular description of the same, which wee intend to set forth when wee shall bee better instructed. Thus making a league of friendship with the king, and leauing with him xxxviii. men to search the Ilande, he departed to Spaine, taking with him tenne of the in- habitantes to learne the Spanish tongue, to the intent to vse them afterward for interpretours. *Columus* therefore at his returne was honourably receiued of the King and Queene, who caused him to sit in their presence, which is a token of great loue and honour among the Spanyardes. Hee was also made Admi- ral of the Ocean, and his brother gouernour of the Iland.

Toward the second voyage he was furnished with xvii. ships whereof three were great carackes of a thousande tunne, xii. were of that sort which the Spanyards call *Carauelas*, without deckes and two other of the same sort somewhat bigger, and more apt to beare deckes, by reason of the greatnesse of their mastes. Hee had also a thousande and two hundred armed footemen wel ap- poynted: among which were many artificers, as smythes, Car- penters, myners, and such other, certaine horsemen also, well armed: Lyke wise mares, sheepe, heighfers, and such other of both kindes for increase: Likewise all kinde of pulse, or grayne and

Indian or farre from Spaine. Mastyx.

Aloe. Gossampine cotton or bome base. Sere s.

The language of these Indi- ans.

Trees & fruits unknown to vs

Fat and moyst ground.

Heate continu- al & temperate

The fruitfull- nesse of Hispa- niola.

The second voyage of Co- lonus.

The first Decade.

Corne & seeds
to sowe.

Tooles and
artyllerie.

Water drop-
ping from a
tree continu-
ally.

and corne, as wheate, barley, rye, beanes, and pease, and such other, as well for foode as to sowe : beside vines, plantes, and seedes, of such trees, fruites, and hearbes, as those countreyes lacke, and (not to bee forgotten) sundry kindes of artyllerie and iron tooles, as bowes, arrowes, crosbowes, billes, hargabusses, broade swordes, large targettes, pykes, mattocks, shouelles, hammers, nayles, sawes, axes, and such other. Thus beeing furnished accordingly, they set forward from the Ilandes of *Gades* (now called *Cales*) the seuenth day before the Calendes of October, in the yeere of Christ. 1493. & arriued at the Ilandes of *Canarie* at the Calendes of October : Of These Ilandes, the last is called *Ferrea*, in which there is no other water that may be drunke, but onely that is gathered of the deawe, which continually distilleth from one onely tree, growing on the highest banke of the Iland, and falleth into a rounde trench made with mans hande : wee were enfourmed of these thinges within fewe dawes after his departure : What shall succede, we will certifie you hereafter. Thus fare ye well, from the courte, at the Ides of Nouember, 1493.

*The seconde booke of the first Decade, to
Ascanius Sphorcia, Vicount
Cardinal. &c.*



Methymna
Campi.
Castella Ve-
tus.

Gades.

Y ou repeate (right honourable prince) that you are desirous to knowe what newes wee haue in Spaine from the newe worlde, and that those thinges haue greatly delighted you which I wrote vnto your highnesse of the first Nauigation : You shall nowe therefore receiue what hath succeeded. *Methymna Campi*, is a famous towne in high Spayne, in respect from you, and is in that parte of Spayne which is called *Castella Vetus*, beeing distant from *Gades* about. xl. myles. Heere the court remained, when about the ix. of the Calendes of Aprill, in this yeere of ninetie and foure, there were postes sent to the king and queene, certifying, them that there were twelue shippes come from the newe Ilands, and arriued at *Gades* : but the gouernour of

The first Decade.

12

of the shippes sent word to the king and queene, that hee hadde none other matter to certifie them of by the postes, but onely that the Admirall with fise shippes, and fourescore and ten men remained still in *Hispaniola* to search the secretes of the Ilande, and that as touching other matters, hee himselfe would shortly make relation in their presence by woorde of mouth : therefore the day before the Nones of April, hee came to the court himselfe. What I learned of him, and other faithfull and credible men, which came with him from the Admirall, I will rehearse vnto you, in such order as they declared the same to mee, when I demanded them : take it therefore as followeth. The third day of the Ides of October, departing from *Ferrea*, the last of the Ilandes of *Canaria*, and from the coastes of Spaine, with a Nauie of seuentene shippes, they sayled xxi. daies before they came to any lande, inclining of purpose more towarde the left hande then at the first voyage, following the north northeast winde, & arriued first at the Ilandes of the *Canibales* or *Caribes*, of which onely the same was knowne to our men. Among these, they chaunced first vpon one, so beset with trees, that they could not see so much as an elle space of bare earth or stonie ground, this they called *Dominica*, because they found it on the Sunday. They taried here no time, because they saw it to be desert. In the space of these xxi. daies, they thinke that they sayled eight hundred & xx. leagues, the north northeast winde was so full with them, and so freshly followed the sterne of their ships. After they had sayled a litle further, they espied diuers Ilandes replenished with fundry kindes of trees, from the which came fragrant sauoures of spices and sweete gummes : here they sawe neyther manne nor beast, except certaine *Lysartes* of huge bignesse, as they reported which went a land to view the countrey. This Iland they called *Galana* or *Galanta* : from the cape or poynt of this Iland, espying a mountaine farre of, they sayled thither. About. xxx. myles from this mountaine, they sawe a riuier descending, which seemed to be a token of some great and large flood. This is the first lande which they found inhabited from the Ilands of *Canaria*, and is an Ilande of the *Canibales*, as they learned by the interpretours which they tooke with them from *Hispaniola* into Spaine at their first voyage. Searching the Ilande, they

The Iland of
Ferrea.

Ilands of the
Canibales.

The Iland of
Dominica.

Lysartes.

The Iland of
Galanta.

The Iland of
Guadalupea.

The first Decade.

Villages of xx. or xxx. houses. they fouer innumerable villages of xx. houses, or 30. at the most set round about in order, making the streete in compasse like a market place. And forasmuch as I haue made mention of their houses, it shal not be greatly from my purpose to describe in what manner they are builded: They are made round like belles or round paulions. Their frame is rayfed of exceeding high trees, set close together, and fast rampaired in the ground, so standing aslope, and bending inward, that the toppes of the trees ioyne together, and beare one against another, hauing also within the house certain strong and short proppes or posts which susteyne the trees from falling. They couer them with the leaues of date trees, and other trees strongly compact and hardened, wherwith they make them close from winde and weather. At the shorte posts or proppes within the house, they tie ropes of the cotton of gossampine trees, or other ropes made of certaine long & rough roots, much like vnto the shrubbe called *Shartum*, wherof in old time they vsed to make bands for viries. and gables and ropes for shippes. These they tye ouerthwart the house from post to post, on these they lay as it were certaine marreilles made of the cotton of gossampine trees, which growe plentifully in these Ilandes. This cotton the Spanyards call *Algodon*, and the Italians *Bombasine*: and thus they sleepe in hanging beddes. At the entrance of one of their houses, they sawe two Images of woodlike vnto serpentes, which they thought had beene such idoles as they honour: but they learned afterwarde that they were set there onely for comeliness, for they know none other God then the sunne & moone, although they make certaine images of gossampine cotton to the similitude of such phantasies as they say appeare to them in the night. Our men found in their houses, all kinds of earthen vessels, not much vnlike vnto ours. They founde also in their kytchens, mans flesh, duckes flesh, & goole flesh, all in one pot, and other on the spits ready to be layd to the fire. Entring into their inner lodgings, they founde faggottes of the bones of mens armes and legges, which they reserue to make heades for their Arrowes, because they lacke iron, the other bones they cast away when they haue eaten the flesh. They found likewise the head of a yong man fastened to a post, and yet bleeding. They haue

The building of their houses.

Gossampine cotton.

Bombasine. Hanging beds.

Images.

Fine cookerie.

Arrowheades of hornes.

The first Decade.

13

in some villages, one great hall or pallace, about the which their common houses are placed: to this they resort, as often as they come together to play. When they perceiued the coming of our men, they fledde. In their houses they founde also about thirtie children captiues, which were reserued to bee eaten, but our men tooke them away to vse them for interpreters. Searching more diligently the inner parts of the Ilande, they found seuen other riuers, bigger then this which wee spake of before, running through the Ilande, with fruitfull and pleasant bankes, delectable to beholde. This Ilande they called *Guadalupea*, for the similitude that it hath to the mount *Guadalupus* in Spayne, where the image of the virgine Marie is religiously honoured, but the inhabitantes call it *Carucueria*, or *Queraquiera*. It is the chiefe habitatiō of the *Canibales*. They brought from this Iland vii. *Popiniayes*, bigger then *Phesantes*, much differing from other in colour, hauing their backs, brestes, and bellies of purple colour, and their winges of other variable colours: in all these Ilands is no lesse plentie of *Popyniayes*, then with vs of sparrowes or starelings. As wee bring vp capons and hennes to franke and make them fat, so do they these bigger kindes of *Popiniayes* for the same purpose. After that they had thus searched the Iland, and driuen these *Canibales* to flight (which ran away at their first approche, as soone as they had espyed them) they called their companie together, and as soone as they hadde broken the *Canibales* boates or lighters (which they call *Canoas*) they loosed their ankers the day before the Ides of Nouember, and departed from *Guadalupea*. *Colonus* the Admiral, for the desire he had to see his companions, which at his first voyage he left the yeere before in *Hispaniola* to search the country, let passe many Ilands both on his right hand, & left hande, and sayled directly thither. By the way there appeared from the north a great Iland, which the captiues that were taken in *Hispaniola*, called *Madanino*, or *Matinino*, affirming it to be inhabited only with women, to whom the *Canibales* haue accesse at certaine times of the yeere, as in old time the *Thracians* hadde to the *Amazones* in the Ilande of *Lesbos*: the men children they sende to their fathers, but the women they keepe with themselves. They haue great and strong caues or dennes in the grounde,

The mount Guadalupus.

Carucueria.

Popiniayes bigger then Phesantes.

The Canibales driue to flight.

Matinino an Ilande of women.

The first Decade.

grounde, to the which they flee for safegard if any men resort vnto them at any other time then is appoynted, and there defende themselves with bowes and arrowes, against the violence of such as attempt to inuade them. They coulde not at this time approache to this Ilande by reason of the north northeast winde, which blew so vehemently from the same, whereas they nowe followed the East southeast. After they departed from *Madanino*, and sayled by the space of xl. myles, they passed not farre from an other Ilande which the captiues sayde to bee very populous, and replenished with all thinges necessarie for the life of man. This they called *Mons Serratus*, because it was full of mountaines. The captiues further declared, that the *Canibales* are wont at sometime to goe from their owne coastes about a thousande myles to hunt for men. The day following they sawe another Ilande, the which because it was rounde, they called *Sancta Maria Rotunda*. The next day, they found another, which they called *S. Martini*, which they let passe also, because they had no leasure to tarry. Likewise the thirde day they espied another, whose *Diametral* lide, extending from the East to the West, they iudged to be a hundred & fiftie myle. They affirme all these Ilandes to be maruelous faire and fruitefull: This last, they called *Sancta Maria Antiqua*. Sayling forward, and leauing many other Ilandes, after they had sayled about fortie myles, they chaunced vpon another, much bigger then any of the rest, which the inhabitants call *Ay Ay*, but they named it *Insula crucis*: Here they cast anker to fetch fresh water. The Admirall also commanded xxx. men to goe a land out of his owne ship, and to search the Ilande: Here they found foure dogges on the shore. The inhabitants are *Canibales*, and maruelous expert in shooting, as well women as men, and vse to infect their arrowes with poison. When they had taried there two dayes, they sawe a farre of a *Canoa*, in the which were eight men, and as manie women, hauing with them bowes and arrowes. They fiercely assailed our menne without all feare, and hurt some of them with their venemous arrowes. Among these there was a certaine woman, to whom the other gaue reuerence, and obeyed as though shee were their queene. Her sonne wayted vpon her, being a young man, strongly made

The Ilandes, of Mons Serratus. Hunting for men.

Sancta Maria Rotunda.
Sanctus martinus.
Sancta Maria Antiqua.

Insula crucis, an Iland of the *Canibales*.

The *Canibales* are expert Archers.

Arrowes infected with venime.

The first Decade.

made, of terrible and frowning countenance, and a Lions face. Our menne, least they should take the more hurt by being wounded a farre of, thought it best to ioyne with them. Therefore with all speed, setting forward with their ores the brigadine in which they were set a lande, they ouerturned their *Canoa*, with a great violence, which being ouerwhelmed, they notwithstanding, as well the women as the men, swimming, cast their darts at our men thicke and threefolde. At the length, gathering themselves vpon a rocke couered with the water, they fought manfully vntill they were overcome and taken, one being slayne, and the queenes sonne sore wounded. When they were brought into the Admirals shippe, they did no more put of their fierces and cruel countenances, then do the Lions of *Lybia* when they perceiue themselves to bee bound in chaynes. There is no man able to behold them, but he shall feelee his bowels grate with a certayne horror, nature hath endued them with so terrible menacing and cruell aspect. This coniecture I make of my selfe, & others which oftentimes went with me to see them at *Methymna Campi*: but nowe to returne to the voyage. Proceeding thus further and further, more then six hundred myles, first towarde the west south west, then towarde the south west, and at the length towarde the west north west, they entred into a maine large sea, hauing in it innumerable Ilandes, marueilously differing one from another for some of them were very fruitefull, and full of hearbes and trees, other some, very drie, barren, and rough, with hie rockye mountaines of stone, whereof some were of bright blew, or asurine colour, and other glistering white: wherefore they supposed them, by good reason, to be the mynes of mettalles & precious stone: but the roughnesse of the sea, and multitude of Ilandes standing so thicke together, hindered them so, that they could cast no anker, least the bigger vessels should runne vpon the rockes: therefore they deferred the searching of these Ilandes vntill another time: they were so many, and stood so thicke, that they coulde not number them, yet the smaller vessels which drewe no great deapth, entred among them, and numbred fourtie and sixe Ilandes, but the bigger vessels kept aloofe in the mayne sea, for feare of the rockes. They

A conflict with the *Canibales*

The fierces and terrible countenance of the *Canibales*.

Methymna Campi.

Innumerable Ilandes.

The Mynes of mettals & precious stones.

The first Decade.

The sea called Archipelagus. They call the sea where this multitude of Ilandes are situate, *Archipelagus*. From this tracte proceeding forward, in the midde way there lyeth an Iland which the inhabitants call *Burichina*, or *Buchena*: but they named it *Insula. S. Iohannis*. Diuers of them whome we hadde deliuered from the *Canibales*, sayde that they were borne in this Iland, affirming it to be very populous and fruitfull, hauing also many faire woodes and hauens. There is deadly hatred and continuall battaile betweene them and the *Canibales*. They haue no boates to passe from their own coasts to the *Canibales*: but if it bee their chance to ouercome them when they make incursion into their countrey to seeke their pray (as it sometime happeneth, the fortune of warre being vncertaine) they serue them like sause, requiring death for death. For one of them manglenth another in pieces, and rost them, and eate them euen before their eyes. They taryed not in this Ilande: Yet in the west angle thereof, a fewe of them went a lande for fresh water, and found a great and high house after the manner of their building, hauing, xii. other of their vulgare corages placed about the same, but were all left desolate, whether it were that they resorted to the mountains by reason of the heate which was that time of the yeere, and to returne to the plaine when the ayre waxeth colder, or else for feare of the *Canibales* which make incursion into the Ilande at certaine seasons. In all this Iland is onely one king. The south side hereof extendeth about two hundreth myles. Shortly after, they came to the Ilande of *Hispaniola*, beeing distant from the first Ilande of the *Canibales*, fve hundreth leagues. Here they found all things out of order, and their fellowes slaine which they left here at their first voyage. In the beginning of *Hispaniola* (hauing in it many regions and kingdomes as wee haue sayde) is the region of *Xamana*, whose king is named *Gnaccanarillus*. This *Gnaccanarillus* ioyned friendship with our men at the first voyage, and made a league with them: but in the absense of the Admirall, he rebelled, and was the cause of our mens destructio, although he dissimuled the same, and pretended friendship at the Admiralls returne. As our men sayled on yet a little further they espied a long *Canoe* with many ores, in which was the brother of *Gnaccanarillus*, with onely one man waiting on him. He

The sea called Archipelagus.

Insula. S. Iohannis or Buchena.

Death for death.

The mountains are colder then the playnes.

From Dominica to Hispaniola fve hundred leagues.

The Spaniardes left in the Iland are slaine. King Gnaccanarillus rebelled.

The first Decade.

15

He brought with him two images of golde, which hee gaue the Admirall in the name of his brother, and tolde a tale in his language as concerning the death of our men, as they proued afterwarde, but at this time hadde no regarde to his communication for lacke of interpretours, which were eyther all dead, or escaped and stolne away when they drew neare to the Ilands. But of the ten, seuen dyed by chaunge of ayre and dyet. The inhabitants of these Ilandes haue beene euer so vsed to liue at libertie, in play and pastime, that they canne hardly away with the yoke of seruitude, which they attempted to shake of by all meanes they may. And surely if they had receiued our religion I woulde thinke their life most happie of all menne, if they might therewith enioy their auncient libertie. A fewe things content them, hauing no delight in such superfluities, for the which in other places menne take infinite paynes, and commit manie vnlawfull actes, and yet are neuer satisfied, whereas manie haue too much, and none enough. But among these simple soules, a fewe clothes serue the naked: weightes and measures are not needfull to such as cannot skill of craft and deceite, and haue not the vse of pestiferous money, the seed of innumerable mischeiues: so that if we shall not bee ashamed to confesse the trueth, they seeme to liue in that golden worlde of the which olde writers speake so much, wherein menne liued simply and innocently without enforcement of lawes, without quarrelling, iudges, and libelles, content onely to satisfie nature, without further vexation for knowledge of things to come. Yet these naked people also are tormeted with ambition, for the desire they haue to enlarge their dominions: by reaso whereof, they keep war and destroy one another, from the which plague I suppose the golden world was not free. For euen then also, *Cede non cedam*, that is, giue place, and I will not giue place, had entred among men. But nowe to returne to the matter from which wee haue digressed. The Admirall desirous to know further of the death of his men, sent for *Gnaccanarillus* to come to him to his ship, dissimuling that he knew any thing of the matter, after that he came aboard ship, saluting the Admirall and his company, giuing also certaine golde to the captaines and officers, turned him to the women captiues, which not long before our men had deliuered from

Two Images of golde.

Libertie and idleness.

A happie kind of life.

Superfluitie.

Many haue too much, & none enough.

The golden worlde.

Naked men troubled with ambition.

Giue place.

The Admirall sendeth for the king.

D

from

No horses in
the Ilandes.

A time for all
things.

A desperate
aduenture of
a woman.

Cloelia of
Rome.

Guaccanaril-
lus fought.
Melchior.

from the *Canibales*, and earnestly beholding one of them whom our men called Katherine, he spake gently vnto her. And thus when hee had seene and marueyled at the horses, and such other thinges as were in the shippe, vnkowne to them, and had with a good grace and merily asked leaue of the Admirall, he departed. Yet somethere were which counselled the Admirall to keepe him still, that if they might by any meanes prooue that he was consenting to the death of our men, he might be punished accordingly. But the Admirall considering that it was yet no time to incense the inhabitantes mindes to wrath, dismissed him. The next day following, the kinges brother resorting to the shippes, eyther in his owne name or in his brothers, seduced the women. For on the next night about midnight, this Katherine, aswell to recouer her owne libertie, as also her fellowes, being suborned thereto either by the king or his brothers promises, attempted a much more difficult and dangerous aduenture then did *Cloelia* of Rome, which beeing in hostage with other maydes to the king *Porcena*, deceiued her keepers, and rode ouer the riuer *Tiber*, with the other virgins which were pledged with her. For whereas they swamme ouer the riuer on horsebacke, this Katherine with seuen other women, trusting onely to the strength of their owne armes, swam aboue three long myles, and that also at such time as the sea was somewhat rough: for euen so farre off from the shore lay the shippes at rode, as nigh as they coulde coniecture. But our men following them with the shipboates, by the same light seene on the shore, wherby the women were ledde, tooke three of them, supposing that Katherine with the other foure, went to *Guaccanarillus*: for in the spring of the morning, certaine messengers being sent vnto him by the Admirall, had intelligence that hee was fled with all his familie and stuffe, and the women also, which thing ministred further suspicion that hee was consenting to the death of our men. Wherefore the Admirall sent forth an armie of three hundred men, ouer the which he appointed one *Melchior* to be captaine, willing him to make diligent search to finde out *Guaccanarillus*. *Melchior* therefore with the smallest vesselles entring into the countrey by the riuers, and scouring the shores, chaunced into certaine crooked goulfes, defended with fiew litle & steepe hils, suppo-

supposing that it hadde been the mouth of some great riuer. He founde here also a very commodious and safe hauen, & therefore named it *Portus Regalis*. They say that the entrance of this is so crooked and bending, that after the ships are once within the same, whether they turne them to the left had, or to the right they can not perceiue where they came in, vntill they returne to the mouth of the riuer, although it be there so broad that three of the biggest vessels may sayle together on a front. The sharpe and high hilles on the one side and on the other, so brake the winde, that they were vncertaine how to rule their sayles. In the middle gulf of the riuer, there is a promontorie or point of the land with a pleasant groue, full of *Popiniayes* and other birdes, *Popiniayes and birdes.* which breede therein & sing very sweetly: They perceiued also that two riuers of no small largenesse fell into the hauen. While they thus searched the lande betweene both, *Melchior* espied a high house a farre off, where supposing that *Guaccanarillus* had lye hid, hee made towarde it: and as he was going, there met him a man with a frowning countenance, and a grymme looke with a hundred men following him, armed with bowes and arrowes, and long and sharpe staues like iauelynnes, made harde at the endes with fire, who approching towards our men, spake out aloud with a terrible voyce, saying that they were *Taini*. *Taini* (that is) noble men, and not *Canibales*: but when our men had giuen them signes of peace, they left both their weapons and fiercenesse. Thus giuing each of them certaine hawkes bells, *Hawkesbells,* they tooke it for so great a rewarde, that they desired to enter bonds of neare friendship with vs, and feared not immediatly to submit themselues vnder our power, and resorted to our shippes with their presentes. They that measured the house (being made in round forme) found it to be from side to side xxxii. great paces, compassed about with xxx. other vulgare houses, hauing in them many beames crosse ouer, & couered with reedes of sundry *Reedes of sundry colours.* colours, wrethed & as it were weaued with marueilous art. When our men asked some of them where they might find *Guaccanarillus*? They answered, that that region was none of his, but their kinges, being there present: Yet they sayde they supposed that *Guaccanarillus* was gone from the playne to the mountaines.

Cacicus.

Hoiedus and Gornalanus.

Gold in riuers falling from mountaines.

The maner of gathering gold Graines of golde.

A masse of rude golde weighing nine ounces.

Caunabo, king of the house of golde

Holesome water, and plenty of fish.

The day and night of equall length in December.

Birdes breede in December.

Making therefore a brotherly league with this *Cacicus* (that is to say a king) they returned to the Admirall, to make relation what they hadde seene and heard : whereupon he sent forth diuers other Centurians with their hundredes, to search the countrey yet further : among which were *Hoiedus* and *Gornalanus*, noble young gentlemen, and of great courage. And as they went towarde the mountaines to seeke *Guaccanillus*, diuiding the mountaines betweene them, one of them found on the one side thereof, foure riuers falling from the same mountaynes, and the other founde three on the other side. In the sands of all these riuers is founde great plentie of golde, which the inhabitants of the same Ilande which were with vs, gathered in this manner : making holes in the sande with their handes a Cubite deepe, and taking vp sande with their left handes from the bottome of the same, they picked out graines of golde with their right handes without any more art or cunning. and so deliuered it to our men, who affirme that many of them thus gathered, were as bigge as tares or fitches. And I my selfe sawe a masse of rude golde (that is to say, such as was neuer moulen) like vnto such stones as are founde in the bottomes of riuers, weighing nine ounces, which *Hoiedus* himselfe founde. Being contented with these signes, they returned to the Admirall to certifie him hereof. For the Admiral had commaunded vnder payne of punishment, that they should meddle no further then their commission : which was onely, to search the places with their signes. For the same went that there was a certaine king of the mountaines from whence those riuers had their fall, whom they cal *Cacicus Caunabo*, that is, the Lord of the house of gold, for they call a house *Boa*, golde, *Cauni*, and a king or Lorde *Cacicus*, as we haue sayde before. They affirme that there can no where bee found better fish, nor of more pleasant tast, or more holesome then in these riuers : also the waters of the same to bee most holesome to drinke. *Melchior* himselfe tolde me, that in the moneth of December, the daies and nights be of equall length among the *Canibales* : but the sphere or circles of the heauen agreeth not thereunto, albeit that in the same moneth, some birdes make their nestes, and some haue already hatched their egges by reason of the heate, being rather continuall

shall then extreame. He tolde me also when I questioned with him as concerning the eleuation of the pole from the horizontal line, that all the starres called *Planstrum* or charles wayne, are hid vnder the North pole to the *Cambales*. And surely there returned none from thence at this voyage, to whom there is more credit to be giuen, than to this man. But if he had bin skilfull in Astronomie, he shoulde haue sayde that the day was almost equal with the night: For in no place towarde the stay of the sun (called *Solsticium*) can the night be equall with the day. And as for them, they neuer came vnder the *Equinoctial*, forasmuch as they hadde euer the North pole their guide, and euer eleuate in sight aboute the *Horizontal*. Thus haue I briefly written vnto your honour, as much as I thought sufficient at this time, and shall shortly hereafter (by Gods fauour) write vnto you more largely of such matters as shall bee daily better knowne. For the Admirall himselfe (whom I vse familiarly as my verie friende) hath promised me by his letters, that he will giue me knowledge of all such thinges as shall chance. He hath now chosen a strong place where he may build a city, neare vnto a comodious haue and hath already builded many houses, & a chapel, in the which (as in a newe worlde heretofore voyde of all religion) God is dayly serued with xiii. priestes, according to the manner of our churches. When the time nowe approched that hee promised to sende to the King and Queene, and hauing prosperous winde for that purpose, sent backe the xii. Carauelles, wherof we made mention before: which was no small hinderance and grieve vnto him, especially considering the death of his men whom hee left in the Ilande at the first voyage, whereby we are yet ignorant of many places and other secretes, wherof wee might otherwise haue had further knowledge : but as time shall reueale them againe, so will I aduertise you of the same. And that you may the better knowe by conference hadde with the *Apothecaries* and marchaunt strangers *Syrophenicians*, what this Regions beare, & how hot their ground is, I haue sent you all kindes of graynes, with the barke and inner partes of that tree which they suppose to be the Cinamome tree. And if it bee your pleasure to tast either of the graines, or of the small seedes, the which you should perceiue to haue fallen from these graynes, or of the wood it selfe,

The eleuation of the pole. The starres are called guardes of the pole.

The Equinoctial line.

A chappel and priestes.

Marchantes Syrophenicians.

The Cinamome tree.

The first Decade.

selfe, touch them first softly, moouing them to your lippes, for although they be not hurtfull, yet for their excellē of heate, they are sharpe, and bite the tongue if they remaine any while thereon: but if the tongue be blistered by tasting of them, the same is taken away by drinking of water. Of the corne also wherof they make their bread, this bringer shall deliuer some graines to your Lordship, both white and blacke, and therewith also a trunke of the tree of *Aloes*, the which if you cut in peeces, you shall feele a sweete sauour to proceede from the same. Thus fare you hartily well, from the Court of *Methymna Campi*, the third day before the Calendes of May. *Anno Dom. 1494.*

Xilo: loes, or
Lignum Aloes.

*The thirde booke of the first Decade, to
Lodouike Cardinall of Aragonie,
and Neueme to the King.*



Y ou desire that foolish *Phaeton* should againe rule the chariots of the Sunne, and contende to drawe sweete licours out of the harde flint, whereas you require mee to describe vnto you the newe world, found in the West by the good fortune and gouernance of the Catholique Princes *Ferdinandus* and *Elizabeth*, your Vncle and Aunte, shewing me also the letters of king *Frederike* your Vncle, written to me in that behalfe: But sith you haue layde this burden on my backe, in whose power it is to commaunde mee to take vpon mee more then I am well able, yee both shall receiue this precious stone rudely closed in lead after my manner of workmanship. Wherefore, when you shall perceiue the learned sort friendly, the malicious enuiously and the backbiters furiously, to bend their slanderous darts against our faire *Nymphes* of the *Ocean*, you shall freely protest in howe short time, and in the midst of what troubles and calamities you haue enforced me to write of the same. Thus fare you well, from *Granata* the ninth day before the Calendes of May.

We haue declared in the booke here before, how the Admiral passed by the coasts of the *Canibals*, to the Iland of *Hispaniola* with

The first Decade.

18

with his whole nauie: But now we entende further to shewe what hee found as concerning the nature of this Ilande, after that he had better searched the secretes of the same: Likewise of the Iland of *Cuba* neare vnto it, which he supposed to be the firme lande. *Hispaniola* therefore (which hee affirmeth to bee *Ophir*, whereof wee reade in the thirde booke of the kinges) is of latitude five South degrees, hauing the North pole eleuate on the North side xxvii. degrees, and on the South side (as they say) xxii. degrees, it reacheth in length from East to West, seven hundred and fourescore myles, it is distant from the Ilands of *Gades* (called *Cales*) xlix. degrees, and more, as some say: the fourme of the Ilande resembleth the leafe of a Chesnutte tree. Vpon a high hill on the North side of the Ilande, hee builded a cittie, because this place was most apt for that purpose, by reason of a myne of stones which was neare vnto the same, serving well both to buildewith, and also to make Lym: at the bottome of this hill, is there a great playne of threescore myles in length, and in breadth somewhere xii. somewhere xx. myles where it is broadest, & sixe myles where it is narrowest: through this playne runne diuers sayre riuers of wholesome waters, but the greatest of them, which is nauigable, falleth into the haven of the cittie for the space of halfe a furlong: how fertile and fruitful this valley is, you shall vnderstande by these thinges which followe. On the shore of this riuier, they haue limited and enclosed certaine ground, to make gardens and orchaydes, in the which all kinde of bigger hearbes, as radishe, letuse, coleworts, borage, & such other, waxe ripe within xvi. dayes after the seed is sown, likewise Melones, Gourdes, Cucumers, and such other, within the space of xxxvi. dayes, these garden hearbes they haue fresh and Greene all the whole yeere. Also the roots of the canes or reedes of the licour whereof sugar is made, growe a cubite high within the space of xv. dayes, but the licour is not yet hardened. The like they affirme of plantes or shroudes of young vines, and that they haue the seconde yeere gathered ripe and sweete grapes of the same: but by reason of too much rankenesse they beare but fewe clusters. Furthermore, a man of the countrey sowed a little Wheate about the Calendes of Februarie, and brought with him to the cittie an handfull yeere.

Ophir, whither Solomon's ship sailed for Golde.

Isabella.

A token of marvellous fruitfulness.

Hearbs Greene all the whole yeere.

Suger reedes, Planes and vines.

Corn & graine ripe twice a yeere.

The region of
Cipanga, or
Cibana.

Golde.

The golden
region of Ci-
bana.

The vale of
Cibana.

of the ripe eares of the same the third day before the Calends of Aprill, which was that yeere the vigile of the Resurrection of our Lord. Also, all kindes of pulse, as beanes, peason, fitches, tares, & such other, are ripe twise in the yeere, as all they which come from thence affirme with one voyce, yet the ground is not vniuersally apt to beare wheate. In the meane time while these thinges were doing, the Admirall sent out a companie of xxx. men to search the Region of *Cipanga*, otherwise called *Cibana*. This Region is full of mountaynes and rockes and in the middle backe of the whole Ilande is great plentie of Golde. When they that went to search the Region were returned, they reported maruelous things as touching the great riches of this Region. From these mountaines, descend foure great riuers, which by the maruelous industry of nature, diuiderh the whole Hand into foure partes, in maner equal, ouerspreading & watering the whole Iland with their branches. Of these foure riuers, the one reacheth towards the East, this the inhabitantes call *Iunna*: another towards the West, and is called *Attibunicus*: the thirde toward the North, named *Iachem* the last reacheth into the South, and is called *Naiba*. The day before the Ides of March, the Admirall himselfe, with all his horsemen, and foure hundred footemen, marched directly towards the South side of the golden Region, Thus passing ouer the riuier, the playne, and the mountaine which enuironed the other side of the playne, hee chaunced vpon another vale, with a riuier much bigger then the first, and many other meane riuers running through. When he had also conueighed his army ouer the riuers, and passed the seconde vale, which was in no part inferiour to the first, he made away through the thirde mountaine where was no passage before, and descended into another vale, which was nowe the beginning of *Cibana*. Through this also runne many floudes and riuers out of euery hill, and in the sandes of them all is founde great plentie of golde. And when hee hadde nowe entred threescore and twelue myles into the golden Region from the cittie, he intended to builde a fortresse vpon the topp of a hill, standing by the shore of a certaine great riuier, that hee might the better and more safely search the secretes of the inner partes of the Region: this hee called the fortresse

fortresse of saint Thomas, the which in the meane time, while hee was building, the inhabitantes beeing desirous of hawkes belles, and other of our thinges, resorted daily thither, to whom the Admirall declared, that if they would bring golde, they should haue whatsoeuer they would aske. Foorthwith turning their backes, and turning to the shore of the next riuier, they returned in a shorte time, bringing with them their handes full of golde. Amongst all other, there came an olde man, bringing with him two pibble stones of golde, weighing an ounce, desiring them to giue him a bell for the same: who when hee sawe our men marueyle at the bignesse thereof, he made signes that they were but small and of no value in respecte of some that he had seene, and taking in his hande foure stones, the least whereof was as bigge as a Walnut, and the biggest as bigge as an Orange, hee sayd that there was founde peeces of gold so bigge in his countrey, being but halfe a dayes iourney from thence, and that they had no regarde to the gathering thereof, whereby we perceiued that they passe not much for golde, inas much as it is golde only, but so farre esteeme it, as the hande of the Artificer hath fashioned it in any comely forme. For who doth greatly esteeme rough marble, or vnwrought Iuorie? but if they be wrought with the cunning hande of *Phidias* or *Praxiteles*, and shaped to the similitude of the faire Nymphes or Fairies of the sea (called *Nereides*) or the Fayries of the woods (called *Hamadriades*) they shall neuer lacke buyers. Beside this old man, there came also diuers other, bringing with them pybble stones of golde, weighing .i. or xii. drammes, & feared not to confesse, that in the place where they gathered that golde, there were founde sometime stones of golde as bigge as the head of a child. When he had taried here a few dayes, he sent one *Luxanus*, a noble yong gentleman, with a few armed men, to search all the partes of this region: who at his returne, reported that the inhabitantes shewed him greater thinges then we haue spoken of herebefore, but he did openly declare nothing thereof, which they thought was done by the Admirals commandement. They haue woods full of certaine spices, but not such as wee commonly vse: these they gather euen as they doe gold, that is, as much as will serue for their purpose, euery man for himselfe, to exchange the same with the

Golde for
hawkes belles.

Gravnes and
pibble stones
of golde.

They passe
not for golde
in that it is
golde onely
but, &c.

Stones of gold
as big as the
head of a
childe.

Spices.

Wilde vines
of pleasant
tast,

Fruitful moun-
taines.

Golde in the
land of riuers
falling from
the moun-
taines.

Libertie and
idlenes.
The moun-
taines are
colde.

The Island of
Cuba.

Least any o-
ther prince,
&c.

Dissention
betwene the
Portugales
and Spani-
ardes.

the inhabitants of other countreys adioyning to them, for such things as they lacke, as dyshes, pottes, stoolcs, and such other necessities. As *Luxanus* returned to the Admirall (which was about the Ides of March) hee founde in the woodes certaine wilde vines, ripe, and of pleasant tast, but the inhabitantes passe not on them. This region, though it be full of stones & rockes (and is therefore called *Cibana*, which is as much to say as a stone) yet it is well replenished with trees and pastures, yea they constantly affirme, that if the grasse of these mountaines be cutte, it groweth againe within the space of foure daies. higher then wheate. And forasmuch as many showres of raine doe fall in this region, whereof the ryuers and floudes haue their encrease, in euery of the which golde is founde mixt with sande in all places, they iudge that the golde is driuen from the mountaines, by the vehement course of the streames which fall from the same, and runne into the riuers. The people of this region are giuen to idlenesse and play, for such as inhabite the mountaines, sit quaking for colde in the Winter season, and had rather to wander vp and downe idly, then take the paynes to make them apparell, whereas they haue woodes full of Gosslampine cotton: but such as dwell in the vallies or playnes feelles no colde in Winter. When the Admirall hadde thus searched the beginning of the region of *Cibana*, he repared to *Isabela* (for so hee named the citie) where, leauing the gouernance of the Ilande with his Deputies, hee prepared himselfe to search further the limittes of the Ilande of *Cuba* or *Iohanna*, which hee yet doubted to bee the firme lande, and distant from *Hispaniola* onely lxx. myles. This did hee with more speedie expedition, calling to remembraunce the Kinges commaundement, who willed him first with all celeritie, to ouerrunne the coastes of the new Ilands, least any other Prince should in the meane time attempt to inuade the same, for the King of Portugale affirmed that it pertained only to him to discouer these vnkowne lands: but the bishop of Rome, Alexander the sixt, to auoyde the cause of this dissention, granted to the king of Spaine by the authoritie of his leaden builes, that no other Prince should bee so bold, as to make any voyages to any of these vnkowne Regions, liing wihout the precinct of a direct lyne drawn from the North

to the South a hundred leagues Westwarde, without the parallels of the Ilandes called *Capud Virde*, or *Cabouerde*, which wee thinke to be those which in old time were called *Hesperides*: these The Ilandes of cabourde or Hesperides. pertaine to the King of Portugale, and from these his Pylotes, which doe yeerely searce newe coastes and regions, direct their course to the East, sayling euer towarde the left hande by the backe of Aphrike, and the seas of the Ethiopians: neither to this day had the Portugales at any time sayled Southwarde or Westwarde from the Ilandes of *Cabouerde*. Preparing there- The Port- fore three shippes, he made hast towarde the Ilande of *Iohanna* or *Cuba*, whither he came in short space, and named the point thereof, where hee first arriued, *Alpha* and *O*, that is, the first and the last: for he supposed that there had beene the end of our East, because the sunne falleth there, and of the West, because it riseth there. For it is apparant, that Westwarde, it is the be- The end of the reason, forasmuch as the Cosinographers haue left the limittes of *India* beyond *Ganges* vndetermined, whereas also some were of opinion, that *India* was not farre from the coastes of Spaine, Note. as we haue said before. Within the prospect of the beginning of *India* not far from Spaine. *Cuba*, hee found a commodious hauen in the extreme angle of the Ilande of *Hispaniola*, for in this parte the Ilande receiueh a great goulfe: this hauen hee named Saint Nicolas porte, be- Saint Nicho- ing scarcely twentie leagues from *Cuba*. As hee departed from las porte, hence, and sayled Westwarde by the South side of *Cuba*, the further that he went, so much the more the sea seemed to be extended in breadth, and to bende towarde the South. On the South side of *Cuba*, hee founde an Ilande which the inhabitantes call *Iamaica*, this he affirmeth to be longer & broder then the Iland of *Scicile*, hauing in it only one mountaine, which on euery part The Iland of Iamaica. beginning from the sea, ryseth by litle and litle into the middest of the Ilande, and that so playnely without roughnesse, that such as goe vpp to the toppe of the same, can scarcely perceiue that they ascende. This Ilande hee affirmeth to be very fruitful and full of people, as well in the inner partes of the same, as by the shore, and that the inhabitants are of quicker witte then the o- Quicke wit- ther Ilandes, and more expert Artificers, and warlike men. For ted people.

The first Decade.

The compassing of the earth.

Aurea Chersonesus, or Malacca.

A secrete of Altronomic.

The riuer of Ganges.

Dangerous streights by reason of many Ilandes.

A large hauen.

Roasted fish & serpents of viii toote long.

in many places where hee would haue arriued, they came armed against him, and forbode him with threatening wordes: but being ouercome, they made a league of friendship with him. Thus departing from *La Maica*, he sayled toward the West, with a prosperous winde, for the space of threescore and tenne daies thinking that he had passed so far by the compasse of the earth being vnderneath vs, that he had bin neere vnto *Aurea Chersonesus* (now called *Malacca*) in our east India, beyond the beginning of *Persides*: for he plainly beleued that he had left only two of the twelue houres of the sunne, which were vnknown to vs, for the olde writers haue left haile the course of the sunne vntouched, wheras they haue but only discouered that superficial parte of the earth which lyeth betwene the Ilandes of *Gades*, and the riuer of *Ganges*, or at the vttermost, to *Aurea Chersonesus*. In this Nauigation, he chaunced on manie furious seas, running with a fall as it had beene the streames of floudes, also many whirle-pooles, and shelves, with many other dangers, and strayghts, by reason of the multitude of Ilandes which lay on euery side. But not regarding all these perilles, hee determined to proceed, vntil he had certaine knowledge whether *Cuba* were an Ilande, or firme lande. Thus he sayled forward, coasting euer by the shore toward the West for the space of CC.xxii. leagues that is, about a thousande and three hundred myles, and gaue names to seuen hundred Ilandes by the way, leauing also on the left hande (as he feared not to report) three thousand here and there. But let vs nowe returne to such thinges as hee founde woorthy to be noted in this Nauigation. Sayling therefore by the side of *Cuba*, and searching the nature of the places, he espied not farre from *Alpha* and *O* a large hauen, of capacity to harborow many shippes, whose entrance is bending, beeing inclosed on both sides with capes or poyntes which receiue the water: this hauen is large within, and of exceeding depth. Sayling by the shore of this porte, hee sawe not farre from the same, two cotages, couered with reedes, and in many places fire kindled. Here he sent certaine armed men out of the shippes to the cottages, where they found neither man nor woman, but rostmeate enough, for they found certaine spittes of woode lying at the fire, hauing fishe on them about an hundred pounce

The first Decade.

21

pounde weight, and two serpentes of eyght foote long a peece whereat marueiling, and looking about if they could espie any of the inhabitantes, and that none appeared in light (for they fledde all to the mountaines at the comming of our men) they fell to their meate, and to the fish taken with other mens traualle, but they abstained from the serpents, which they affirme to differ nothing from the Crocodiles of Egypt, but only in bignesse: for (as *Plinie* sayth) Crocodiles haue sometimes bin found of xviii. cubits long, but of these the biggest were but of eight foote. Thus being wel refreshed, they entred into the next wood where they found many of the same kinde of serpentes, hanging vpon boughes of trees, of the which, some had their mouthes tyed with stringes, and some their teeth taken out. And as they searched the places neere vnto the hauen, they sawe about lxx. men in the top of a high rocke, which fled as soone as they had espied our menne: who by signes and tokens of peace calling them againe, there was one which came neere them, and stood on the toppe of a rocke, seeming as though he were yet fearefull: but the Admiral sent one *Didacus* to him, a man of the same countrey, whom he had at his first voyage taken in the Ilande of *Guanahani*, being neere vnto *Cuba*, willing him to come neere, and not to be afraide. When he hearde *Didacus* speake to him in his owne tongue, he came boldly to him, and shortly after resorted to his companie, perswading them to come without all feare. After this message was done, there descended from the rockes to the shippes, about threescore and ten of the inhabitants, profering friendship and gentlenesse to our men: which the Admirall accepted thankfully, and gaue them diuers rewards, & that the rather, for that he had intelligence by *Didacus* the interpreter, that they were the kinges fishers, sent of their Lorde to take fish against a solemne feast which hee prepared for another king. And whereas the Admiralles men had eaten the fish which they left at the fire, they were the gladder thereof, because they had left the serpentes: for there is nothing among their delicate dishes, that they esteeme so much as these serpentes, in so much that it is more lawfull for common people to eate of them, then Peacockes or Phesantes among vs: as for the fishes, they doubted not to take

Crocodiles of Egypt.

The kinges fishers.

Serpents esteemed for delicate meate.

The first Decade.

as many more the same night. Being asked why they first roasted the fish which they intended to beare to the King? they answered, that they might be the fresher and vncorrupted. Thus ioyning handes for a token of further friendship, euery man resorted to his owne. The Admirall went forward as he had appoynted, following the falling of the sunne from the beginning of *Cuba*, called *Alpha* and *O*: the shores or sea bankes euen vnto this hauen, albeit they bee full of trees, yet are they rough with mountaines: of these trees, some were full of blossomes and flowres, and other laden with fruites. Beyond the hauen, the lande is more fertile and populous, whose inhabitants are more gentle, and more desirous of our thinges: for as soone as they had espied our shippes, they flocked all to the shore, bringing with them such breade as they are accustomed to eate and gourdes full of water, offering them vnto our men, and further, desiring them to come alande. In all these Ilandes is a certaine kinde of trees as bigge as Elmes, which beare Gourdes in the steede of fruites, these they vse onely for drinking pottes, and to fetch water in, but not for meate, for the inner substance of them is sower then gall, and the barke as harde as any shell. At the Ides of May, the watchmen looking out of the top castle of the shippe, towarde the south, sawe a multitude of Ilandes standing thicke together, being all well replenished with trees grasse, and hearbes, and well inhabited: in the shore of the continent, hee chaunced into a nauigable riuer, whose water was so hot, that no man might endure to abide his hand therein any time. The day following, espying a farre of a *Canoa* of fishermen of the inhabitantes, fearing least they shoulde flee at the sight of our men, he commanded certaine to assaile them priuily with the ship-boates: but they fearing nothing, taryed the coming of our men. Nowe shall you heare a newe kinde of fishing. Like as wee with Greyhoundes doe hunt Hares in the playne fieldes, so doo they, as it were with a hunting fishe, take other fishes: this fish was of shape or fourme vnknewen to vs, but the body thereof not much vnlike a great yeele, hauing on the hinder parte of the head a very tough skinne, like vnto a great bagge or purse: this fish is tyed by the side of the boate with a corde, let downe so farre into the water, that the fish

Blossomes & fruites both at one time.

Trees which beare gourdes.

A multitude of Ilandes.

Hotte water.

A strange kinde of fishing.

may

The first Decade.

22

may lie close hid by the keele or bottome of the same, for shee may in no case abide the sight of the ayre. Thus when they espie any great fish, Tortoyse (whereof there is great abundance, bigger then great targettes) they let the corde at length, but when shee feelth her selfe loosed, she inuadeth the fish or Tortoyse as swiftly as an arrowe, and where she hath once fastened her hold, she casteth the purse of skinne, whereof we spake before, and by drawing the same together, so graspeleth her pray, that no mans strength is sufficient to vnloose the same, except by little and litle drawing the lyne, shee bee lifted somewhat aboue the brimme of the water, for then, as soone as she seeth the brightness of the ayre, shee letteth goe her holde. The pray therefore beeing nowe drawen neere to the brimme of the water, there leapeth sodenly out of the boate into the sea, so many fishers as may suffice to holde fast the pray, vntill the rest of the company haue taken it into the boate. Which thing done, they loose so much of the corde, that the hunting fish may againe returne to her place within the water, whereby another corde, they let downe to her a peece of the pray, as we vse to rewarde greyhoundes after they haue killed their game. This fish, they cal *Guaicanum*, but our men call it *Reuerfum*. They gaue our men foure Tortoyse taken by this meanes, and those of such biggenesse, that they almost filled their fishing boate: for these fishes are esteemed among them for delicate meate. Our men recompenced them againe with other rewardes, and so let them depart. Being asked of the compasse of that lande, they answered that it had no ende Westwarde. Most instantly they desired the Admirall to come alande, or in his name to send one with them to salute their *Cazicus*, (that is) their king, affirming that hee woulde giue our men many presentes, if they would goe to him. But the Admirall, least he should be hindered of the voyage which he had begunne, refused to goe with them. Then they desired to knowe his name, and tolde our men likewise the name of their king. Thus sayling on yet further euertowarde the West, within fewe dayes he came neere vnto a certaine exceeding high mountaine, wel inhabited by reason of the great fertilitie of the same. The inhabitantes of this mountaine, brought to our ship, bread, gossampine cotton, conies, & sundry

Abundance of Tortoyse.

Fisher men.

The fish Guaicanm.

Humane people.

A Mountaine fruitfull & wel inhabited.

kindes

Dogges of
strange shape
and dumme.

White and
thicke water.

Woodes of
date trees.

Men apparel-
led like white
fryers.

Apparelled
men.

kindes of wilde foule, demaunding religiously of the interpre-
tours, if this nation descended not from heauen. The king
of this people, and diuers other sage men that stood by him, in-
formed him that that Iland was no Iland. Shortly after, entring
into one of the Ilandes being on the left hande of this Iland
they found no bodie therein, for they fled all at the comming of
our men: Yet founde they there foure dogges of maruelous de-
formed shape, & such as coude not barke. This kind of dogges,
they eate as we doe goates, Here is great plenty of geese, duckes,
and hearons. Betweene these Ilandes and the continent, he en-
tered into so narrowes streights, that hee coude scarcely turne
backe the shippes, and these also so shalow, that the keele of the
ships sometime rased on the sands. The water of these streights,
for the space of fourtie myles, was white and thicke, like vnto
mylke, and as though meale had bene sparkled throughout
all that sea. And when they hadde at the length escaped these
straights, & were now come into a maine & large sea, and hadde
sayled thereon for the space of fourescore myles, they espied an
other exceeding high mountaine, whether the Admiral reforted
to store his shippes with fresh water and fuell. Heere among
certaine woodes of Date trees, & pyne apple trees of exceeding
height, hee founde two nauie springes of fresh water. In the
meane time, while the woode was cutting, and the barrells
filling, one of our archers went into the woode to hunt, where
he espied a certaine man with a white vesture, so like a fryer of
the order of saynt Marie of *Mercedus*, that at the first sight he
supposed it had bin the Admirals priest, which he brought with
him, being a man of the same order: but two other followed him
immediately out of the same woodes. Shortly after, hee sawe a
far of a whole companie of men clothed in apparel, being about
xxx. in number. Then turning his backe, and crying out to his
fellowes, hee made hast to the shippes with all that he might
drue. These apparell men, made signes and tokens to him
to tary, and not to be afraid, but that not withstanding he ceased
not to flee. The Admirall being aduertised hereof, and not
a little reioycing that hee hadde founde a ciuile people, in-
continently sent forth armed menne, with commandement
that if neede shoulde so require, they should enter fourtie myles
into

into the Ilande, vntill they might finde eyther those apparelled
men, or other inhabitants of that countrey. When they had
passed ouer the wood, they came into a great plaine full of grasse
and hearbes, in which appeared no token of any pathway. Here
attempting to goe through the grasse and hearbes, they were
so entangled and bewrapt therein, that they were scarcely able
to passe a myle, the grasse beeing there litle lower then our ripe
corne: being therefore wearyed, they were enforced to returne
agayne, finding no pathway. The day following he sent forth
xxv. armed men another way, commanding them to make dili-
gent search and inquisition what maner of people inhabited the
land: Whō departing, when they had found, not farre from the
sea side, certaine steps of wilde beastes, of the which they sus-
pected some to be of Lions feete, being stricken with feare, retur-
ned backe agayne. As they came, they found a woode in the
which were many natie vines, here and there creeping about
high trees, with many other trees bearing aromatical fruites
and spices. Of these vines they brought with them into Spayne
many clusters of grapes, very ponderous, and full of licour: but
of the other fruites they brought none, because they putrified by
the way in the ship, & were cast into the sea. They say also that
in the landes or medowes of those woodes, they sawe flockes of
great Cranes, twise as bigge as ours. As hee went forward, and
turned his sayles towarde certaine other mountaines, hee espied
two cotages on the shore, in the which he saw onely one man,
who being brought to the shippe, signified with head, fingers,
and by all other signes that he coude deuise, that the land which
lay beyonde those mountaines was very full of people: and as
the Admiral drew neere the shore of the same, there met him cer-
taine *Canoes*, hauing in them many people of the countrey, who
made signes and tokens of peace and friendship. But here *Dida-*
cus the interpretour, which vnderstoode the language of the in-
habitants of the beginning of *Cuba*, vnderstoode not them one
whit, whereby they considered that in sundry prouinces of *Cu-*
ba, were sundry languages. He had also intelligence, that in the
Ilande of this region was a king of great power, and accustomed
to weare apparell: hee sayde that all the tracte of this shore was
drowned with water, and full of mudde, beset with many trees,
after

Natie vines.
Trees bearing
spices & sweet
fruites.

Diuers lan-
guages in the
Iland of Cuba

Pearles in the
shel
fishes.

after the manner of our marishes : Yet whereas in this place they went alande for freshe water, they found many of the shel fishes in the which pearles are gathered. But that coude not cause the Admirall to tracte the time there, entending at this voyage, only to proue how many lands & seas he could discouer according to the kings commandement. As they yet proceeded forward, they saw here and there all the way along by the shore, a great smoake rising, vntill they came to another mountaine fourescore myles distant, there was no rocke or hill that coude be seene, but the same was all of a smoake. But whether the fires were made by the inhabitantes for their necessarie businesse, or (as we are wont to sette beacons on fire when we suspect the approach of our enemies) thereby to giue warning to their neighbours, to bee in a readinesse, & gather together, if perhaps our men shoulde attempt any thing against them, or otherwise as (seemeth most vnlikely) to cal them together, as to a wonder, to beholde our shippes, they knowe yet no certainty. In this tract, the shores bended sometime toward the South, and sometime toward the West and west south west, and the sea

The sea entan
gled with I-
landes.

way euery where entangled with Ilandes, by reason whereof the keeles of the shippes oftentimes rased the sandes for shallownesse of the water. : So that the shippes beeing very sore bruised and appayred, the sayles, cables, and other tackelings, in maner rotten, and the vitales (especially the biskette breade) corrupted by taking water at the ryftes euill closed, the Admirall was enforced to turne backe againe : This last poynte where hee touched of *Cuba* (not yet being known to be an Iland) he called *Euangelista*. Thus turning his sayles toward other Ilandes lying not farre from the supposed continent, hee chaunced into a mayne sea, where was such a multitude of great Tortoyfes, that sometime they stayed the shippes: Not long after, he entred into a goulfe of white water, like vnto that whereof wee spake before. At the length, fearing the shelves of the Ilandes, hee returned to the shore of *Cuba* by the same way which he came. Here a multitude of the inhabitantes, as well women as men, resorted to him with cheerefull countenances, and with feare, bringing with them popingayes, bread, water, and conies, but especially stocke doves, much bigger then ours, which he affirmeth, in fauour and taste

A multitude of
great Tortoy-
fes.
A goulfe of
white water.

taste, to bee much more pleasant then our partryches. Wherefore where as in eating of them hee perceiued a certaine sauoure of spice to proceede from them, he commanded the crophe to bee opened of such as were newly killed, and founde the same full of sweete spices, which hee argued to bee the cause of their strange tast : For it standeth with good reason, that the flesh of beastes, shoulde drawe the nature and qualitie of their accustomed nourishment. As the Admirall hearde masse on the shore, there came toward him a certaine gouernour, a man of fourescore yeares of age, and of great grauitie, although hee were naked sauing his priue parts. Hee had a great trayne of men wayting on him. All the while the prieste was at masse he shewed himselfe very humble, and gaue reuerent attendance, with graue and demure countenance. When the masse was ended, hee presented to the Admirall a basket of the fruites of his countrey, deliuering the same with his owne handes. When the Admirall hadde gently entertained him, desiring leaue to speake, he made an oration in the presence of *Didacus* the interpreter, to this effect, I haue bin aduertised (most mighty prince) that you haue of late with great power subdued many lands and Regions, hitherto vnknowne to you, and haue brought no little feare vpon all the people and inhabitantes of the same : the which your good fortune, you shall beare with lesse insolency, if you remember that the soules of men haue two iourneys after they are departed from this bodie. The one, soule and darke, prepared for such as are iniurious and cruell to mankind : the other, pleasant and delectable, ordeined for them which in their lifetime loued peace and quiernes. If therefore you acknowledge your selfe to be mortal, and consider that euery man shal receiue condigne rewarde or punishment for such thinges as hee hath done in this life, you will wrongfully hurt no man. When hee had saide these wordes and other like, which were declared to the Admirall by the interpretation, he marueiling at the iudgment of the naked olde man, answered that he was gladd to heare his opinion as touching the sundry iourneies and rewards of soules departed from their bodyes, supposing that neither he, or any other of the inhabitantes of those Regions, had had any knowledge thereof : declaring further, that the chiefe cause of his

The humanity
of a reuerende
old gouernour

An oration of
the naked go-
uernour.

Their opinion
of the soule of
man.

Desire of gold
founde that
which religi-
on could not
finde.

Virtus post
nummos, &c.

comming thither, was to instruct them in such godly knowledg and true religion : and that he was sent into those countreies by the Christian king of Spaine (his Lord and master) for the same purpose, and specially to subdue and punish the *Canibales*, and such other mischieuous people, and to defend innocents against the violence of euill dooers, willing him, and all other such as imbrace vertue, in no case to bee afraide, but rather to open his minde vnto him, if eyther he, or any other such quiet men as he was, had susteined any wrong of their neighbours, and that he would see the same reuenged. These comfortable words of the Admirall so pleased the olde man, that notwithstanding his extreme age, he would gladly haue gone with the Admirall, as he had done indeede, if his wife and children had not hindered him of his purpose: but he marueiled not a little, that the Admirall was vnder the dominion of another : and much more when the interpretour tolde him of the glorie, magnificence, pompe, great power, and furnimentes of warre of our kinges, and of the multitudes of cities and townes which were vnder their dominions. Intending therefore to haue gone with the Admirall, his wife and children fell prostrate at his feete, with teares desiring him not to forsake them and leaue them desolate at whose pitifull requestes, the worthy olde man beeing moued, remained at home to the comfort of his people and familie, satisfiing rather them then himselfe : for not yet ceasing to woonder, and of heauie countenance because he might not depart, hee demaunded oftentimes if that lande was not heauen, which brought forth such a kinde of men ? For it is certaine that among them the lande is as common as sunne and water, and that Mine and Thine (the feedes of all mischief) haue no place with them. They are content with so litle, that in so large a countrey they haue rather superfluitie then scarcenesse : so that (as we haue sayde before) they seeme to liue in the golden worlde without toyle, liuing in open gardens, but intrenched with ditches, diuided with hedges, or defended with wallles : they deale truly one with another without lawes, without booke, and without iudges : they take him for an euill and mischieuous man, which taketh pleasure in dooing hurt to other. And albeit that they delight not in superfluities, yet make they

The lande as
common as
the sunne and
water.

they prouision for the increase of such roots whereof they make their bread, as *Maizium*, *Iucca*, and *Ages*, contented with such simple dyet, whereby health is preserued, and diseases auoyded. The Admirall therefore departing from thence, and minding to returne againe shortly after, chaunced to come againe to the Ilande of *Iamaica*, being on the south side thereof, and coasted all along by the shore of the same from the West to the East, from whose last corner on the east side, when hee sawe toward the North side on his left hande certaine high mountaines, hee knewe at the length that it was the South side of the Ilande of *Hispaniola*, which hee hadde not passed by. Wherefore at the Calendes of September, entring into the haue of the same Ilande, called saint Nicholas haue, he repayred his shippes, to the intent that he might againe waite and spoyle the Ilandes of the *Canibales*, and burne all their *Canoas*, that those rauening Wolues might no longer persecute and deuoure the innocent sheepe: but he was at this time hindered of his purpose, by reason of a disease which hee had gotten by too much watching. Thus beinge feeble, and weake, hee was ledde of the Mariners to the cittie of *Isabella*, where, with his two bretheren which were there, and other of his familiars, hee recouered his health in shorte space : yet coulde hee not at this time assaile the *Canibales*, by reason of sedition that was risen of late among the Spanyardes which he had left in *Hispaniola*, whereof we will speake more here after. Thus fare ye well.

Simple dyet.

The Canibales.

Sicknes of too much Watching.

The fourth booke of the first Decade, to
Lodouike Cardinal of Aragonie.



Olonus the Admirall of the Ocean, returning (as hee supposed) from the continent or firme lande of East India, hadde aduertisment East India. that his brother *Boilus*, and one *Peter Margarita*, an olde familiar of the Kings, and a noble man, with diuers other of those to whom he had left the gouernment of the Iland, were (of corrupted mind against him) departed into Spaine. Wherefore, as wel to purge himselfe of such crimes, as they should lay to his charge, as also

The Spaniards are well in the Admirals absence.

to make a supply of other men in the place of them which were returned, and especially to provide for victuals, as wheate, wine, oyle, and such other, which the Spanyardes are accustomed to eate, because they coulde not yet well agree with such meate as they founde in the Ilandes, determined shortly to take his voyage into Spaine: but what he did before his departure, I will briefly rehearse.

The kinges
of the Ilande
rebell.

The Spany-
ardes misbe-
haviour.

A just reuenge

Capitayne Ho-
ieda.

The kinges of the Ilandes which had hitherto liued quietly, and content with their little which they thought abundant, wheras they now perceued that our men began to fasten foote within their regions, & to beare rule among them, they tooke the matter so grieuouly, that they thought nothing els but by what meanes they might utterly destroy them, and for euer abolish the memorie of their name, for that kinde of menne (the Spanyardes I meane, which followed the Admirall in the nauigation) were for the most part vntruly, regarding nothing but idlenesse play, and libertie, and woulde by no meanes abstaine from iniuries, rauishing of the women of the Ilandes before the faces of their husbandes, fathers, and brethren: by which their abhominable misdemeanour, they disquieted the minds of al the inhabitantes, insomuch that wheresoeuer they found any of our men vnprepared, they slue them with such fiercenesse and gladnes, as though they had offered sacrifice to God. Intending therefore to pacifie their troubled mindes, and to punish them that slue his men before he departed from thence, he sent for the king of that vale, which in the booke before we described to be at the foote of the mountayne of the region of *Cibana*, this kinges name was *Guarionexius*: who, the more straightly to concile vnto him the friendship of the Admirall, gaue his sister to wife to *Didacus*, a man from his childe age brought vp with the Admirall, whom he vsed for his interpreter in the prouinces of *Cuba*. After this, he sent for *Cannaboa*, called the Lord of the house of golde, that is, of the mountaines of *Cibana*: For this *Cannaboa* he sent one capitaine *Hoieda*, whom the dictionaries of *Cannaboa* had enforced to keepe his hold, besieging for the space of thirty dayes the fortresse of saint Thomas, in the which *Hoieda* with his systiesouldiers stooode at their defence, vntill the coming of the Admirall. While *Hoieda* remained with *Cannaboa*, ma-

nye

nye ambassadours of the Kinges of diuers regions were sent to *Cannaboa*, perswading him in no condition to permit the Christians to inhabite the Ilande, except he hadde rather serue then rule. On the other partie, *Hoieda* aduertised *Cannaboa* to goe to the Admirall, and to make a league of friendship with him: but the ambassadours on the contrary part, threatned him, that if he woulde so doe, the other kinges woulde inuade his region. But *Hoieda* answered them againe, that whereas they conspired to mainteyne their libertie, they should by that meanes be brought to seruitude & destruction, if they intended to resist or keepe war against the Christians: Thus *Cannaboa* on the one side and the other being troubled, as it were a rocke in the sea beaten with contrary floudes, and much more vexed with the stormes of his guiltie conscience, for that he had priuily slaine xx. of our men vnder pretence of peace, feared to come to the Admirall: but at the length, hauing excogitated his deceyt, to haue slaine the Admirall and his companie, vnder the colour of friendship, if opportunitie woulde so haue serued, he repayed to the Admirall, with his whole family, and so many other waiting on him, armed after their maner. Being demaunded why hee brought so great a rout of men with him, he answered, that it was not decent for so great a Prince as hee was, to goe out of his house without such a bande of men: but the thing chaunced much otherwise then he looked for, for he fell into the snares which he had prepared for other, for wheras by the way he began to repent him that he came forth of his house, *Hoieda* with many faire words and promises brought him to the Admirall, at whose commandement he was immediatly taken and put in pryson, so that the soules of our men were not long from their bodies vnreuenged. Thus *Cannaboa* with all his familie being taken, the Admirall was determined to runne ouer the Ilande, but hee was certified that there was such famine among the inhabitants, that there was already fiftie thousande men dead thereof, and that they dyed yet daily, as it were rotten sheepe, the cause whereof, was well knowne to be their owne obstinacie and frowardnes: for whereas they saw that our men intended to choose them a dwelling place in the Ilande, supposing that they might haue dryuen them from thence if the victualles of the Iland should faile, they

Cannaboa cō-
spireth the ad-
mirals death.

Famine in the
Ilande of his-
paniola.

The first Decade.

The hunger
of golde cau-
seth great fa-
mine.

they determined with themselves, not only to leaue sowing and planting, but also to destroy and plucke vp by the rootes euery man in his owne region, that which they had already sowne, of both kindes of breade, whereof wee made mention in the first booke, but especially among the mountaines of *Cibana*, otherwise called *Cipanga*, forasmuch as they hadde knowledge that the golde which aboundeth in that region, was the chiefe cause that deteyned our men in the Iland. In the meane time, hee sent forth a Captayne with a bande of men, to search the South side of the Ilande, who at his returne, reported that throughout all the regions that hee trauayled, there was such scarcenesse of bread, that for the space of xvi. dayes, he ate nothing but the rootes of hearbes, and of young date trees, or the fruites of other wilde trees: but *Guarionexins* the king of the vale, lying beneath the mountaynes of *Cibana*, whose kingdome was not so wasted as the other, gaue our menne certaine victualles. Within a fewe dayes after, both that the iourneyes might be the shorter, and also that our men might haue more safe places of refuge, if the inhabitantes shoulde hereafter rebell in like manner, hee builded another fortresse (which hee called the Towre of conception) betwene the citie of *Isabella*, and Saint Thomas fortresse, in the marches of the kingdome of this *Guarionexins*, within the precincte of *Cibana*, vpon the side of a hill, hauing a fayre riuer of wholesome water running harde by the same. Thus when the inhabitantes sawe newe buildinges to bee daily erected, and our shippes lying in the haueu rotten and halfe broken, they began to dispayre of any hope of liberty, and wandred vp and downe with heauie cheare. From the Towre of Conception, searching diligently the inner partes of the mountaynes of *Cibana*, there was a certaine king which gaue them a masse of rude golde as bigge as a mans fyft, weighing xx. ounces: this golde was not found in the banke of that riuer, but in a heape of dry earth, and was like vnto the stone called *Tophus*, which is soone resolued into sande. This masse of golde I my selfe sawe in Castile, in the famous Citie of *Methymna Campi*, where the Court lay all that winter. I sawe also a great peece of pure *Electrum*, of the which bells, and Apothecaries morters, & many such other vesselles and instrumentes may bee made, as were in

The tower of
conception.

olde

The first Decade.

26

olde time of copper in the Citie of *Corinthus*. This peece of *Electrum* was of such weight, that I was not onely with both my handes vnable to lift it from the ground, but also not of strength to remoue it eyther one way or other: they affirmed that it weighed more then three hundred pounce weight, after eight ounces to the pounce, it was founde in the house of a certaine Prince, and left him by his predeceffours: and albeit that in the dayes of the inhabitantes yet liuing, *Electrum* was nowhere digged, yet knewe they where the myne thereof was, but our men with much adoo coulde hardly cause them to shewe them the place, they bore them such priue hatred, yet at the length they brought them to the myne, being now ruinate and stopped with stones and rubbishe: it is much easyer to digge then is the yron myne, and might be restored againe, if myners and other workmen skilfull therein were appoynted thereto. Not farre from the Tower of Conception, in the same mountaine, is founde great plentie of Amber, and out of certaine rockes of the same, distilleth a substance of the yelowe colour which the Paynters vse. Not farre from these mountaines are many great woodes, in the which are none other trees then Brasile, which the Italians call *Verzino*. But here perhaps (right noble Prince) you woulde aske, what should be the cause, that where as the Spaniards haue brought out of these Ilandes certaine shippes laden with Brasile, somewhat of Gossampine cotton, a quantitie of Amber, a litle golde, & some spices, why haue they not brought such plentie of golde, and such other rich marchaundizes, as the fruitfulness of these Regions seeme to promise? To this I answered, that when *Colonus* the Admirall was likewise demaunded the cause hereof, hee made aunswere, that the Spaniards which hee tooke with him into these regions, were giuen rather to sleepe, play, and idlenesse, then to labour, and were more studious of sedition and newes, then desirous of peace and quietnesse: also, that being giuen to licentiousnesse, they rebelled & forsooke him, finding matter of false accusation against him, because hee went about to repress their outrageousnesse: by reason whereof, hee was not yet able to breake the power of the inhabitantes, and freely to possesse the full dominion of the Ilande, and these hinderances to bee the cause that hitherto

Electrum is a metall naturally mixt of one portion of gold, and another of silver, being of property to be very poysonous, and was therefore in olden time in greater estimation then golde. The mine of *Electrum*.

An other kinde of Amber is taken out of great whale fishes. Orpiment or oker. Woodes of Brasile trees.

Licentiousnesse of too much libertie.

And this only gathered, and not digged out of the body of the mine.

therto the gaynes haue scarcely counteruayled the charges: albeit, euen this yeere while I wrote these thinges at your request, they gathered in two monethes the summe of a thousande and two hundred poundes weight of golde. But because we entende to speake more largely of these thinges in their place, wee will nowe returne from whence we haue digressed. When the inhabitantes perceiued that they could by no meanes shake the yoke from their necks, they made humble supplicatiō to the Admirall, that they might stande to their tribute, and apply themselves to increase the fruites of their countrey, beeing now almost wasted. Hee granted them their request, and appoynted such order that every Region shoulde pay their tribute, with the commodities of their countreyes, according to their portion, and at such time as they were agreed vpon: but the violent famine did frustrate all these appoyntments, for all the trauailes of their bodies, were scarcely able to suffice to finde them meate in the woodes, whereby to susteyne their liues, beeing of long time contented with rootes and the fruites of wylde trees: yet many of the kinges with their people, euen in this extreame necessitie, brought parte of their tribute, most humbly desiring the Admirall to haue compassion of their calamities and to beare with them yet a while, vntill the Ilande were restored to the olde state, promising further, that that which was nowe wanting, shoulde then be double recompeneed. But fewe of the inhabitantes of the mountaines of *Cibana* kept their promise, because they were sorer oppressed with famine then anie of the other. They say that the inhabitants of these mountaines differ no lesse in language and manners from them whiche dwell in the playnes, then among vs the rusticalles of the countrey, from the gentlemen of the court: whereas notwithstanding they liue as it were both vnder one portion of heauen, and in many thinges much after one fashion, as in nakednesse, and rude simplicitie. But nowe let vs returne to *Caunaboa* the king of the house of golde, being in captiuitie. When hee perceiued himselfe to bee cast in pryson, fretting and grating his teeth, as it had beene a Lion of *Libia*, and dayly and nightly deuising with himselfe howe hee might bee deliuered, beeganne to perswade the Admirall, that forasmuch as he hadde nowe taken vnto his

The nature of the region disposeth the manner of the people.

King Caunaboa in captiuitie.

dominion the region of *Cipanga* or *Cibana* (wherof he was king): it shoulde be expedient to sende thither a garryson of Christian men, to defend the same from the incursions of his old enemies and borderers: for he sayde, that it was signified vnto him, that the countrey was wasted and spoyled with such incursions. By this craftie deuise, hee thought to haue brought to passe, that his brother which was in that region, and the other his kinsfolkes and friendes with their adherentes, should haue taken, either by sleight or force, as many of our men as might haue redeemed him. But the Admirall vnderstanding his craftie meaning, sent *Hoieda* with suche a companie of men, as might vanquishe the *Cibanians*, if they shoulde moue warre againste them. Our menne had scarcely entred into the region, but the brother of *Caunaboa* came against them with an armie of fyue thousande naked men, armed after their manner, with clubbes, arrowestipt with bones, and speares made harde at the endes with fire. He stole vpon our men beeing in one of their houses, and encamped rounde about the same on euery side. This *Cibanian*, as a man not ignorant in the discipline of warre, about the distaunce of a furlong from the house, diuided his armie into fyue battayles, appoynting to euery one of them a circuite by equall deuision, and placed the froont of his owne battayle directly against our men. When he had thus set his battayles in good aray, he gaue certaine signes that the whole army should marche forward in order with equall paces, and with a larme freshly assaile their enemies, in such sort that none might escape. But our men iudging it better to encounter with one of the battayles, then to abide the brunt of the whole armie, gaue one set on the maine battayle aranged in the playne, because that place was most commodious for the horsmen. When the horsmen therefore had giuen the charge, they ouerthrew them with the brestes of their horses, and slue as many as abode the end of the fight, the residue being stricken with feare, disparted, and fled to the mountaines and rockes: from whence they made a pitifull howling to our men, desiring them to spare them, protesting that they would neuer more rebell, but doe what so euer they would commaunde them, if they would suffer them to liue in their owne countrey. Thus the brother of *Caunaboa* being

Caunaboa his brother rebel-
lith.

A conflict betwene the Cibanians & the Spaniards.

The first Decade.

A great tempest in the month of Iune

being taken, the Admirall licenced the people to resort euery man to his owne : these thinges thus fortunately atchiued, this Region was pacified. Among these mountaines, the vale which *Caunaboa* inhabited, is called *Magona*, and is exceeding fruitfull, hauing in it many goodly springes and riuers, in the sande whereof is founde great plentie of golde. The same yeere in the moneth of Iune, they say there arose such a boystrous tempest of wind from the Southwest, as hath not lightly been heard of, the violence wherof was such, that it plucked vp by the roots whatsoeuer great trees were within the reach of the force thereof. When this whyrlewinde came to the hauen of the citie, it beate downe to the bottome of the sea three shippes, which lay at anker, and broke the cables in sunder, and that (which is the greater marueyle) without any storme or roughnesse of the sea, onely turning them three or foure times about. The inhabitantes also affirme, that the same yeere the sea extended it selfe further into the lande, and rose higher then euer it did before by the memorie of man, by the space of a cubite. The people therefore muttered among themselues, that our nation had troubled the elementes, & caused such portentous signes. These tempestes of the ayre (which the Grecians call *Tiphones*, that is, whirlwindes) they call *Furacanes*, which they say, doe often times chaunce in this Ilande : but that neyther they, nor their great graund-fathers, euer sawe such violent and furious *Furacanes*, that plucked vp great trees by the rootes, neither yet such furies and vehement motions on the sea, that so wasted the land as in deede it may appeare, forasmuch as wheresoeuer the sea bankes are neere to any plaine, there are in a maner euerie where flourishing medowes reaching euerto the shore : but nowe let vs returne to *Caunaboa*. As king *Caunaboa* therefore and his brother should haue been brought into Spaine, they dyed by the way, for very pensiuenesse and anguish of minde. The Admirall whose shippes were drowned in the foresaide tempest, perceiuing himselfe to be now enclosed, commaunded forthwith two other shippes (which the Spaniards call *Carauelas*) to bee made : for hee had with him all manner of Artificers perteyning thereunto. While these thinges were dooing, hee sent forth *Bartholomeus Colonus* his brother, beeing Lieutenant of the Ilande,

The death of king Caunaboa and his brother.

with

The first Decade.

29

with an armie of men to search the golde mynes, beeing distant threescore leagues from the citie of *Isabella*, which were founde by the conduct of certaine people of the Iland, before the mines of *Cipanga* or *Cibana* were knowne. In these mynes they found certaine deepe pits, which had beene digged in old time, out of these pittes, the Admirall (who affirmeth this Iland of *Hispaniola* to be *Ophir*, as we sayde before) supposeth that Solomon the king of *Hierusalem* had his great riches of gold, whereof we read in the olde Testament, and that his ships sayled to this *Ophir* by the goulfe of *Persia*, called *Sinus Persicus*. But whether it be so or not, it lieth not in me to iudge, but in my opinion it is far of. As the myners digged the superficiall or vppermost part of the earth of the mynes, during for the space of lixe myles, and in diuers places sifted the same on the drie land, they found such plentie of golde, that euery hyred labourer could easily finde euerie day the weight of three drammes. These mines beeing thus searched and found, the Lieutenent certified the Admirall heereof by his letters, the which when hee had receiued, the fift day of the Ides of March, Anno. 1495, he entred into his new ships, and tooke his voyage directly to Spaine, to aduertise the king of all his affaires, leauing the whole regiment of the Iland with his brother the Lieutenent.

The golde mines of Solomon.

Golde in the superficiall partes of the earth.

The fift booke of the first Decade, to Lodouike Cardinal of Aragonie.



After the Admirall departing into Spayne his brother the Lieutenent builded a fortresse in the golde mynes, as hee hadde commaunded him : this hee called the golden towre, beecause the labourers founde golde in the earth, and stone whereof they made the walles of the fortresse. Hee consumed three monethes in making the instrumentes wherewith the golde shoulde be gathered, washed, tryed, and moulten : yet was hee at this time, by reason of wante of victualles, enforced to leane all thinges imperfected, and to goe seeke for meate. Thus as he, with a bande of armed menne, hadde entred threescore myles further

The golden tower.

Lacke of victualles.

The first Decade.

further within the land, the people of the country here and there resorting to him, gaue him a certaine portion of their breade, in exchange for other of our thinges: but hee could not long tary here, because they lacked meate in the fortresse, whither hee halsted with such as he had now gotten. Leauing therefore in the fortresse a garrison of ten men, with that portion of the Ulande breade which yet remained, leauing also with them a Hounde to take those kindes of little beastes which they call *Yssas*, not much vnlike our Conies, hee returned to the fortresse of Conception. This also was the moneth wherein the king *Guarionexius*, and also *Manicantexius* borderer vnto him, shoulde haue brought in their tributes. Remaining there the whole moneth of Iune, he exacted the whole tribute of the two kinges, and victualles necessary for him and such as he brought with him, which were about foure hundred in number. Shortly after, about the Calendes of Iuly, there came three Carauels from Spayne, bringing with them sundry kindes of victualles, as wheate, oyle, wine, bakon, & Martelmas beefe, which were diuided to euery man according as neede required, some also was lost in the caryage for lack of good looking to. At the arriual of these shippes, the Lieutenant receiued commaundement from the King and the Admirall his brother, that he with his men should remoue their habitation to the South side of the Ilande, because it was neerer to the golde mynes: Also that hee shoulde make diligent search for those Kinges which had slayne the Christian men, and to sende them with their confederates bound into Spaine. At the next voyage therefore he sent three hundred captiues, with three kinges, and when hee had diligently searched the coastes of the South side, he transported his habitation, and builded a fortresse there, vppon the toppe of an hill neare vnto a sure hauen: this fortresse hee called saint Dominickes tower. Into this hauen runneth a riuer of wholsome water, replenished with sundry kindes of good fishes: they affirme this riuer to haue many benefites of nature, for where so euer it runneth, all thinges are exceeding pleasaunt and fruitfull, hauing on euery side groues of Date trees, and diuers other of the Ilande fruites so plentifully, that as they sayled along by the shore, oftentimes the braunches thereof, laden with flowres and

Victualles
brought from
Spaine.

Saint Domi-
nickes tower.

The first Decade.

30

and fruites, hong so ouer their heades, that they might plucke them with their handes: also that the fruitfulness of this ground, is eyther equall with the soyle of Isabella, or better. In Isabella, hee left onely certaine sicke men, and shippe wrightes, whome hee had appoynted to make certaine carauels, the residue of his men, hee conueighed to the South, to saint Dominickes tower. After hee had builded this fortresse, leauing therein a garrison of xx. men, hee with the remnant of his souldiers, prepared themselves to search the inner partes of the West side of the Ilande, hitherto knowne onely by name. Therefore about xxx. leagues, (that is) fourescore and tenne myles from the fortresse, hee chaunced on the ryuer *Naiba*, which wee sayde to descende from the mountaines of *Cibana*, right towards the South, by the middest of the Ilande. When he had ouerpassed this riuer with a companie of armed menne diuided into xxv. decurions, that is, tenne in a companie, with their capitaines, he sent two decurions to the regions of those Kinges in whose landes were the great woodes of brasile tree. Inclining towards the left hande, they founde the woodes, entred into them, and felled the high and precious trees, which were to that day vntouched. Each of the decurions filled certaine of the Ilande houses with the trunks of brasile, there to bee reserved vntill the shippes came which should cary them away. But the Lieutenant directing his iourney towards the right hande, not farre from the bankes of the riuer of *Naiba*, found a certain king whose name was *Benchius Anacachoa*, encamped against the inhabitants of the prouince of *Naiba*, to subdue them vnder his dominion, as he had don many other kinges of the Iland, borderers vnto him. The palace of this great king, is called *Xaragna*, & is situate towards the West end of the Ilande, distant from the riuer of *Naiba*, xxx. leagues. All the princes which dwell betwene the West ende & his palace, are ditionaries vnto him. All that region from *Naiba*, to the furthest marches of the west, is vtterly without golde, although it be full of mountaines. When the king had espied our men, laying apart his weapons, and giuing signes of peace, he spake gently to them (uncertaine whether it were of humanitie or feare) and demanded of them what they would haue. The Lieutenant answered, That hee should paie

Isabella.

The riuer of
Naiba.

Woodes of
Brasile trees

Mountaines
without golde

The first Decade.

pay tribute to the Admirall his brother, in the name of the Christian King of Spayne. To whom he sayde, How can you require that of me, whereas neuer a region vnder my dominion bringeth forth golde? For he had heard, that there was a strange nation entred into the Iland, which made great search for gold: But he supposed that they desired some other thing. The lieutenant answered againe, God forbidde that wee shoulde enioyne any manne to pay such tribute as he might not easily forbear, or such as were not engendered or growing in the region but wee vnderstande that your regions bring forth great plenty of Gossampine cotton, and hempe, with such other, whereof wee desire you to giue vs parte. When he heard these woordes, he promised with chearefull countenance, to giue him as much of these things as hee would require. Thus dismissing his army, and sending messengers before, he himselfe accompanied the Lieutenant, and brought him to his palace, being distant (as we haue sayde) xxx. leagues. In all this tracte, they passed through the iurisdiction of other princes, being vnder his dominion: Of the which, some gaue them hempe, of no lesse goodnesse to make tackelings for shippes then our woode: Other some brought breade, and some Gossampine cotton. And so euery of them payde tribute with such commodities as their countries brought forth. At the length they came to the kinges mansion place of *Xaragua*. Before they entred into the palace, a great multitude of the kinges seruantes and subiectes resorted to the court, honorably (after their maner) to receiue their king *Beuchins Anacanchoa*, with the strangers which he brought with him to see the magnificence of his court. But now shall you heare howe they were entertained. Among other triumphes & sightes, two are especially to bee noted: First, there mette them a companie of xxx. women, beeing all the kinges wiues and concubines, bearing in their handes branches of date trees, singing and daunsing: they were all naked, sauing that their priuie partes were covered with breeches of Gossampine cotton: but the virgins, hauing their haire hanging downe about their shoulders, tyed aboute the foreheads with a fillet, were vtterly naked. They affirme that their faces, breasts, pap-pes, hands, and other parts of their bodies, were exceedinge smooth

The kinges
wiues.

Well fauoured
women.

The first Decade.

71

smooth, and well proportioned, but somewhat inclining to a lowly broune. They supposed that they had seene those most beutifull *Dryades*, or the natie nymphes or fayries of the fountaines wherof the antiques spake so much. The branches of date trees which they bore in their right handes when they daunced, they deliuered to the Lieutenant, with lowly courtesie and smiling countenance. Thus entring into the kinges house, they founde a delicate supper prepared for them, after their manner. When they were well refreshed with meate, the nyght drawing on, they were brought by the kinges officers, euery man to his lodging, according to his degree, in certaine of their houses about the pallace, where they rested them in hanging beds, after the maner of the cuntry, whereof we haue spoken more largely in another place.

Dryades.

The day following, they brought our men to their common hall, into the which they come together as often as they make any notable games or triumphes, as we haue sayde before. Heere after many daunsynges, singinges, maskinges, runnings, wrestlings, and other trying of mastries, sodainly there appeared in a large plaine neere vnto the hal, two great armies of men of warre, which the king for his pastime had caused to bee prepared, as the Spaniardes vse the play with reedes, which they call *Inga de Canias*. As the armies drewe neere together, they assayed the one the other as fiercely, as if mortall enemies with their banners spleade, should fight for their goods, their landes, their liues, their libertie, their cuntry, their wiues and their children, so that within the moment of an houre, foure men were slayne, and many wounded. The battayle also shoulde haue continued longer, if the king had not, at the request of our men caused them to cease. The thirde day, the Lieutenant counsayling the King to sowe more plenty of gossampine vpon the banks neere vnto the waters side, that they might the better paye their tribute pryuate, according to the multitude of their houses, hee prepared to *Isabella*, to visite the sicke menne which hee hadde left there, and also to see howe his woorkes went forwarde. In the time of his absence, xxx. of his menne were consumed with diuerse diseases. Wherefore beeing sore troubled in his minde, and in manner at his wittes ende, what

A pretty
pastime.

Foure men
slayne in sport.

Provision for
distressed men.

The first Decade.

The castles or
towers of His-
paniola.

The golden
mountaines of
Cibana.

The kinges
rebell.

what he were best to doe, for as much as hee wanted all thinges
necessarie, as well to restore them to health which were yet acra-
sed, as also vitayles to maintaine the whole multitude, where
as there was yet no shippe come from Spayne: at the length,
hee determined to sende abroad the sicke men here and there
to sundry Regions of the Ilande, and to the castles which they
had erected in the same. For, directly from the citie of Isabella
to saint Dominickes tower, that is, from the north to the south,
through the Ilande, they had builded thus many Castles. First
xxxvi. myles distant from Isabella, they builded the Castell of
Sperantia. From *Sperantia*. xxv. myles, was the Castell of Saint
Katharine. From Saint Katharines. xx. myles, was Saint Iames
tower. Other xx. myles from Saint Iames tower, was a stron-
ger fortresse then any of the other, which they called the towre
of Conception, which he made the stronger, because it was situate
at the roores of the golden mountaynes of Cibana, in the great
and large playne, so fruitfull and well inhabited as we haue bee-
fore described. Hee builded also another in the mydde way be-
tweene the tower of Conception, & saint Dominickes tower, the
which also was stronger then the tower of Conception, because
it was within the lymittes of a great King, hauing vnder his
dominion fye thousand men, whose chiefe citie and head of the
Realme, being called *Bonauum*, he willed that the Castell should
also be called after the same name. Therefore leauing the sicke
men in these Castles, and other of the Iland houses neere vnto
the same, hee himselfe repayed to Saint Dominickes, exacting
trybutes of all the kinges which were in his way. When
hee had taryed there a fewe dayes, there was a rumour spreade,
that all the kinges about the borders of the towre of Concep-
tion, hadde conspired with desperate myndes to rebell against
the Spanyardes. When the Lieutenant was certified hereof,
hee tooke his journey toward them immediately, not being
discouraged eyther by the length of the way, or feeblenesse of
his souldiers, being in manner forewearyed with trauaile. As
hee drewe neere vnto them, he hadde aduertysment that king
Guarionexius was chosen by other Princes to bee the Capitayne
of this rebellion, and that hee was enforced thereto halfe vnwil-
ling, being seduced, by perswasions and prouocations: the
which

The first Decade.

32

An armie of
xv. thousand
Barbarians.

The kinges
are taken pry-
soners.

King Guar-
ionexius is
pardoned.

which is more likely to be true, for that hee hadde beefore hadde
experience of the power and policie of our men. They came to-
gether at a day appoynted, accompanied with xv. thousand
men, armed after their manner, once againe to proue the for-
tune of warre. Heere the Lieutenant, consulting with the Cap-
taine of the fortresse and the other souldiers of whom he had the
conduct, determined to sette vpon them vnwares in their owne
houses, before they could prepare their armie. He sent forth
therefore to euery king a Centurion, that is, a capayne of a
hundred, which were commanded vpon a sudder to inuade their
houses in the night, and to take them sleeping, before the people
(being scattered here and there) might assemble together. Thus
secretly entering into their villages, not fortified with walles,
trenches, or bulwarkes, they broake in vpon them, tooke them,
bound them, and led away euery man his prisoner according as
they were commanded. The Lieutenant himselfe with his hun-
dred men, assayed king *Guarionexius* as the worthier personage,
whom he tooke prysoner, as did the other captaines their kinges,
and at the same houre appoynted. Foureteene of them were
brought the same night to the tower of Conception. Shortly
after, when he had put to death two of the Kinges whiche were
the chiefe authors of this new reuolte, and had suborned *Guarionexius*
and the other kinges to attempt the same, least the people
for sorowe of their kinges shoulde negle& or forsake their coun-
trei, which thing might haue bin great incommoditie to our
men, who by the increase of their seedes and fruites were often
times ayded, he freely pardoned and dismissed *Guarionexius* and
the other kinges; the people in the meane time flocking togea-
ther about the tower, to the number of fye thousande without
weapons, with pitifull houlng for the deliuerance of their kinges
The ayre thundered, & the earth trembled through the veheme-
cie of their outcry. The Lieutenaunt warned *Guarionexius* and
the other kinges, with threatninges, with rewardes, and with
promises, neuer hereafter to attempt any such thing. Then
Guarionexius made an oration to the people, of the great power
of our men, of their clemencie toward offenders, & liberalitie to
suche as remaine faithfull, desiring them to quiet their myndes,
and from thenceforth neither indeed nor thought to enterprise
any

The first Decade.

Lacke of vy.
ayles.

xxii. kinges.

Serpentes
eaten.

any thing against the Christians, but to obey and serue them, except they would dayly bring themselves into further calamities: When the oration was finished, they tooke him vpp, and set him on their shoulders, and so caryed him home to his owne pallace: and by this meanes, this Region was pacified for a while. But our menne, with heauie countenance wandered vp and downe, as desolate in a strange countrey, lacking victualles, and worne out of apparell, whereas. xv. monethes were nowe passed since the Admirals departure, during which time, they coule heare nothing out of Spayne. The Lieutenant comforted them all that hee coule with fayre words and promises. In the meane time, *Beuchius Anacauchoa* (the king of the West partes of the Region of *Xaragua* (of whom wee spake before) sent messengers to the Lieutenant, to signifie vnto him, that hee had in a readines the gossampine cotton, and such other things as he willed him to prepare for the payment of his trybute. Whereupon the Lieutenant tooke his iourney thither, and was honorably receiued of the king and his sister, sometime the wife of *Cannaboa* the king of *Cibana*, bearing no lesse rule in the gouernaunce of her brothers kingdom, then he himselfe: For they affirmed her to bee a wise woman, of good maners, & pleasant in companie. She earnestly perswaded her brother, by the example of her husband, to loue & obey the Christians. This woman was called *Anacaona*. Hee founde in the palace of *Beuchius Anacauchoa*. xxxii. kinges, which had brought their tributes with them, and abode his comming. They brought with them also, beside their tribute assigned them further to demerite the fauour of our men, great plenty of vitalls, as both kindes of bread, conies, and fishes, already dried, because they should not putrifie: Serpentes also of that kinde which wee sayde to be esteemed among them as most delicate meat, & like vnto Crocodiles sauing in bignesse. These Serpents they call *Inimas*, which our men learned (somewhat too late) to haue bin engendered in the Ilande: For vnto that day, none of them durst aduenture to tast of them, by reason of their horrible deformity and lothsomnes. Yet the Lieutenant, being entised by the pleasantnes of the kinges sister, determined to tast of the Serpentes. But when hee felt the fleshe thereof to bee so delicate to his tongue,

The first Decade.

33

tongue, hee fel to amaine without all feare: the which thing his companions perceiuing, were not behinde him in greedynesse insomuch that they had now none other talke, then of the sweetnesse of these serpentes, which they affirme to be of more pleasant taste, then eyther our Phesantes or Partriches: but they loose their taste, except they be prepared after a certaine fashion, as doe Peacockes and Phesantes, except they be enterlarded before they be roasted. They prepare them therfore after this manner: First, taking out their bowelles, euen from the throte to the thyghes, they washe and rubbe their bodies verie cleane both within & without, then rolling them together on a circle, inuolued after the maner of a sleeping snake, they thrust them into a pot, of no bigger capacitie then to hold them only this done, putting a little water vnto them, with a portion of the Ilande Pepper, they see the them with a soft fire of sweete wood, and such as maketh no great smoake: Of the fat of them being thus sodde, is made an exceeding pleasant broth or potage. They say also, that there is no meat to be compared to the egges of these serpentes, which they vse to see the by themselves they are good to bee eaten as soone as they are sodde, and may also be reserued many dayes after. But hauing sayde thus much of their entertaynement and dayntie fare, let vs nowe speake of other matters. When the Lieutenant had filled one of the Ilande houses with the Gossampine cotton which he had receiued for tribute, the kinges promised furthermore to giue him as much of their bread as he would demaunde: he gaue them heartie thanks, & gently accepted their friendly proffer. In the meane time, whyle this bread was a gathering in sundry regions, to be brought to the palace of *Beuchius Anacauchoa* king of *Xaragua*, he sent messengers to *Isabella*, for one of the two Carauelles which were lately made there, intending to sende the same thither againe laden with bread. The Mariners glad of these tydings, sayled about the Ilande, and in shorte space brought the shippe to the coastes of *Xaragua*. The sister of king *Beuchius Anacauchoa*, that wise and pleasaunt woman *Anacaona* (the wife sometime of *Cannaboa* the king of the golden house of the mountaynes of *Cibana*, whose husband died in the way when he should haue bene caryed into Spayne) when

The dressing
of Serpentes
to be eaten.

Serpentes
egges eaten.

Gossampine
cotton.

Queene Ana-
caona.

The first Decade.

The treasure
of Quene
Anacaona.

Hebene wood

The Ilande of
Guanabba.

Cunningy Ar-
tificers.

A stone in the
Reede of Iron.

He heard say that our shyppe was arriued on the shore of her native countrey, perswaded the king her brother, that they both myght goe together to see it: for the place where the shyppe lay was not passe. vi. myles distant from *Xaragua*. They rested all night in the midway, in a certaine village in the which was the treasure or iewel house of *Anacaona*. Her treasure was neither golde siluer, or pretious, stones, but only thinges necessary to be vsed, as chayres, stooles, settels, dishes, potingers, pottes, pannes, basons, treyes, and such other houtholde stufte and instrumentes, workemanly made of a certaine blacke and harde shyning wood, which that excellent learned phisition, Iohn, baptist *Elisius*, affirmeth to be Hebene. Whatsoeuer portion of wit nature hath giuen to the inhabitantes of these Ilandes the same doth most appeare in these kinde of workes, in which they shewe great art and cunningy, but those which this woman had were made in the Iland of *Guanabba*, situate in the mouth of the west side of *Hispaniola*: In these they graue the liuely images of such phantasies as they suppose they see walke by night, which the antiques called *Lemures*: Also the images of men, serpents, beastes & what so euer other thing they haue once seene. What would you thinke (moste noble prince) that they could do, if they had the vse of Iron and Steele? For they onely first make these soft in the fire, & afterwarde make them holowe and carue them with a certayne stone which they find in the riuers. Of stooles and chayres, shee gaue the Lieutenant fourteene, and of vesselles pertaining to the table and kitchen, shee gaue him threescore, some of wood, and some of earth, also gossampine cotton readie spunne foure great bottomes of exceeding weight. The day following when they came to the sea side where was an other village of the kinges, the Lieutenant commaunded the shippe boat to be brought to the shore. The king also had prepared two Canoas, painted after their maner, one for himselfe and certayne of his gentlemen, an other for his sister *Anacaona* and her wayting women: but *Anacaona* desired to be caried in the shippe boate with the Lieutenant. When they nowe approached neare vnto the shippe, certaine great peeces of ordinance were discharged of purpose, the sea was filled with thunder, and the ayre with smoke, they trembled and

The first Decade.

134

Musical instruments.

Ignorance causeth admiration.

and quaked for feare, supposing that the frame of the world had beene in danger of falling, but when they sawe the Lieutenant laugh, and looke chearefully on them, they called againe their spirites, and when they yet drewe nearer to the ship, and heard the noise of the flutes, shalmes, and drummes, they were wonderfully astonied at the sweete harmony thereof. Entryng into the shippe, and beholding the foreship and the sterne, the toppe castel, the mast, the hatches, the cabbins, the keele, and the tacklynges, the brother fixing his eyes on the sister, and the sister on the brother, they were both as it were dumme and amased and wiste not what to say for too much woondering. While beholding these things, they wandered vp and downe the shippe, the Lieutenant commaunded the ankers to be loosed, and the sayles to be hoysed vp. Then were they further astonished, when they sawe so great a mole to moue as it were by it selfe, without ores: & without the force of man: for there arose from the earth such a wynd, as a man would haue wished for of purpose: Yet furthermore, when they perceiued the shippe to moue sometime forward, and sometime backward, sometime toward the right hand, and sometime toward the left, and that with one winde and in manner at one instant, they were at their wittes end for to much admiration. These thinges finished, and the shippes laden with bread, and such other rewardes, they beeing also recompenced with other of our thinges, hee dismissed not onely the king *Benchius Anacauchoa* and his sister, but likewise all their seruantes and women, replenished with ioy and wondering. After this, he himselfe tooke his journey by foote with his soldiers to the citie of *Isabella*, where hee was aduertised that one *Roldanus Ximenuis*, a noughty fellow (whom before, beeing his seruant, he had preferred to bee capitayne of the miners and labourers, and after made him a Iudge in causes of controuersie) had vsed himselfe outragiously, and was maliciously mynded against him, and further, the cause of much mischief in his absence. For king *Guarionexius* (who a while beefore was pardoned of his former rebellion, & perswaded the people to obey the Spaniardes) was by his noughty vsage, and such other as were confedered with him, so accensed to reuenge the iniuries whiche they susteyned at his handes, beside the abhominable

The intemperancy & malice of a seruile wit aduanced.

Ciguaians.

actes which they, following onely the law of nature, abhorred to admit, that he, with his famylie, familiers, and ditionaries, of desperate minde fledde to the mountaynes, being distant from *Isabella* onely tenne leagues westwarde, towarde the north side of the sea. These mountaynes, and also the inhabitauntes of the same, they call by one name, *Ciguaios*. The great king of all the kinges and Regions of these mountaines is called *Maio-banexius*, and his court or palace is named *Capronus*: the mountaynes are rough, high, and such as no man can passe to the toppes thereof, they are also bending, and haue their corners reaching downe to the sea. Betweene both the corners of the mountaynes, is there a great playne, by the whiche many riuers fall from the mountaynes into the sea, the people are very fierce and warlike men, hauing their originall of the *Canibales*: for when they descende from the mountaines to the playnes, to keepe warre with their borderers, they eate all such as they kill. *Guarionexius* therefore, fleeing to the king of these mountaynes, gaue him many presentes of such thinges as are wanting in his country, therewith declaring how vilely, villanously, and violently hee had beene vsed of our men, with whom he could nothing preuayle, neither by faire meanes, nor by foule, neither by humility, nor by stoutnesse, and that to be the cause of his resorting to him at that time, most humbly desiring him to be his defence against the oppressions of such mischieuous people. *Maio-banexius* heereupon, made him promise to ayde and helpe him against the Christians all that he might. The Lieutenant therefore made hast to the fortresse of Conception, whither, as soone as hee was come, hee sent for *Roldanus Xeminus*, who with such as followed him, lay in certaine of the Iland villages, xii. myles distant from the fortresse. At his comming, the Lieutenant asked him what all these stirres and tumultes meant? Hee answered without abashment, Your brother the Admirall hath to do therewith. and shall aunswere for the same before the king, for we perceiue that the king hath so put him in trust, that he hath had no regarde to vs: here wee perish for hunger, while wee followe you, and are dryuen to seeke our vnhappie food in the desertes: Your brother also assigned mee assistaunt with you in gouerning the Ilande. Wherefore fish you haue no more respect

respect vnto vs, we are determined no longer to bee vnder your obedience. When *Roldanus* had spoken these wordes, and such other, the Lieutenant would haue layde handes on him, but he escaped his fingers, and fledde to the West partes of the region of *Xaragua*, hauing with him a trayne of threescore and ten men, which were of his confederacie. Here this filthy sinke of rebelles thus conspired, playde their vages, and liued with loose ^{Licentiousnes} in libertie. bridles in all kinde of mischiefe, robbing the people, spoyling the countrey, and rauishing both wyues and virgins. Whyle these thinges were doing in the Ilande, the Admirall had eight shippes appoynted him by the king, of the which hee sent two laden with victualles, from *Cales* or *Gades* of *Hercules* pylers, ^{Hercules pylers.} directly to the Lieutenant his brother. These ships by chaunce arryued first on the side of the Ilande where *Roldanus Xeminus* ranged with his companions. *Roldanus* in shorte time hadde seduced them, promising them in the steede of mattockes, ^{A violent persuasion.} wench pappes: for labour, pleasure: for hunger, abundance: and for wearynesse and watching, sleepe & quietnesse. *Guarionexius* ^{The furie of Guarionexius.} in the meane time assembled a power of his friendes and confederates, & came oftentimes downe into the plaine, and slue as manie of the Christian men as hee coulde meete conueniently, and also of the Ilande menne which were their friendes, wasting their groundes, destroying their feedes, and spoyling their villages. But *Roldanus* and his adherentes, albeit they had knowledge that the Admirall would shortly come, yet feared they no thing, because they had seduced the newe men which came in the first shippes. While the Lieutenant was thus toiled in the myddest of these stormes, in the meane time his brother the Admirall set forward from the coastes of Spayne: but not directly to *Hispaniola*, for he turned more toward the south. In the ^{The third voyage of Columbus the Admirall.} which voyage, what he did, what coastes both of the lande and sea he compassed, and what newe regions he discovered, wee will first declare: for to what ende and conclusion the sayd tumultes and seditions came, we will expresse in the ende of the booke following. Thus fare ye well.

The first Decade.

The sixt booke of the first Decade, to
Lodouike Cardinal of Aragonie.



Frenchmen
pyrates.

The Iland of
Madera.

Healing of
the leper.

Contagious
ayre and ex-
tremehete.

Olonus the Admirall, the thirde day of the Calendes of Iune, in the yeare of Christe 1498. hoysed vp his sayles in the hauen of the towne *Barramedabas*, not farre distant from *Cales*, & set forward on his voyage with eight ships laden with victualles and other necessities. He diuerted from his accustomed race, which was by the Ilandes of *Canarie*, by reason of certaine frenchmen pyrates and rousers on the sea, which lay in the right way to meete with him. In the way from *Cales* to the Ilands of *Canarie*, about fourescore and tenne myles toward the left hand, is the Iland of *Madera*, more southward then the city of *Cinile* by foure degrees, for the pole Artike is eleuate to *Cinile* xxxvi. degrees, but to this Ilande (as the Mariners say) onely xxxii. He sayled therefore first to *Madera*, and sending from thence directly to *Hispaniola* the residue of the shippes laden with victualles and other necessities, he himselfe with one shippe with deckes, and two Marchant Carauelles, coasted toward the South to come to the Equinoctiall lyne, and so forth to followe the tracte of the same toward the West, to the intent to search the natures of such places as he coule finde vnder or near vnto the same, leauing *Hispaniola* on the north side on his right hande. In the middle of this race, lye xiii. Ilandes of the Portugales, whiche were in olde time called *Hesperides*, and are nowe called *Caput Viride*, or *Cabouarde*, these are situate in the sea, right ouer against the inner partes of *Ethiope*, Westwarde two dayes sayling. One of these the Portugales call *Bonanista*. With the Snailes, or rather the Tortoyfes of this Ilande, many leprous men are healed and clenfed of their leprosie. Departing sodainly from hence, by reason of the contagious nesse of the aire, he sayled. CCClxxx. myles toward the West southwest, whiche is in the middest betweene the West and the South. There was he so vexed with maladies and heate (for it was in the moneth of Iune) that his ships were almost set on fire: The hoopes of his barrells cracked and brake, and the fresh water ranne out: the men also complained that they were not able

to

The first Decade.

36

to abide that extremitie of heat. Here the north pole was eleuate onely. v. degrees from the Horizontall. For the space of viii. dayes, in the which he suffered these extremities, onely the first day was fayre, but all the other, cloudy and raynye, yet neuer thelesse feruent hotte: Wherefore it oftentimes repented him not a litle, that euer he tooke that way. Being tolled in these dangers and vexations eyght continuall dayes, at the length an Eastsoutheast wynde arose, and gaue a prosperous blasteto his sayles. Which wynde following directly toward the west, he founde the starres ouer that paralel placed in other order, and another kinde of ayre, as the Admirall himselfe tolde me. And they all affirme, that within three dayes sayling, they founde most temperate and pleasaunt ayre. The Admirall also affirmeth, that from the clime of the great heat & vnholosome ayre, hee euer ascended by the backe of the sea, as it were by a high mountayne toward heauen, yet in all this tyme, coule he not once see any land: But at the length, the day before the Calendes of Iuly, the watchman looking forth of the top castell of the greatest ship, cried out aloud for ioy that he espied three exceeding high mountaines, exhorting his fellows to be of good cheare, & to put away all pensiuenes: for they were very heauie and sorrowful, aswel for the grieve which they susteyned by reason of the intollerable heate, as also that their fresh water sayled them, which ranne out at the ryftes of the barrells, caused by extreame heate, as we haue sayd. Thus being well comforted, they drew to the land, but at their first approch they could not arryue by reaso of the shalownes of the sea neere the shore: Yet looking out of their shippes, they might well perceiue that the Region was inhabited, and well cultured, for they sawe very faire gardens, and pleasant medowes: from the trees and hearbes whereof, when the morning dewes beeganne to rise, there proceeded manie sweete sauoures. Twentie myles distant from hence, they chaunced into a hauen, very apte to harborowe shippes but it had no ryuer running into it. Sayling on yet somewhat further, he found at the length a commodious hauen, wherein he might repayre his shippes, and make prouision of freshe water and fuel. *Arenalis* calleth this land *Putu*. They found no houses. The Iland of neere vnto the hauen, but innumerable steppes of certaine wild *Putu* beastes

The first Decade.

People of com-
ly corporature
and long haire
neere the Equi-
noctiall.

The higher,
the colder.

beastes feete, of the which they founde one deade, much like a goate. The day following, they sawe a Canoa comming a farre of, hauing in it foure and twenty young men of goodly corporature and high stature, all armed with targets, bowes and arrowes: the hayre of their heades was long and playne, and cutte on the forehead much after the manner of the Spanyardes, their priuie partes were couered with syllets of Gossampine cotton, of sundry colours enterlaced, & were belide all ouer naked. Here the Admirall, considering with himselfe the corporature of this people, and nature of the land, he beleued the same to be so much the neerer heauen, then other regions of the same paralel, & further remoued from the grosse vapours of the vales, & marshes, howe much the highest toppes of the biggest mountaynes are distant from the deepe vales. For he earnestly affirmeth, that in all that nauigation, he neuer went out of the paralels of Ethiope: So great difference is there between the nature of the inhabitantes, and of the soyles of diuers regions, all vnder one clime or paralel, as is to see betweene the people and regions beeing in the firme lande of Ethiope, and them of the Ilandes vnder the same clime, hauing the pole starre eleuate in the same degree. For the Ethiopians are all blacke, hauing their hayre curled, more like wool then haire: but these people of the Iland of *Puta* (being as I haue sayde vnder the clime of Ethiope) are whyte, with long hayre, and of yelow colour. Wherefore it is apparant, the cause of this so great difference, to be rather by the dispositiō of the earth, then constitution of heauen. For wee knowe that snowe falleth on the mountaynes of the Equinoctiall, or burnt lyne, and the same to endure there continually: wee knowe likewise, that the inhabitantes of the regions farre distant from that line toward the north, are molested with great heate. The Admirall, that he might allure the young men to him with gentleness, shewed them looking glasses, sayre and bright vessels of copper, hawkes belles, and such other thinges vnkowne to them. But the more they were called, so much the more they suspected craft and deceyt, and fledde backward: Yet did they with their great admiration behold our menne and their thinges, but still hauing their ores in their handes ready to flee. When the Admirall sawe that he could by

The first Decade.

37

by no meanes allure them by giftes, hee thought to proue what hee coulde doe with muscalle instrumentes, and therefore commaunded that they which were in the greatest ship, should play on their drummes and shawlnes. But the young men supposing this to be a token of battayle, left their ores, & in the twinkling of an eye haddeth their arrowes in their bowes, and their targets on their armes: and thus directing their arrowes toward our men, stood in expectation to know what this noyse might meane. Our menne likewise preparing their bowes and arrowes, approched toward them by litle and litle. But they departing from the Admirals shippe, and trusting to the dexteritie of their ores, came so neere one of the lesse shippes, that one of them plucked the cloke from the gouernour of the shippe, and as well as they coulde by signes required him to come alande, promising faith that they woulde commune with him of peace. But when they sawe him goe to the Admirals ship; whither hee went to aske leaue that he might comunc with them, suspecting heereby some further deceit, they leapt immediatly into the Canoa, and fledde as swift as the winde, so that to conclude, they could by no meanes be allured to familiar ty: Wherefore the Admirall thought it not conuenient to bestow any long time there at this voyage. No great space from this Ilande, euer toward the West, the Admiral saith he found so outrageous a salt of water, running with such a violence from the East to the West, that it was nothing inferiour to a mightie streame falling from high mountaynes. Hee also confessed, that since the first day that euer hee knew what the sea meant, hee was neuer in such feare. Proceeding yet somewhat further in this daungerous voyage, he founde certaine goulfes of eight myles, as it had bin the entraunce of some great hauen, into the which the sayde violent streames did fall. These goulfes or streyghtes hee called *Os Draconis*, that is, the Dragoness mouth: and the Iland directly ouer against the same, hee called *Margarita*. Out of these strayghtes, issued no lesse force of freshe water, whiche encountering with the salt, dyd strue to passe forth, so that beetweene both the waters, was no small conflict: But entering into the goulfe, at the length hee founde the water thereof very fresh and good to drinke. The Admirall him-

Muscalle
instrumentes.

The violence
course of the
water from the
East to the
West.

The gulfe called
Os Dra-

A sea of fresh
water.

Marmasets.
Monkeyes.

The fayre and
large region
of Paria.

Humane
people.

himselfe, and they which were his companions in this voyage, beeing men of good credite, and perceiuing my diligence in searching for these matters, tolde mee yet of a greater thing, that is, that for the space of xxvi. leagues, amountyng to a hundreth and foure myles, hee sayled euer by fresh water, inso- much that the further he proceeded, especially towarde the west, hee affirmed the water to bee the fresher. After this, hee came to a high mountaine inhabited onely with Monkeyes or Mar- masets, on that parte towarde the East. For that side was rough with rockie and stonie mountaynes, and therefore not inhabited with men. Yet they that went alande to searche the countrey, founde neere vnto the sea, manie fayre fieldes, well tilled and sown, but no people, nor yet houses or cotages: Perhappes they were gone further into the countrey, to sowe their corne and applye their husbandrie, as we often see our husbandemen to leaue their stations and villages for the same purpose. In the West side of that mountaine, they espyed a large playne, whither they made hast, and cast anker in the broad river. As soone as the inhabitantes had knowledge that a strange nation was arryued in their coastes, they came flocking without all feare to see our men. Wee vnderstoode by their signes and poyntinges, that this Region was called *Paria*, and that it was very large: inso much that the further it reacheth toward the West, to bee so much the better inhabited and replenished with people. The Admirall therefore, taking into his ship foure of the men of that lande, searched the West partes of the same. By the temperatenes of the aire, the pleasantnes of the ground, and the multitude of people which they saw daily more & more as they sayled, they coniectured that these things portended some great matter: as indeede their opinion failed them not, as we will further declare in his place. The sunne not yet risen, but beginning euen now to rise, being one day allured by the plea- santnesse of the place, and sweete sauours which breathed from the lande to the shippes, they went alande: Here they found a greater multitude of people, then in any other place. As our men approached toward them, there came certaine messengers from their *Cacics*, that is, the kings of the countrey, to desire the Admirall in the name of their Princes to come to their palaces with-

without feare, and that they and all theirs shoulde be at his com- maundement. When the Admirall hadde thanked them, and made his excuse for that time, there came innumerable people with their boates to the shippes, hauing for the most parte cheynes about their neckes, garlandes on their heades, and braselettes on their armes of pearle of India, and that so com- monly, that our women in playes and triumphes, haue not greater plentie of stones of glasse and crystall in their garlandes crownes, girdels, and such other tyrements. Beeing asked where they gathered them, they pointed to the next shore by the sea bankes. They signified also, by certayne scornfull gestures which they made with their mouthes and handes, that they no- thing esteemed pearles. Taking also baskettes in their handes they made signes that the same might bee filled with them in shorte space. But because the corne wherewith his shippes were laden to be caryed into *Hispaniola*, had taken hurt by reaso of the salt water, he determined to deferre this marte to a more conue- nient time: Yet he sent to land two of the ship boates laden with men, to the intent to fetch some garlands of pearles for exchange of our thinges, and so somewhat to search the nature of the Re- gion, and disposition of the people. They entertayned our men gently, and came flocking to them by heapes, as it had beene to beholde some strange monstres. First there came to meete our men, two men of grauitie, whome the multitude followed: One of these was well in age, and the other but young. They thinke it was the father, with his sonne which shoulde succeed him. When the one had saluted and embraced the other, they brought our menne into a certaine round house, neere vnto the whiche was a great courte. Hither were brought many chayers and stooles made of a certaine blacke wood, and very cunningly wrought. After that our men and their Princes were sette, their wayting men came in laden, some with sundry delycate dyshes, and some with wyne. But their meate, was onely fruites and those of diuers kindes, and vterly vnknowite to vs. Their wine was both white and redde, not made of grapes, but of the lycour of dyuers fruites, and very pleasaunte in drinking. After this banquette made in the olde mans house, the young man brought them to his tabernacle or mantion place, where

Chayers and
stooles of He-
bene.

The first Decade.

Whitemen
neere the Equi
noctiall.

was a great companie both of men and women, but they stood
disseuered the one from the other. They are white, euen as
our men are, sauing such as are much conuersant in the sunne.
They are also very gentle, and full of humanitie toward stran-
gers. They couer their priue pottes with Gossampine cotton,
wrought with sundry colours, and are beside all naked. There
was fewe, or none, that had not eyther a collet, a chayne, or a
bracelet of golde and pearles, and many had all. Beeing as-
ked where they had that golde, they poynted to certaine moun-
taines, seeming with their countenance to dissuade our menne
from going thither: For putting their armes in their mouthes,
and grynning as though they bytte the same, still poynting
to the mountaines, they seemed to insinuate that menne were
eaten there: but whether they meant by the Cambales, or wilde
beastes, our men coulde not well perceiue. They tooke it exceed-
ing grieuouly, that they coulde neither vnderstande our
men, nor our men them. When they whiche were sent to lande,
were returned to the shippes about three of the clocke at after
noone the same day, bringing with them certaine garlandes,
and collers of pearles, they loosed their ankers to departe, min-
ding to come againe shortly, when all thinges were sette in
good order in *Hispaniola*: but hee was preuented by another,
which defeated him of the rewarde of his traualle. Hee was al-
so hindered at this time by reason of the shalownesse of the sea, &
violent course of the water, which with continuall tossing, bruised
the greatest shippe as often as any great gale of wind arose. To
auoyde the daungers of suche shalowe places and shelves,
hee euer sent one of the smallest Carauelles beefore to try the
way with sounding, and the biggest shippes followed bee-
hinde. The Regions being in the large prouince of *Paria*, for the
space of CCxxx. myles, are called of the inhabitants, *Cumana*, &
Manacapana: from these regions distant. xl. leagues, is there an
other region called *Curiana*. When he had thus passed ouer this
long tract of sea, supposing still that it had bin an Iland, & doub-
ting that he might passe by the West to the North directly to
Hispaniola, he chaunced into a ryuer of xxx. cubites depth, and
of such breadth as hath not lightly beene heard of. For hee as-
firmeth it to bee xxviii. leagues. A little further towarde the
West

Shalownesse
of the sea.

The use of Ca-
rauels or Bri-
gandines.

A river of mar-
uylous depth
and breadth.

The first Decade.

39

West, yet some what more southwarde, as the bending of the
shore requyred, he entered into a sea full of herbes or weedes
The seede of the herbes which swymme on the water, are
much like the berryes of the tree called *Lentiscus*, which bea-
reth the sweete gumme called *Mastix*: they grew so thicke,
that they sometimes in maner stayed the shippes. The Admiral
reported, that here there is not one day throughout all the
yeere much longer or shorter then an other, and that the North
pole is here eleuate onely five degrees as at *Paria*, in whose
tracte all these coastes lye. He also declared certayne thinges
as concerning the varietie of the north pole: the which because
they seeme contrarye to th'opinions of all the Astronomers, I
will touche them but with a drye foote, as sayth the prouerbe.
But it is well known (most noble prince) that which wee call
the pole starre, or north starre (called of the Italians *Tramon-
tana*) is not the very poynt of the pole Artyke, vppon the which
the axes or extremities of heauens are turned about. The which
thing may well be proued, if when the starres first appeare,
you behold the pole starre through any narowe hole: For so,
applying your instrument therto in the morning, somewhat be-
fore the day spring haue blemished their light, if then you looke
through the same hole, you shall perceiue it to be moued from
the place where you sawe it first. But how it cometh to
passe, that at the beginning of the euening twilight, it is eleuate
in that Region onely five degrees in the moneth of Iune, and
in the morning twylight to be eleuate. xv. degrees by the same
quadrant, I doe not vnderstand, nor yet doe the reasons
which hee bryngeth, in any poynt satisfie me. For he sayeth
that he hereby coniectured, that the earth is not perfectly round
but that when it was created, there was a certayne heape
rayed thereon, much higher then the other partes of the same.
So that (as he sayth) it is not rounde after the forme of an aple
or a bal (as other thinke) but rather like a peare as it hangeth on
the tree, and that *Paria* is the Region which posselleth the
superminent or highest port thereof nearest vnto heauen: In so
much that he earnestly contendeth, the earthly Paradise to be
syuate in the toppes of those three hilles, which we sayde
before, that the watchman saw out of the toppe castel of
the

The eleuation
of the Pole at
Paria.

Note a secrete
as concerning
the Pole starre

An experience

A marueylous
secrete

The first Decade.

the shippe, and that the outrageous streames of the freshe waters which so violently issue out of the sayd gulfes, and strue so with the salt water, fall headlong from the tops of the said mountaines: But of this matter, it shall suffice to haue said thus much. Let vs now therefore returne to the hystorie from which wee haue digressed. When he perceiued himselfe to be thus inwrapped in so great a gulfes beyond his expectation, so that he had now no hope to finde any passage toward the north, whereby he might sayle directly to *Hispaniola*, he was enformed to turne backe the same way by the which hee came, and directed his vioage to *Hispaniola* by the north of that land lying toward the East. They which afterwards searched this land more curiously, will it to bee parte of the continent or firme land of India, and not of *Cuba* as the Admirall supposed: For there are many which affirme that they haue sayled round about *Cuba*. But whether it be so or not, or whether enuying the good fortune of this man, they seeke occasion of quarreling against him, I can not iudge: But time shall speake, which in time appointed, reuealeth both truth & falsehood. But whether *Paria* be continent or not, the Admirall doth not much contende, but he supposeth it to bee continent: He also affirmeth that *Paria* is more southward then *Hispaniola* by eyght hundred fourescore and two myles. At the length he came to *Hispaniola* (to see his souldiers which he left with his brethren) the third day of the calendes of September, in the yeare. 1498 but (as often times chaunceth in humane thinges) among his so many prosperous, pleasant, and luckie affayres, fortune mingled some feedes of wormewood, and corrupted his pure come with the malicious weedes of cockle.

Time reuealeth all things.

The seauenth booke of the first decade, to the same Lodouike Cardinall. &c.



When the Admirall was now come to the Island of *Hispaniola*, hee founde all thinges confounded and out of order. For *Roldanus* (of whom wee spake before) refused in his absence to obey his brother, trusting to the multitude of such as were confedered with him.

The Spaniards rebell in the Admiralls absence.

The first Decade.

40

him, and not onely behaued himselfe proudly against the Admiralls brother and Lieutenannt, sometime his maister, but also sent letters to his reproch to the Kyng of Spayne therein accusyng both the brethren, laying haynous matters to their charge. But the Admirall agayne sent messengers to the King, whiche might informe him of their rebellion, instantly desiring his gracet sende hym a newe supplye of menne, whereby he might suppress their licentiousnes, and punish them for their mischieuous actes. They accuse the Admirall and his brother to be vniust menne, cruell enemies, and shedders of the Spanysh bloode, declaring that vpon euery light occasion they would racke them, hang them, and head them, and that they tooke pleasure therein, and that they departed from them as from cruell tyrantes and wilde beastes reioycing in bloode, also the kinges enemies: affirming likewise, that they well perceiued their entent to be none other then to vsurpe the empire of the Ilands, which thing (they sayde) they suspected by a thousande coniectures, and especially in that they would permit none to resort to the golde mynes, but onely such as were their familiars. The Admirall on the contrary part, when hee desired ayde of the king to infringe their insolencie, auouched that all those his accusers, which had aduised such lyes against him, were noughtie fellows, abhominable knaues and vilands theeves, and baudes, ruffians, adulterers, & rauishers of women, false periured vagaboundes, and such as had bin eyther conuict in prysons, or fledde for feare of iudgement: so escaping punishment, but not leauing vice, wherein they still contynued, and brought the same with them to the Iland, liuing there in like manner as before, in theft, lechery, & all kindes of mischiefe, and so giuen to idlenes and sleepe, that whereas they were brought thither for myners, labourers, & scullians, they would not now goe one furlong from their houses, except they were borne on mens backs, like vnto them which in old time were called *Ediles Curules*: For, to this office they put the miserable Iland men whom they handled most cruelly. For least their hands shoulde discontinue from shedding of bloud, and the better to try their strength and manhood, they vsed now & then for their pastime, to strue among themselves, & proue who could most cleanly with

The Spaniards accuse the Admirall.

The Admirall answers.

These had the custodies of the temples.

The first Decade.

A cruell & de-
uillish pastime

with his sworde at one stroke strike of the heade of an innocent: So that hee which could with moſte agilitie make the head of one of thoſe poore wretches to flee quite and cleane from the body to the ground at one ſtroke, hee was the beſt man, and counted moſt honourable. Theſe thinges, and many ſuch other, the one of them laid to the others charge before the king. While theſe thinges were doing, the Admirall ſent his brother the Lieutenaunt with an armie of foureſcore and tenne footemen, and a ſewe horſemen (with three thouſande of the Ilande men which were mortall enemies to the Ciguauians) to meete the people of *Ciguana*, with King *Guarionexius* their graunde capitayne, who hadde doone much miſchiefe to our menne, and ſuch as fauoured them. Therefore when the Lieutenaunt had conducted his army to the bankes of a certaine great ryuer running by the playne, which wee ſayde before to lye betweene the corners of the mountaynes of *Ciguana* and the ſea, he found two ſcoutes of his enemies lurking in certeyne buſhes, whereof the one, caſting himſelfe headlong into the ſea, eſcaped, and by the mouth of the ryuer ſwamme ouer to his companions: the other being taken, declared that in the woode on the other ſide the ryuer, there lay in campe fixe thouſande Ciguauians ready, vnwares to aſſaile our men paſſing by. Wherefore the Lieutenaunt finding a ſhalow place where he might paſſe ouer, he with his whole armie entred into the ryuer, the which thing when the Ciguauians had eſpyed, they came runnyng out of the woodes with a terrible cry, and moſt horrible aſpect, much like vnto the people called *Agathyrsi*, of whom the poet virgil ſpeaketh: For they were all paynted and spotted with ſundry colours, and eſpecially with blacke and red, which they make of certaine fruits noriſhed for the ſame purpoſe in their gardens, with the iuyce whereof they paynt themſelues from the forehead, euen to the knees, hauing their hayre (which by art they make long and blacke, if nature denye it them) wreathed and rolled after a thouſande faſhions, a man would thinke them to be deuilles incarnat newly broke out of hell, they are ſo like vnto helhounds. As our men waded ouer the ryuer, they ſhotte at them, and hurled dartes ſo thicke, that it almoſt tooke the light of the ſunne from our men: inſomuch that if they hadde not borne of the force thereof

Hayre made
long & blacke
by arte.

The first Decade.

41

thereof with their targettes, the matter had gone wrong with them. Yet at the length, many being wounded, they paſſed ouer the ryuer: which thing when the enemies ſawe, they fled whom our men purſuing, ſlue ſome in the chaſe, but not many, by reaſon of their ſwiftneſſe of foote. Thus being in the woodes, they ſhotte at our men more ſafely, for they being accuſtomed to the woodes, and naked without any let paſſed through the buſhes and ſhrubbes, as it had bin wild bores or Hartes, whereas our men were hindred by reaſon of their apparell, targets, long iauelins & ignorance of the place. Wherefore, when he had reſted there all that night in vaine & the day folowing he ſawe no ſtirring in the woodes, he went (by the counſel and conducte of the other Iland men which were in his army) imediately fro thence to the mountaines in the which king *Maobanexius* had his cheefe manſion place, in the village called *Capronum*, by the which name alſo the kings place was called, being in the ſame village. Thus marching forward with his armie, about twelue myles of, he encamped in the village of another king, which the inhabitautes had forſaken for feare of our men: Yet making diligent ſearch, they found two, by whom they had knowledg that there was tenne kinges with *Maobanexius* in his palace of *Capronum*, with an armie of eight thouſand Ciguauians. At the Lieutenants firſt approach, he durſt not giue them battaile, vn till he had ſomewhat better ſearched the regions: yet did he in the meane time ſkirmiſh with them twiſe. The next nyght about midnight, hee ſent forth ſcoutes, and with them guides of the Ilande men which knew the countrey: Whome the Ciguauians eſpying fro the mountaines prepared themſelues to the battaile, with a terrible cry or alarum after their maner, but yet durſt not come out of the woods ſuppoſing that the Lieutenaunt with his mayne army had bin euen at hand. The day folowing, when he brought his army to the place where they encamped, leaping out of the woodes they twiſe attempted the fortune of warre, fiercely aſſailling our men with a mayne force: and wounding many before they coude couer them with their targettes: Yet our men put them to flight, ſlue manye, tooke manye, the reſidue fled to the woodes, where they kept them ſtill as in their

Kyng Maio-
banexius.

An army of
eighthouſand
Ciguauians.

The first Decade.

most safe holde. Of them which were taken, he sent one, and with him another of the Iland men, which was of his part, to *Maiobanexius*, with commaundement in this effect, The Lieutenant brought not hither his army (O *Maiobanexius*) to keepe warre either against you, or your people, for he greatly desireth your frendship: but his intent is, that *Guarionexius*, who hath perswaded you to be his ayde against him, to the great destruction of your people, and vndoing of your country, may haue due correction, as wel for his disobedience toward him, as also for rayling tumultes among the people: Wherefore he requireth you, and exhorteth you to deliuer *Guarionexius* into their hands the which thing if you shall perforce, the Admiral his brother will not only gladly admit you to his friendship, but also enlarge and defend your dominion. And if herein you refuse to accomplysh his request, it will followe, that you shall shortly repente you thereof: For your kingdome shalbe wasted with sworde and fire, and shall abide the fortune of warre, whereof you haue had experience with fauour, as you shall further know heereafter to your payne, if with stubbernesse you prouoke him to shewe the vttermoste of his power. When the messenger had thus done his arant, *Maiobanexius* answered, that *Guarionexius* was a good man, indued with many vertues as al men knewe, and therefore he thought him worthy his ayde, especially in as much as he fled to him for succoure, and that he had made him such promise, whom also he had proued to be his faithful friend: againe, that they were noughty men, violent, and cruell, desiring other mens goodes, and such as spared not to shed innocents blood: in fine, that hee would not haue to doe with such mischieuous men, nor yet enter into friendshippe with them. When these things came to the Lieutenantes eare, he commaunded the village to be burnt where he himselfe encamped, with many other villages there about: and when he drewe nere to the place where *Maiobanexius* lay, he sent messengers to him againe, to commune the matter with him, & to will him to send some one of his most faithfull friendes to entreate with him of peace. Whereuppon the king sent vnto him one of his cheefe gentlemen, and with him two other to wayte on him. When he came to the Lieutenantes presence

King Guarionexius.

Naturall hatred of vyce.

The first Decade.

42

sence, he friendly required him to perswade his lord and maister in his name, and earnestly to admonishe him, not to suffer his flourishing kingdome to be spoyled, or himselfe to abide the hardsharde of warre for *Guarionexius* sake: and further to exhort him to deliuer him, excepte he would procure the destruction both of himselfe, his people, and his country. When the messenger was returned, *Maiobanexius* assembled the people, declaring vnto them what was done: but they cryed out on him to deliuer *Guarionexius*, and began to curse the day that euer they had receiued him, thus to disturbe their quietnesse. *Maiobanexius* answered them, that *Guarionexius* was a good man, & had well deserved of him, giuing him many princely presentes, and had also taught both his wife and him to ling and dance, which thing he did not little esteeme, and was therefore fully resolved in no case to forsake him, or agaynst all humanitie to betray his friend, which fled to him for succour, but rather to abide all extremities with him, then to minister occasion of obloquy to slanderers, to reporte that he had betrayed his ghest, whom he tooke into his house with warranties. Thus dismissing the people, sighing and with sorrowfull harts, he called *Guarionexius* before him, promising him agayne, that he would be partaker of his fortune, while life lasted: in so much that he thought it not best to send any further woorde to the Lieutenant, but appoynted him whom before he sent to him, to keepe the way with a garrison of men, to the intent, that if any messengers shoulde be sent from the Lieutenant, to stay them by the way, & admit none to communication, or further entreatie of peace. In the meane time, the Lieutenant sent two, whereof the one was a captiue Ciguauian, and the other an Ilande man, of them which were friendes to our men: and they were both taken and slayne. The Lieutenant followed them onely with ten footmen & foure horsemen, finding his messengers deade in the way, hee was further prouoked to wrath, and determined more extreamely to deale with *Maiobanexius*, & therefore went forward incontinently with his whole army to his chiefe pallace of *Capronum*, where he yet lay in campe. At his approach, all the kings fled euery man his way, & forsooke their capitaine *Maiobanexius*, who also with all his family, fledde to the rough mountaynes. Some of the Ciguauians sought for

The Lieutenantes gentlenesse toward *Maiobanexius*.

A rare faithfulness in a barbarous king.

The Lieutenantes messengers are slaine.

The first Decade.

Guarionexius to slay him, for that hee was the cause of all these troubles: but his feete saued his life, for he fledde in time to the mountaynes, where he lurked in maner alone among the desolate rockes. Whereas now the Lieutenantes souldiers were forewearyed with long warre, with watching, labour, and hunger (for it was nowe three moneths since the warres began) many desired leaue to depart to the tower of Conception, where they had granges, & exercised tillage. He gaue them their passeports with allowance of victayles, and so that onely thirtie remained with him. These three monethes warre, they continued verie painefull and miserably: So that during all that time, they had none other meate but only *Cazibi*, that is, such roots whereof they make their bread, and that but seldome to their fill: also *Vsias*, that is, little beastes like Conies, if by chaunce nowe and then they tooke some with their hounds. Their drinke was none other then water, suche as they founde, sometime sweet and sometime muddy, sauoring of the maryshes. Among these delicares, that little sleepe that they had, was euer for the most part abroad vnder the firmament, and that not without watchmen, and in continuall remouing as the nature of warre requirereth. With these fewe therefore, the Lieutenant determind to search the mountaynes, dennes, and caues, if he coule in any place finde the steppes of *Maiobanexius* or *Guarionexius*. In the meane time certaine of his men (whome hunger enforced to goe a hunting, to proue if they could take any conies) chanced vpon two of *Maiobanexius* familiars, which were sent to certaine villages of his, to make prouision of bread. These he enforced to declare where their lord lay hid, & vsed the same also for guides, to bring our men to the place. Twelue of our men tooke this enterpryse in hand, painting themselves after the maner of the Ciguauians: So that by this stratageme or policie, they came sodenly vpon *Maiobanexius*, and tooke him prysoner, with his wyfe, children, & family, and conueighed them to the towre of Conception to the Lieutenant. Within a fewe dayes after, hunger compelled *Guarionexius* to come out of the denne, whome certaine of the people fearing the Lieutenant, bewrayed to our hunters. The Lieutenant being certified hereof, sent forth a bande of foote men, commanding them to lye in ambush vntill

The Spaniards are painful in the wars

A desperate adventure with thirtie men.

A policie.

The first Decade.

43

till such time as *Guarionexius* went from the playnes to the mountaynes, and then sodenly to entrappe him. They went as they were commaunded, tooke him, and brought him away with them, and by this meanes were all the regions neare about pacified and quieted. A certayne noble woman of neere kinred to *Maiobanexius*, and wife to another king, whose dominion was yet vntouched, followed him in all these aduerlities. They affirme this woman to bee the fayrest and most beautifull, that euer nature brought forth in the Iland: Whom, when the king (as her beautie deserved) hearde say that she was taken prisoner, hee wanderd vp and downe the desertes like a man out of his witte, not knowing what to doe or say. But at the length, he came to the Lieutenant, promising most faithfully, that hee woulde submit himselfe and all that he coule make, vnder his power, so that hee woulde restore him his wife. The Lieutenant accepted the condition, & restored him his wife, with certain other rulers and gentlemen which he had taken prisoners before: charging them, and binding them with an othe, to be ready at his commaundement. Shortly after, this king of his owne free motion, came agayne to the Lieutenaunt, bringing with him fise thousande men without weapons, sauing onely such instrumentes as they vse in tillage of their ground. He brought with him also seedes to sow, wherewith at his owne charge, hee caused such plentie of their corne and fruites to grow in sundry places of the large vale, whereof we spake before, that shortly after were seene many fayre and fruitfull fieldes that came thereof and for his gentlenesse being rewarded of the Lieutenaunt with certaine of our thinges, hee departed ioyfully. When the report hereof came to the Ciguauians, it mooued the minds of the kinges to hope of clemencie, whereupon they came together to the Lieutenant with humble submission and faithfull promise, euer after to bee vnder his obedience, desiring him to restore vnto them their king with his familie. At their request, the Kinges wife and his housholde was sette at libertie, but the king kept still as a prisoner. These thinges did the Lieutenaunt in the Ilande, not yet knowing what his aduerfaries and accusers hadde layde to his charge before the king of

A beautiful woman.

The kinges submit themselves to the Lieutenant.

Spaines

A new gouernour of the Ilande.

Spaine: who being disquieted with their quarrellinges and accusations, and especially for that by reason of their dissention, of so great abundance of golde and other thinges, there was as yet but little brought into Spayne, appoynted a newe gouernour, which shoulde see a redresse in these thinges: and eyther to punishe such as were faultie, or else to sende them to him. What was founde against the Admirall and his brother, or against his aduersaries which accused him, I doe not well knowe. But this I am sure of, that both the bretheren are taken, brought, & caste in pryson, with their goods confiscate. But as soone as the king vnderstood that they were brought bound to Cales, he sent messengers in post, with commaundement that they should be loosed and come freely to his presence: wherby he declared that he tooke their troubles grieuously. It is also said, that the new gouernour sent letters to the king, written with the Admiralles hande in straunge and vnkowne sypheringes, to his brother the Lieutenaunt being absent, willing him to bee in a readines with a power of armed men to come and aid him, if the Gouernour shoulde proffer him any violence. Whereof the gouernour hauing knowledge (as hee sayth) beeing also aduertised that the Lieutenaunt was gone to his brother before the menne which hee had prepared there in a readines, apprehended them both vnwares, before the multitude came together. What will followe, tyme, the most true and prudent iudge will declare Thus fare ye well.

The eight booke of the first Decade,
to Cardinal Lodouike.



He great, rich, and plentiful Ocean sea, heretofore vnkowne, and now found by *Christophorus Columbus* the Admiral, by the authoritie & furtherance of the Catholike king, I haue presented vnto your honor (right noble prince) like a golden chayne vnworkmanly wrought: but you shal now receiue a precious iewel to be appendant thereto. Therefore among such as were pylots or gouernours vnder the Admiral, & had diligently marked the courses & differēces of the windes,

The nauigation of Petrus Alphonsus.

winds, many had lycences granted them of the king to seeke further at their own charges, vpon cōditiō to pay him faithfully his portion, which is the fift part. But because amonge all other, one *Petrus Alphonsus*, called *Nignus* by his surname, sayled toward the south with more prosperous fortune then any of the other, I thinke it best first to speake somewhat of his voyage. He therefore with only one ship, wel furnished at his owne charges. after that he had his passeporte, with commaundement in no case to cast anker past fiftie leagues distant from any place where the Admirall had touched, sayled first to *Paria*, where the Admiral found both the men and women so laden with cheines garlandes, and braselettes of pearles, as we haue saide before. Coasting therefore along by the same shore, according to the kings commandement (yet leauing behind him the regions of *Cumana* and *Manacapana* he came to the regions which thinhabitantis therof cal *Curiana*, where he found a hauen (as he saith) much like the porte of *Gades* or *Cales*: into the which entering he sawe a farre of certayne houses on the shore, and perceiued, when hee drewe neere, that it was a village of onely eight houses Proceeding yet further for the space of three myles, he espied an other village well replenyshed with people, where there met him fiftie naked men on a company, hauing with them a certaine ruler, who desired *Alphonsus* to come to their coastes. He brought with him at this time, many haukes belles, pynnes, needels, braselettes, cheynes, garlandes, and rynges, with counterfet stones and glasse, and such other trifelles, the which within the moment of an houre, he had exchaunged for fiftene ounces of their pearles, which they wore aboute their neckes and armes. Then they yet more earnestly desired him to sayle tryflles. to their coastes, promising him that he should there haue as many pearles as he would desire. Hee condescended to their request: and the day folowing, came to the place where they appoynted him: Lying there at anker, a great multitude of people resorted to him, instantly requyring him to come a land. But when he considered the innumerable multitude of people which was there assembled, and he had only. xxxiii. men in his company, he durst not commit himselfe to their handes, but gaue them to vnderstand by signes and tokens, that they should come

Great plenty of pearles.

The Ocean sea heretofore vnkowne.

come to the ship with their *Canoas*: for their boates (which the men of the Iland cal *Canoas*) are made only of one whole peece of wood as in the Ilands, yet more rude, and not so artificially as theirs are: these they call *Gallitas*, These swarmed therefore to the ship as faste as they might, bringing with them great plenty of pearles (which they cal *Tenoras*) exchanging the same for our marchaundies. He found this people to bee of gentle nature, simple, and innocent, being conuerfant with them in their houses, for the space of xx. dayes. Their houses are made of wood, couered with the leaues of date trees. Their meate for the most parte, is the shellfishes in the which the pearles are engendered, wherof their sea costes are full. They haue also great plenty of wild beastes, as harts, wild bores, and connties like vnto hares, both in coloure and bignesse, stocke doves also, and turtle doves: likewise geese and duckes, which they norishe in their houses as we doe. Peacockes flie aboute in maner in euery wood and groue, but they are not distinct with sundry colours as ours are: for the cockes are like vnto the hennies. These people of *Curiana* are craftie hunters, & exceeding cunning archers, so that they will not lightly misse any beaste or birde that they shoote at. Our men consumed certaine dayes heere very pleasantly: during which time, whosoever brought them a peacock, had for the same foure pinnes: he that brought a pheasant, had two, and for a stocke doue, or turtle doue, one, and for a goose, a sinale looking glasse, or a little stoe of glasse. Thus they bought and sold with profering and bidding, denying and refusing, as it had bin in a great market. When pinnes were, profered them, they asked what they shoulde doe with them, being naked: But our men satisfied them with a craftie answer, declaring by tokēs that they were very necessary, to picke their teeth, and to pull thornes out of their fleshe. But about all thinges, haukes belles were most esteemed among them, for their found & faire colour, & would therefore giue much for one of them. Our men, lodging in their houses, heard in the night season horrible noise & rorings of the wild beastes in the woodes which are full of exceding great and high trees of sundrie kindes: but the beastes of these woodes, are not noysome to men, for the people of the countrey goe daylye a hunting naked

Shellfishes in which pearles are engendered

Their manner of bargaining.

The vse of pynnes.

Haukes belles in great estimation.

Roring of wild beastes.

naked, with their bowes and arrowes, yet hath it not beene heard of, that any man hath beene slayne of any wild beaste. As many hartes and wilde bores as our men would desire them to bring, they would kill in the woods with their arrowes, and not fayle to bring them. They lacke kyne, goates and sheepe. Their bread is made of rootes, as is theirs of the Ilandes. This nation, hath blacke hayre, grosse and somewhat curld, yet long also. They keepe their teeth very white, and for that purpose vse to cary a certaine hearbe betweene their lippes for the most part of the day, and to wash their mouthes when they cast it away. The women doe all their busines at home in their houses, and haue also the cure of tyllage of the ground: but the men apply themselues to the warres and hunting, to play, synging and daunsyng. They haue sundry kindes of water pottes iugges, and drinking cuppes made of earth in other places about them, and brought thither for exchange of other things. For they vse sayres and markettes for the same purpose, and are greatly desirous of such thinges, as are not brought forth or made in their countrey, as nature hath giuen a disposition to all men, to desire and be delighted with new and strange thinges. Many of them had hanging at their pearles the images of certeine beastes and birdes, very artificially made of gold, but not pure: these also are brought them from other places for exchange of other thinges. The gold whereof they are made, is natieue and of much like finenes to that whereof the florens are coyned. The menne of this country, enclose their priue members in a gourd, cut after the fashio of a codepeice, or els couer the same with the shell of a tortoyse, tyed about their loynes with laces of gossampine cotton: In other places of that tract, they thrust the sinew within the sheath thereof, and binde the skinn fast with a string. The great wild beastes whereof we spake before, and many other thinges which are not found in any of the Ilandes, testifie that this region is part of the continent or firme lande. But the chieft coniecture whereby they argue the same, is, that by the coastes of that lande, from *Paria* toward the West, they sayled about three M. myles, finding no signe or token of any end. These people of *Curiana* (which some call *Cursana*) being demaunded where they had such plenty of golde, signified that it

Hartes and wilde bores

Cunning artificers.

Base golde.

Tokens of the continent or firme lande.

The golden re-
gion of Can-
chieta.

The Equino-
ciall line.

Gossampine
trees.

was brought them from a region called *Canchieta*, or *Cauchieta*, being distant from them fixe sunnes, that is, fixe dayes iourney westward : and that their images of golde were made in the same region. Whereupon our men directed their voyage thither immediatly, and arryued there at the Calendes of Nouember, in the yeare of CHRIST a thousand and five hundred. The people of the country resorted to them without feare, bringing with them of the golde which we sayd to bee natieue in that region. This people hadde also collers of pearles about their neckes, which were brought them from *Curiana* for exchange of their marchandises. None of them would exchange any of those thinges which they hadde out of other countryes: as neyther the Curians golde, nor the Canchietans pearles : yet among the Canchietans they found but litle gold ready gathered: They tooke with them from thence certain very fayre Marmasets or Munkeyes, and many Poppingayes of sundry coloures. In the moneth of Nouember, the ayre was there most temperate, and nothing colde. The guardens of the north pole were out of sight to both these people, they are so neare the Equinoctiall. Of the degrees of the pole, they can giue none other accompt. These people are well disposed men, of honest conditions, and nothing suspicious, for almost all the night long they resorted to the shippe with their boates, and went aboarde shippe without feare, as did the Curians. They call pearles, *Corixas*. They are somewhat iealous, for when any straungers come among them, they euer place their women be- hind them. In this region of *Canchieta*, the gossampine trees growe of themselves commonly in many places, as doe with vs Elmes, Willowses, and Sallowes : and therefore they vse to make breeches of cotton, wherewith they couer their priue partes in many other Regions thereabout. When they had yet sayled on forward by the same coastes, there came forth against them about two thousand men, armed after their manner, for- bydding them to come a land. These people were so rude and sa- uage, that our men could by no meanes allure them to familiari- tie. Our men therefore, contented only with their pearles, returned backe the same way they came, where they remayned with the Curians continually for the space of xx. dayes, and filled their

bellies

bellies wel with good meate. And here it seemeth to me not farre from my purpose, to declare what chaunced vnto them in their returne when they came now within the sight of the coast of *Pa- ria*. They happened therefore in the way, at *Os Draconis*, and the gulfes of *Paria* (wherof we speake before) to meete with a nauy of xviii. Canoas of Canibals, which went a rousing to hunt for men who alsoone as they had espied our men, assailed their ship fierce- ly, & without feare enclosed the same, disturbing our men on e- uery side with their arrowes: but our men so feared the with their gunnes, that they fled immediatly, whom our men following with the shipp boate, tooke one of their Canoas, and in it only one Canibal (for the other had escaped) and with him another man bounde, who with teares running downe his cheekes, and with gesture of his handes, eyes, and head, signified that fixe of his companions had bin cruelly cut in peeces, and eate of that mis- cheiuous nation, and that he should haue bin likewise handled the day following : wherefore they gaue him power ouer the Canibal, to do with him what he would. Then with the Canibals owne clubbe, he laide on him all that he might driue with hand and foote, grinning and fleting as it had ben a wild bore, thin- king that he had not yet sufficiently reuenged the death of his companions, when he had beaten out his braynes and guttes. When he was demanded after what sort the Canibales were wont to inuade other countries, he answered, that they euer vsed to carye with them in their Canoas, a great multitude of clubbes, the which, wheresoeuer they doe land they pitch in the grounde, and encampe themselves within the compasse of the same, to lie the more safely in the night season. In *Curiana* they found the head of a captaine of the Canibales, nayled ouer the doore of a certaine gouernour for a token of victorie, as it had bin the stander or helmet taken from the enimie in battaile. In these coastes of *Paria* is a region called *Haraia*, in the which great plentie of salt is gathered after a strange sorte : for the sea being there tossed with the power of the wyndes, dyueth the salt waters into a large plaine by the sea side, where, after- wards when the sea waxeth calme, and the sunne beginneth to shine, the water is congealed into most pure and white salte. wherewith innumerable shippes might bee laden, if men did resorte

Canibales in
the gulfes of
Paria.

Death for
death.

How the Ca-
nibales fortifie
their campe.

Haraia.

The first Decade.

Springs of
salt waters.

The bodies of
prynces dried
and reſerued.

Orient perles
as bygge as
haſell nuts.

reſort thether for the ſame before there fall any rayne: For the rayne melteth it, and cauſeth it to linke into the ſand, and ſo by the poares of the earth to returne to the place from whence it was dryen. Other ſay, that the playne is not filled from the ſea, but of certaine ſprings whoſe water is more ſharpe and ſalt then the water of the ſea. Thinhabitantes doe greatly eſteeme this bay of fault, which they uſe, not onely for their owne commoditie, but alſo working the ſame into a ſquare forme like vnto brickeſ, they ſell it to ſtrangers for exchange of other thinges which they lacke. In this Region, they ſtretch and drie the dead bodies of their kinges and noble men, laying the ſame vpon a certayne frame of wood, much like vnto a hurdle or grediron, with a gentell fire vnder the ſame. by lyttle and little conſuming the fleſh, and keeping the ſkinne hole with the bones incloſed therein. Theſe dried carcaſes, they haue in great reuerence, and honour them for their houſhold and famyliar gods. They ſay that in this place they ſawe a man, & in an other place a women, thus dried and reſerued. When they departed from *Curiana*, the. viii. day of the Ides of February, to returne to Spayne, they had threeſcore and. xvi. poundes weight after viii. vneces to the pound) of pearles, which they bought for exchange of our thinges, amounting to the value of ſiue ſhillinges. Departing therfore, they conſumed threeſcore dayes in their iourney (although it were ſhorter then from *Hiſpaniola*) by reaſon of the continual courſe of the ſea in the weſt, which did not only greatly ſtay the ſhippe, alſo but ſometimes driue it backe. But at the length they came home ſo laden with pearles, that they were with euery mariner, in maner as common as chaffe. But the maſter of the ſhippe *Petrus Alphonſus*, being accuſed of his companions that he had ſtollen a great multitude of pretious pearles, and defrauded the king of his portion which was the fifth parte, was taken of *Fernando de Vega* a man of great learning and experience, & gouernour of *Gallecia*, where they aryued, and was there kept in priſon a long time. But hee ſtill denieth that euer he deteyned any part of the pearles. Many of theſe pearles were as bigge as haſell nuttes and as oriente (as we call it) as they be of the Eaſt partes: Yet not of ſo great price, by reaſon that the holes thereof are not ſo perfecte. When I my ſelfe

The first Decade.

47

ſelfe was preſent with the right honorable duke of *Methyna*, and was biddē to dynner with him, in the citie of *Ciuile*, they brought to him aboute a hundred and twentie ounces of pearles to bee ſolde, which ſurely dyd greatly delight me with their fairenes and brightnes. Some ſay, that *Alphonſus* had not theſe pearles in *Curiana*, being diſtant from *Os Draconis* more then a hundred & twentie leagues, but that they had them in the regions of *Cumana* and *Manacapana*, nere vnto *Os Draconis* and the Iland of *Margarita*: for they deny that there is any pearles founde in *Curiana*. But ſith the matter is yet in controuerſie, we will paſſe to other matters. Thus much you haue, whereby you may coniecture, what commoditie in time to come may bee looked for from theſe newelandes of the weſt Ocean, whereas at the firſt diſcouering, they ſhewe ſuch tokens of great riches, Thus fare ye well

The Ilande of
Margarita.

*The ix. booke of the first Decade
to Cardinall Lodouike.*



Vincentiagnes Pinzonus, and alſo *Aries Pinzonus*, his neuiew by his brothers ſyde, which accompanied the Admirall *Colonus* in his firſt voyage, & wereby him appoynted to bee maſters of two of the ſmall ſhippes which the Spaniards call *Carauelas*, being moued by the great ryches & amplitude of the newelandes, furniſhed of their owne charges foure *Carauels*, in the hauen of their owne country, which the Spaniardes call *Palos*, bordering on the weſt Ocean. Hauing therfore the kings licence & paſſeport to depart, they looſed frō the hauen, about the Calendes of December, in the yeere. 1499. This hauen of *Palos*, is threeſcore & twelue myles diſtante from *Gades*, comonly called *Cales*, and lxxiii. miles from *Ciuile*. All thinhabitantes of this towne, not one excepted, are greatly giuē to ſearching of the ſea, and continually exerciſed in ſayling. They alſo directed their voyage firſt to the Iland of *Canarie* by the Ilands of *Hesperides*, now called *Cabouerde*, which ſome call *Gorgodes Meducias*. Sayling therfore directly toward the ſouth from that Iland of *Hesperides* which the Portugales (being poſſeſſers of the ſame) call *Sancti Iacobi*.

The nauigati-
on of *Vincenti-
us*, and *Aries
Pinzonus*.

The Ilandes
of *Canarie*.
Cabouerde.

S. James
Ilande.

The north pole
out of sight.

Habitable regi-
ons vnder the
Equinoctial
lyne.

Iacobi, and departing from thence at the Ides of January, they followed the south west winde, being in the middest betwene the south and the west. When they supposed that they had sayled about three hundred leagues by the same winde, they say that they lost the sight of the North starre: and were shortly after tossed with exceeding tempestes both of wind, and sea, and vexed with intollerable heate: Yet sayled they on further (not without great daunger) for the space of two hundred & fortie leagues following yet the same wind by the lost pole. Wherefore, whether habitable regions be vnder the Equinoctiall line or not, let these men and the oulde wryters, as well Philosophers as poetes and cosmographers discusse. For these men affirme it to be habitable and meruelously replenished with people: and they, that it is vnhabitable by reason of the sunne beames depending perpendicularly or directly ouer the same. Yet were there many of the old writers, which attempted to proue it habitable. These maryners being demaunded, if they saw the south pole, they answered that they knew no star there like vnto this pole, that might be decerned about the poynt: but that they sawe an other order of starres, and a certeine thick myst ryling from the horizontal lyne, which greatly hindered their sight. They contende also, that there is a great heape or rising in the middest of the earth, which taketh away the sight of the south pole, vntill they haue vtterly passed ouer the same: but they vtterly belecue that they sawe other images of starres, much differing from the situation of the starres of our hemispherie, or halfe circle of heauen. How so euer the matter be, as they informe vs, we certifie you. At the length, the seuenth day of the calendes of February, they espied lande a farre off, and seeing the water of the sea to be troubleous, sounding with their plummet, they founde it to be xvi fathames deepe. Going aland, and tarying there for the space of two dayes, they departed, because they sawe no people stirring, although they found certeyne steppes of men by the sea side. Thus grauing on the trees & the stones neere vnto the shore, the kinges name and theirs, and the time of their comming thither, they departed. Not farre from this station, following the fiere on the land by night, they founde a nation lying vnder the

the open firmament, after the manner of warre. Our men thought it not best to trouble them vntill the morning: Therefore, at the rising of the sunne, fortie of our men well armed went towarde them: against whom came forth. xxxii. of them with bowes, slinges and dartes, euen ready to fight. The other company followed them, armed after the same maner. Our men affirme that they were of higher stature then either the Almaynes or Pannonians. They behelde our men with frowning and threatning countenance: but our men thought it not good to fall to bickering with them, vncertayne whether it were for feare, or because they would not driue them to flight. Wherefore they went about to allure them by faire meanes & rewardes but they refused all kinde of gentlenesse, and stood euer in a readinesse to fight, declaring the same by signes and tokens. Thus our men resorted to their shippes, and they to the place from whence they came, without any further busines. The same night about midnight, they fledde, & left the place voyde where they lay in the campe. Our men suppose them to be a vagabound and wandering nation, like vnto the Scythians, without houses or certaine dwelling places, liuing onely with the fruites of the earth, hauing their wiues and children following them. Suche as measured their foote steppes in the sande, affirme with great othes, that one of their secte is almost as long as two feete of our men of the meane sorte. Sayling on yet further, they found an other riuer, but not of depth sufficient to beare the Carauels: they sent therefore the foure shippe boates to lande, full of armed men to search the country. They espied vppon a high hill neere vnto the sea side, a great multitude of people, to whom our companies sent forth one man with certayne of our thinges to allure them to exchange. And when he had cast a hawkes bel towarde them, they cast downe a wedge of golde a cubit longe: the whiche as hee stouped to take vp, they sodenly inclosed him and caryed him away. But hee was shortly after rescued by his companions, to some of their paines: for they slue eight of our men, & wounded many a farre off, with their arrowes, and dartes made of wood, hardened at the endes with fire. After this they encompassed our shippe boates within the riuer, and came rashly within the reach of our menne, laying holde on the boates sides,

People of high
stature

A vagabound
kinde of men.

Gian.

Desperate
boldnes.

A sea of fresh
water.

Many fruitfull
Ilandes.

Humane peo-
ple.

Regions of
Paria.

gold & pearles

sides, where they were thrust through, and hewen in peeces as it had bin sheepe, by reason they were naked. Yet woulde they not for all this giue ouer, but tooke from our men one of their boats hauing no men in it : for the gouernour thereof beeing slayne with an arrowe, the other fledde and escaped. And thus they leste this fierce and warlike people, sayling towarde the north-west, along by the same coastes, with sorrowfull heartes for the death of their companions. When they had sayled about xl. leagues, they chaunced into a sea of freshe water, that they filled their barrells and hoggesheades therewith. Searching the cause heereof, they vnderstoode that a vehement course of riuers descended with great violence from the toppes of certaine great hilles. They say also that there lyeth within the sea, manie fortunate and fruitfull Ilandes, and well inhabited, and that the inhabitantes of this tract are men of meeke nature, and such as doe not refuse straungers, yet little profitable to them, because they haue no marchandyses for their purpose, as golde, or precious stones: for lacke whereof, they brought from thence thirtie captiues to sell for slaues. The inhabitantes call this region *Mariatambal*. The region of the east parte of that ryuer, is called *Camomorus*, and that of the west part *Paricora*. in the midlande whereof, the inhabitantes signified that there is great plentie of golde: For, following this ryuer directly toward the north (as the bending of the shore required) they recouered againe the sight of the north pole. All the coaste of this tract, pertaineth to *Paria*, the which (as we said before) was first found by *Colonus* himselve, and hath in manner in euery place great abundaunce of pearles. They say that these coastes are adioyning vnto, and all one with *Os Draconis*, and also bordering vpon the regions of *Cumana*, *Manacapana*, *Curiana*, *Cauchietia*, and *Cuchibachoa*. Wherefore they thought it to be part of the firme land of India beyond the ryuer of *Ganges*. For the great & large compasse thereof, doth not permit that it should be an Ilande, albeit the whole earth vncouered with water, largely taken, may be called an Ilande. From the poynt of that land where they lost the sight of the north pole, sayling by a continuall tracte about three hundred leagues towarde the west side of *Paria* they say that (almost in the midway) they chaunced into a ryuer called *Maragnonum*, which

which they affirme to bee of such exceeding breadth, that it might seeme incredible, if the antiques did not make mention of the like. Being demaunded of me if it were not salt water where it diueded the lande, they answered that the water therof was very freshe and sweete, and that the further it ranne, to be so much the fresher: also full of Ilandes and wholsome fishe: they dare auouch the breadth therof to be more then thirtie leagues. Yet if we well weigh and consider the largenesse and widenesse of *Boriostomea* and *Spiriosstomea*, the mouthes of the famous ryuer of *Ister* (now called *Danubius*) and howe farre they violate or corrupt the salt water with their freshnesse, we shall cease to marueyle, although this other ryuer be greater: for who can diminish the power of nature, but that it may make this bigger then the other, and another bygger then this? And I suppose this to bee the ryuer whereof *Colonus* the Admirall made mention in the description of his voyage in these coastes. But we shall hereafter haue further knowledge hereof: let vs nowe therefore returne to the comodities of these regions, They found in many Ilands about *Paria*. great woodes of Brasile trees, and brought away with them threethousande poundes weighte thereof. They say that the Brasile of *Hispaniola*, is much better then this to dye cloth with a more faire and durable colour. From hence, following the windes (which the Spaniardes call *Northeast*. and the Italians *Graco* they passed by many Ilandes very fruitfull, yet left desolate and wasted by reason of the crueltie of the Canibales: for they went alande in many places, they found the ruines of many destroyed houses: yet in some places, they found men, but those exceeding fearefull, flieing to the mountaines, rockes, and woodes at the sight of euery straunger or shippe, & wandering without house or certaine abyding places, for feare of the Canibales laying waite and hunting after them. Here they found those great trees which of them selues in diuers places bring forth that fruite or spice, which the Apothecaries call *Cassia fistula*, and that of no lesse goodnesse, then that which the phisitians minister to such as be diseased with the ague, but it was not ripe at their being there. They affirme that there are trees of such bygnesse, that .xvi. men ioyning handes together, and standing in compasse, can scarcely embrace some of them.

The commodities of the regions & Ilandes about Paria. Brasile.

Canibales. Trees of Cassia fistula.

A monstrous
beast.

Among these trees is found that monstrous beast with a snout like a foxe, a tayle like a marmasette, eares like a bat, handes like a man, and feete like an ape, bearing her whelpes aboute with her in an outward bellie much like vnto a greate bagge or purse. The deade carkeasse of this beast, you sawe with mee, and turned it ouer and ouer with your owne handes, marueyling at that new belly, and wonderful prouision of nature. They say it is knowne by experience, that shee neuer letteth her whelpes goe out of that purse, except it be either to play, or to sucke vntill such time that they bee able to gette their liuing by themselves. They tooke this beast with her whelpes: But the whelpes died shortly after in the shippes, Yet the damme liued certaine monethes: but at the length, not being able to abide so great alteration of ayre, and change of meat, she died also in the way. But of this beast, wee haue said enough. Let vs now therefore returne to the authours of these things. These two *Pinzoni*, the vnckle and the neuiew, susteined many greate troubles & horrible tempestes and perilles in this nauigation. For when they had now sailed by the coastes of *Paria* about sixe hundred leagues, & (as they supposed) beyond the cittie of *Cashay* and the coastes of East India beyond the riuer of Ganges, there rose sodenly so fierce a tempest in the month of Iuly, that of the foure Carauels which they had with them, two were drowned euen before their eyes: and the third lying at anker, with like sodennes caried out of their sight through the violence of the tempest: the fourth also lying at anker, was so shaken and brooded, that all the seames thereof were almost loosed: Yet came they to land out of this last shyp, but vtterly despairing of the ship. Wherefore consulting with themselves what was best to bee done in so extreeme a case, and how to prouide them a safe dwelling place in those Regions, being out of all hope how to depart from thence, they determined to stay all the inhabytauntes of the country nere about them, least they with the other should conspire together to kill them, but their fortune was better: For the Carauel which the tempest had caried away, was come to them againe. This had in it. xviii. men: And the other that remained, was saued and repaired. With these two therefore, they tooke their voyage directly to Spayne

Extreeme reme-
die in a despe-
rate case.

and

and thus being tossed with tempestes, & vexed with aduersities they returned to their natieue countrey of *Palos*, to their wyues and children, the day before the Calendes of October, with the losse of many of their deere friends & neighbours. They brought with them Cinamome and ginger: but not very good, because they were not there fully seasoned with the heate of the sunne, before they brought them from thence. They brought also certayne precious stones, which *Baptista Elysus* that excellent philosopher, and your Lordshippes Philition, affirmeth to be true Topases. After these mens returne, other of their neighbours being moued thereto by a certayne emulation, to proue if their fortune would be any better, like men of good corage, being no thing discomforted by the harde fortune of their neighboures, knowing that it oftentimes chaunceth, that that whiche is one mans vndoing, is another mans making, attempted a new voyage toward the south by the coastes of *Paria*, following the steps of *Colonus* the Admirall, who hadde first discovered the same. They also brought with them grea plentie of *Cassia fistula*, and found that precious medicine callet of the Spaniards *Anima al-bum*, whose perfume is of most excellent effect to heale the reumes, mures, and heauines of the head. As touching this viage, as yet I know no other newes that I thought worthy to certifie you of, wherefore, I will now make an end of this booke, because you put me so often in remembrance of your departure: Yet to accomlishe the Decade, I will declare somewhat of the superstitions of *Hispaniola*. You shal now therefore vnderstand the illusions wherewith the people of the Ilande haue beene seduced after the errours of the old gentilitie, and wandered in the ignorance and blindness of humane nature, corrupted of the disobedience of our first parentes, which hath remayned in all nations vpo the face of the earth, except where it hath pleased God by the light of his spirite by his worde, to powre vpon his elect the grace of renouation, by the light whereof the naturall darknes receiueh some clearnesse as in a glasse, vntill imperfection shall be abolished. Our men therefore were long in the Iland of *Hispaniola*, before they knew that the people thereof honoured any other thing then the lightes of heauen, or hadde any other religion: but when they hadde beene longe conuersant

Cinamome
and Ginger.

Topases.

Men of noble
courage.

Another
voyage.

Anima al-
bum.

The supersti-
tions of His-
paniola.
The errours of
the olde genti-
litie.

with them, and by vnderstanding their language, drew to a further familiaritie, they had knowledge that they vsed diuers rites and superstitions: I haue therefore gathered these fewe thinges following, out of a booke written by one *Ramonus* an Heremite, whome *Colonus* hadde left with certayne kinges of the Ilande to instruct them in the Christian faith. And because in maner their whole religion is none other thing then idolatrie, I will beegin at their idolles. It is therefore apparant by the images which they honour openly and commonly, that there appeare vnto them in the night seasons, certayne phantalies and illusions of euill spirites, seducing them into many fonde and foolish errours for they make certayne images of Gossampine cotton, folded or wreathed after their manner, and hard stopped within. These images they make sitting, muche like vnto the pictures of spirites and deuilles which our paynters are accustomed to paynt vpon walles: but forasmuch as I my selfe sent you foure of these Images, you may better presently signifie vnto the king your vncle, what manner of thinges they are, and howe like vnto paynted deuilles, then I can expresse the same by writing. These images, the inhabitauntes call *Zemes*, whereof the leaste, made to the likenesse of young deuilles, they binde to their foreheades when they goe to the warres against their enemies, and for that purpose haue they those strings hanging at them which you see. Of these, they beleue to obteyne rayne, if raine bee lacking, likewise fayre weather: for they thinke that these *Zemes* are the mediatours and messengers of the great God, whom they acknowledge to be onely one, eternall, without end, omnipotent, and inuisible. Thus euery king hath his particular *Zemes*, which he honoureth. They call the eternall god by these two names, *Iocanna* and *Guamaonocou*, as their predecessours taught them, affirming that hee hath a father called by these five names: that is, *Attabeira*, *Mamona*, *Guacarapita*, *Liella*, *Gurmazoa*. Nowe shall you heare what they fable on the earth as touching the originall of man. There is in the lande, a region called *Cannana*, where they faine that mankinde came first out of two caues of a mountaine: and that the biggest sorte of men came forth of the mouth of the biggest caue, and the least sort out of the least caue. The rocke in the which tenfe caues are, they call

Canta,

Idolatrie
and idolles

Illusions of
euill spirites
Images of
gossampine
cotton.

Young deuils.

Canta. The greatest denne, they name *Cazibaxagua*, and the lesse *Amajanna*. They say, that before it was lawfull for men to come forth of the caue, the mouth of the caue was kept and watched nightly by a man whose name was *Machochael*: this *Machochael*, departing somewhat farre from the caue, to the intent to see what things were abroad, was sodenly taken of the sunne, (whose sight he was forbidden) & was turned into a stone. They sayne the like of diuers other, that whereas they went forth in the night season a fishing so farre from the caue, that they could not returne before the rising of the sunne (the which it was not lawfull for them to behold) they were transformed into Myrobalane trees, which of themselues grow plentifully in the Iland. They say furthermore, that a certayne ruler called *Vagoniona*, sent one forth of the caue to goe a fishing, who by like chance was turned into a Nightingale, because the sunne was risen before hee came agayne to the caue: and that yeerely about the same time that he was turned into a bridge, he doth in the night with a mourning song bewayle his misfortune, and call for the helpe of his maister *Vagoniona*: And this they thinke to bee the cause why that bird singeth in the night season. But *Vagoniona*, being sore troubled in his mind for the losse of his familiar friend whom he loued so entirely, leauing the men in the caue, brought forth onely the women with their sucking children, leauing the women in one of the Ilandes of that tract, called *Mathinino*, and caryed the children away with him: which poore wretches oppressed with famine, faynted and remayned on the banke of a certayne ryuer, where they were turned into frogges, and cryed *toa, toa*, that is, *mamma, mamma*, as children are wont to crye, for the mothers pappe. And heereof they say it cometh that frogges vse to cry so pitifully in the spring time of the yeare: And that men were scattered abroad in the caues of *Hispaniola* without the companie of women. They say also, that whereas *Vagoniona* himselfe was accustomed to wander in diuers places, and yet by a speciall grace neuer transformed, descended to a certayne faire woman whom he saue in the bottome of the sea, & receiued of her certayne pibble stones of marble (which they call *Cibas*) and also certayne yellowe and bright plates of latten which they call *Guaninos*. These thinges to this day are had in great

Fables muche
lyke ouide his
transforma-
tions.

The Night-
tyngale.

The Ilande of
Mathinino.

Children tur-
ned into frogs.

A speciall grace

great estimation among the kinges, as goodly ieweltes, and most holy reliques. But nowe (most noble prince) you shall heare a more pleasaunt fable. There is a certayne caue called *Iouanaboina*, in the territorie of a certayne king whose name is *Machinnech*: This caue they honour more religiously then did the Greekes in time paste, *Corinth*, *Cyrrha*, or *Nysa*, and haue adourned it with pictures of a thousand fashions. In the intrāce of this caue they haue two grauen *Zemes*, whereof the one is called *Bimhaitel*, and the other *Marohn*. Being demanded why they had this caue in so great reuerence, they answered earnestly, because the sunne and the moone came first out of the same to giue light to the world: they haue religious concourse to these caues, as we are accustomed to goe on Pylgrimage to Rome, or Vaticane, Compostella, or Hierusalem, as most holy & head places of our religion. They are also subiect to another kind of superstition: for they thinke that dead folke walke in the night, and eate the fruite called *Guanuaba*, vnknowne vnto vs, & somewhat like vnto a Quinse: affirming also that they are cōuersant with living people: euen in their beddes, and to deceiue women in taking vpon them the shape of men, shewing themselves as though they would haue to doe with them: but when the matter commeth to actuall deed, sodainly they vanishe away. If any do suspect that a dead body lyeth by him, whē he feelth any strāg thing in the bed, they say he shall bee out of doubt by feeling of the bellie thereof: affirming that the spirites of dead men may take vppon them all the members of mans body, sauing onely the navel. If therefore by the lacke of the navel he doe perceiue that a dead body lyeth by him, the feeling is immediately resolved. They beleue verily, that in the night, and oftentimes in ther iourneies, and especially in common and high wayes, dead men doe meete with the liuing: Against whom, if any man bee stout and out of feare, the fantasie vanisheth incontinently: but if anie feare, the fantasie or vision dooth so assaulte him and strike him with further feare, that many are thereby astonysed, and haue the lymmes of their bodies taken. The inhabitants beeing demanded of whom they had those vaine superstitions, they answered, that they were left them of their forefathers, as by discent of inheritance, and that they haue had

Holy reliques.

A holy caue.

The originall of the sunne and moone.

Walking spirites.

A remedie against walking spirites.

had the same before the memorie of man, composed in certaine rimes and songes, which it was lawfull for none to learne, but onely the kinges sonnes, who committed the same to memorye because they had neuer any knowledge of letters. These they sing before the people on certaine solemne and festiuall dayes as most religious ceremonies: while in the meane time they play on a certaine instrument made of onewhole peece of wood somewhat holowe like a timbrel. Their priestes and diuines (whom they call *Bottios*) instructe them in these superstitions: These priestes are also phisitions, deuising a thousande craftes and subtilties howe to deceiue the simple people which haue them in great reuerence: for they perswade them that the *Zemes* vse to speake with them familiarly, and tel them of thinges to come. And if any haue ben sicke, and are recovered they make the beleue that they obtained their health of the *Zemes*. These *Bottii* bind themselves to much fasting, & outward cleanlinesse, and purginges, especially when they take vpon them the cure of any prince, for then they drinke the powder of a certaine herbe by whose qualitie they are driuen into a fury, at which time (as they say) they learne many thinges by reuelation of the *Zemes*. Then putting secretly in their mouthes, eyther a stone, or a bone, or a peece of flesh, they come to the sicke persō commanding al to depart out of that place except one or two whom it shal please the sicke man to appoynt: this done, they goe about him three or foure times, greatly deforming their faces, lipps, and nostrils with sundry filthy gestures, blowing, breathing, and sucking the forehead, temples, and necke of the patient, whereby (they say) they drawe the euil ayre from him, and sucke the disease out of the vaynes: then rubbing him, about the shoulders, thighes and legges, and drawing downe their handes close by his feete, holding them yet faste together, they runne to the doore being open, where they vn-close and shake their handes, affirming that they haue driuen away the disease, and that the patient shall shortly be perfectly restored to health. After this comming behinde him, hee conueigheth a peece of fleshe out of his owne mouth like a iugger, and sheweth it to the sicke man, saying, Behold, you haue eaten to much, you shall nowe bee whole, because I haue taken

Priestes and diuine Phisitions.

Ignorance is nourished with superstition.

A powder of marueylous effect.

A strange manner of sucking.

Angry gods. taken this from you. But if he entend yet further to deceiue the patient, hee perswadeth him that his *Zemes* is angry, eyther because he hath not builded him a chappell, or not honoured him religiously, or not dedicated vnto him a groue or garden. And if it so chaunce that the sicke person die, his kinsfolks, by witch-crafte, enforce the dead to confesse whether he died by naturall destēy, or by the negligēce of the *Boitius*, in that he had not fasted as he should haue done, or not ministred a cōuenient medicine for the disease: so that if this phisition be found faultie, they take reuenge of him. Of these stones or bones which these *Boitii* cary in their mouthes, if the women can come by them, they keepe them religiously, beleeuing them to be greatly effectuall to helpe women traueling with childe, and therefore honour them as they do their *Zemes*. For diuers of the inhabitantes honour *Zemes* of diuers fashions: some make them of wood, as they were admonished by certaine visions appearing vnto them in the woods: Other, which haue receiued aunswer of them among the rockes, make them of stone and marble. Some they make of rootes, to the similitude of such as appeare to them when they are gathering the rootes called *Ages*, whereof they make their bread, as we haue said before. These *Zemes* they beleue to send plentie & fruitfulness of those rootes, as the antiquities beleued such fayries or spirits as they called *Dryades*, *Hamadryades*, *Satyros*, *Panes*, and *Nereides*, to haue the cure & prouidence of the sea, woods, springes, and fountaines, assigning to euery thing their peculiar goddes: Euen so doe thinhabitants of this Iland attribute a *Zemes* to euery thing, supposing the same to giue care to their inuocations. Wherefore, as often as the kings aske counsell of their *Zemes* as concerning their warres, increase of fruites or scarcenes, or health & sicknesse, they enter into the house dedicate to their *Zemes*, where, snuffing vp into their nosthryles the poudere of the herbe called *Cohobba* (where with the *Boitii* are dryuen into a furie) they say that immediatly they see the houses turned topsie turuie, and men to walke with their heeles vpward, of such force is this poudere, vtterly to take away al fence. As soone as this madnesse ceaseth, he embraceth his knees with his armes, holding downe his head. And when he hath remayned thus awhile astonysed, hee listeth vp his head

Fayries or spirites of the gentiles, much like to the papistes

The poudere of the herbe *Cohobba*.

head, as one that came newe out of sleepe: and thus looking vp toward heauen, first he fumbleth certaine confounded wordes with himselfe, then certayne of the nobilitie or chiefe gentlemen that are about him (for none of the common people are admitted to these mysteries) with loude voyces giue tokens of reioycing that hee is returned to them from the speech of the *Zemes*, demanding of him what he hath seene. Then hee opening his mouth, doateth that the *Zemes* spake to him during the time of his trance, declaring that he had reuelations either cōcerning victorie or destruction, famine or plentie, health or sicknesse or whatsoeuer happeneth first on his tongue. Now (most noble Prince) what neede you hereafter to marueyle of the spirite of *Apollo* so shaking his Sibylles with extreame furie: you hadde thought that the superstitious antiquitie hadde perished. But nowe whereas I haue declared thus much of the *Zemes* in general, I thought it not good to let passe what is sayde of them in particular. They say therefore that a certaine king called *Guamaretus*, had a *Zemes* whose name was *Corochotum*, who (they say) was oftentimes wont to descend from the highest place of the house where *Guamaretus* kept him close bound. They affirme that the cause of this his breaking of his bandes and departure, was eyther to hide himselfe, or to goe seeke for meate, or else for the acte of generation: and that sometimes beeing offended that the king *Guamaretus* had bin negligent and slacke in honouring him, he was wont to lie hid for certaine dayes. They say also, that in the kinges village there are sometime children borne hauing two crownes, which they suppose to be the children of *Corochotum* the *Zemes*. They saine likewise, that *Guamaretus* being overcome of his enemies in battayle, and his village with the palace consumed with fire, *Corochotus* brake his bandes, and was afterwarde founde a furlong off, safe and without hurte. He hath also another *Zemes* called *Epileguanita*, made of woode, in shape like a foure footed beast: who also is sayde oftentimes to haue gone from the place where hee is honoured, into the woodes. As soone as they perceiue him to be gone, a great multitude of them gather together to seeke him with deuout prayers: and when they haue founde him, bring him home religiously on their shoulders to the chappell dedicated

Secrete mysteries.

Reuelations.

The spirit of *Apollo*.
The Sibylles.

Children with two crownes.

Wandering images.

A woman Zemes of great power. Mediatours.

A marueylous illusion of the deuyll.

The idolles abolished.

ted vnto him. But they complaine, that since the comming of the Christian men into the Ilande, he fled for altogether, and could neuer since be founde, whereby they diuined the destruction of their country. They honoured another *Zemes* in the likenesse of a woman, on whom waited two other like men, as they were ministers to her. One of these, executed the office of a mediatour to the other *Zemes*, which are vnder the power and commaundement of this woman, to raise wyndes, cloudes, and rayne. The other is also at her commaundement a messenger to the other *Zemes*, which are ioyned with her in gouernance, to gather together the waters which fall from the high hills to the valleies, that beeing loosed, they may with force burst out into great floudes, and ouerflowe the countrey, if the people do not giue due honour to her Image. There remaineth yet one thing worthy to be noted, wherwith we will make an end of this booke. It is a thing well knowne, and yet freshe in memorie among the inhabitants of the Iland, that there was somtime two kings (of the which one was the father of *Guarionexius*, of whom wee made mention before) which were wont to abstaine fife daies together continually from meate & drinke, to know somewhat of their *Zemes* of thinges to come, and that for this fasting being acceptable to their *Zemes*, they receiued answere of them, that within few yeeres there shoulde come to the Iland a nation of men couered with apparell, which shoulde destroy all the customes and ceremonies of the Iland, and either slay all their children, or bring them into seruitude. The common sort of the people vnderstood this oracle to be ment of the Canibales, & therefore when they had any knowledge of their comming, they euer fled, and were fully determined neuer more to aduenture the batayle with them. But when they sawe that the Spanyardes hadde entred into the Ilande, consulting among themselves of the matter, they concluded that this was the nation which was ment by the oracle. Wherein, their opinion deceiued them not, for they are now all subiect to the Christians, all such beeing slayne as stubernely resisted: Nor yet remayneth there anie memorie of their *Zemes*, for they are all brought into Spayne, that wee might bee certyfied of their illusions of euill spirites and Idolles, the which you your selfe (most noble Prince) haue

haue seene and felt when I was present with you. I let passe many thinges because you put me in remembrance that to morowe you take your iorney towarde your country, to bring home the queene your aunt, whom you accompanied hither at the commaundement of king Frederike your vncl. Wherefore I bid you farewell for this time, desiring you to remember your *Martir*, whom you haue compelled in the name of the king your vncl, to gather these few thinges out of a large felde of histories.

The tenth and last booke of the first Decade, as a conclusion of the former bookes: written to Inacus Iopez Mendocius, Countie of Tendilla. & viceroy of Granata..



At the first beginning and newe attempte, when *Colonus* had taken vpon him the enterpryse to searche the Ocean sea, I was earnestly moued and required by the letters of certaine of my frendes and noble men of Rome, to wryte those thinges as should happen. For they whispered with great admiration, that where as there were many, newe landes founde, and nations which liued naked and after the lawe of nature, they could heare no certainty thereof, beeing greatly desirous of the same. In this meane time had fortune ouerthrowne *Ascanius* (his brother *Lodovike* beeing cast out of Millane by the Frenchmen) whose auctoritie would not suffer me to be idle, but euer to haue my pen in hand. To him I wrote the two first bookes of this decade, beside many of her of my hid comentaries which you shal see shortly: but fortune did no lesse withdraw my mind from writing, then disturb *Ascanius* from power. As he was tossed with contrary stormes, and ceased to perswade mee: euen so slacked my seruicelike to enquire any further, vntil the yere of Christ 1500 when the Court remained at *Granata* where you are viceroy: At which time, *Lodovike* the Cardinal of *Aragonie*, neuiew to king Frederike by his brothers side (being at *Granata* with the queene *Parthenopea* the sister of our Catholique king) brought me king Frederikes letters, whereby he exhorted me to finishe the

Millane in the handes of the frenchmen.

the other bookes which folowed the two epistell bookes, which I write to *Ascanius*: For they both acknowledged that they had the copie of all that I writte to cardinall *Ascanius*. And albeit that euen then I was sicke (as you knowe) yet tooke I the burden vppon me, and applied my selfe to wryting, I haue therefore chosen these fewe things, out of a great heape of such as seemed to me must worthy to be noted among the large wrytinges of the authoures and searchers of the same. Wherefore, foras much as you haue endeouored to wrest out of my hands the whole example of all my workes, to adde the same to the innumerable volumes of your librarie, I thought it good nowe to make a brieue rehearsall of those things which were done from that yeare of a thousand and five hundred, enen vnto this yeare which is the tenth from that: For I intend to write more largely of these things hereafter, if god graunt me life. I had written a whole booke by it selfe of the superstitions of the people of the Iland, suppoling therewith to haue accomplished the whole Decade consisting of ten bookes. But I haue added this to the tenth as a perpendicular lynce, and as it were a backe guide or reward to the other: So that you may knitte the first tenth to the nynt, & impute this to occupye the place of the tenth to fill vp the Decade. This order I haue appointed, lest I should be compelled often times to wryte ouer the whole worke, or send you the same defaced with blottes and interlining. But nowe let vs come to our purpose. The ship maisters and mariners ran ouer many coastes during these ten yeares: But euer folowed such as were first found by *Colonus*. For rasing continually alonge by the trace of *Paria*, which they beleue to be part of the firme land or continent of east India, some of them chaunced vppon certaine new landes toward the east, and some toward the west, in which they found both gold and frankensence. For they brought from thence many iewels and ouches of gold, and great plentie of frankensence, which they had of the people of those cuntryes, partly for exchange of some of our things, and partly by force, ouercomming them by warre. Yet in some places, although they bee naked, they ouercame our men, and slewe whole armyes. For they are exceeding fierce, and vse venomous arrowes, and long

The history so lowyng, cōteyneth the actes of ten yeeres.

Paria part of the fyne land of East India.

Golde & Frankensence.

The fiercenes of the naked people.

long staues like iauelens, made hard at the ende with fire. They found many beastes, both creepyng and foure footed much differing from ours, varyable and of sundrye shapes innumerable: yet not hurtfull, except Lions, Tigers, and Crocodiles. This I meane in sundry regions of that great lande of *Paria*, but not in the Ilandes: no not so much as one, for all the beastes of the Ilandes, are meeke and without hurte, except men, which (as wee haue sayde) are in many Ilandes deuourers of mens fleshe. There are also diuers kindes of foules. And in many places battes of such bignes, that they are equall withall turtle doues. These battes, haue oftentimes assaulted men in the night in their sleepe, and so bitten them with their venomous teeth, that they haue ben therby almost driuen to madnes, in so much that they haue ben compelled to flee from such places, from rauinous Harpies. In an other place, where certaine of them slept in the night season on the sands by the seaside a monster comming out of the sea, came vpon one of them secretlye, and caried him away by the middest out of the sight of his fellows, to whom he cried in vaine for helpe, vntil the beast leapt into the sea with her pray. It was the kinges pleasure that they should remaine in these landes, and builde townes and fortresses: whereunto they were so well willing, that diuers profered them selues to take vpon them the subduing of the land, making great suite to the king that they might bee appoynted thereto. The coast of this tracte is exceeding great and large, and the regions and landes therof extende marueilous farre, so that they affirme the continent of these regions with the Ilands about the same, to be thrise as bigge as al Europe, beside those landes that the Portugales haue found southward, which are also exceeding large. Therefore doubtlesse Spayne hath deserued great prayse in these our dayes, in that it hath made knowne vnto vs so many thousandes of *Antipodes* which lay hid before, and vnknowne to our forefathers: and hath thereby ministred so large matter to wryte of, to such learned wittes as are desirous to set foorth knowledge to the commoditie of men to whom I opened a way when I geathered these things rudelye together as you see: the which, neuerthelesse I truste you will take in good part, as well for that I can not adourne

A man deuoured of a monster of the sea.

Note the largenes of the new Ilandes.

Antipodes.

The nature of
the place, alter-
eth the forms
and qualities
of thynges.

Plentie of
beastes and
foule.

Cuba is an
Ilande.

my rudenesse with better vesture, as also that I neuer tooke pen in hand to write like an historiographer, but onely by epistles scribeled in haste, to satisfie them, from whose commaundementes I might not drawe backe my foote. But nowe I haue digressed enough, let vs now therefore returne to *Hispaniola*. Our men haue found by experience, that the bread of the Iland is of smal strength to such as haue bin vsed to our bread made of wheat, and that their strengthes were much decayed by vsing of the same: wherefore the king hath of late commaunded that the wheate should be sowne there in diuers places, & at sundry times of the yeere: It groweth into holow reedes, with few eares, but those very bygge and fruitefull. They finde the like softnesse and delicatenesse to be in hearbes, which growe there to the height of corne. Neat or cattel, become of bigger stature and exceeding fat, but their fleshe is more vnsauorie, and their bones (as they say) either without marow, or the same to be very waterishe: but of hogges and swyne, they affirme the contrary, that they are more wholsome, & of better taste, by reason of certaine wilde fruites which they eate, being of much better nourishment them masse. There is almost none other kind of fleshe commonly sold in the market. The multitude of hogges are exceedingly encreased, and become wilde as soone as they are out of the swinehardes keeping. They haue such plentie of beastes and foules, that they shall hereafter haue no neede to haue any brought from other places. The increase of all beastes grow bigger then the brood they came of, by reason of the ranknes of the pasture, although their feeding be only of grasse, with out eyther barley or other graine. But we haue saide enough of *Hispaniola*. They haue now found that *Cuba* (which of long time they thought to haue bin firme land, for the greate length thereof) is an Iland: yet is it no maruaile that the inhabitants themselves told our men when they searched the length thereof, that it was without ende. For this nation being naked, and content with a little, and with the limitres of their owne country, is not greatly curious to knowe what their neighbours doe, or the largenesse of their dominion, nor yet knewe they if their were any other thing vnder heauen; beside that which they walked on with their feete, *Cuba* is from the East into

The description
of Cuba.

The Ilande of
Burichema, of
S. Iohannis.
Golde mynes.

into the West, much longer then *Hispaniola*, and in breadth from the North to the South, much lesse then they supposed at the first: for it is very narrowe in respect of the length, and is for the most part verie fruitefull and pleasaunt. Eastwarde, not farre from *Hispaniola*, there lyeth an Ilande lesse then *Hispaniola* more then by the halfe, whiche our men called *Santis Iohannis*, beeing in manner square, in this they founde exceeding riche golde mynes: but being nowe occupied in the golde mynes of *Hispaniola*, they haue not yet sent labourers into the Ilande. But the plentie and reuenue of golde of all other regions, giue place to *Hispaniola*, where they giue themselves in manner to none other thing then to gather golde, of which worke this order is appoynted. To euery such wittie and skilful man as is put in trust to be a surueyour or ouerseer of these workes, there is assigned one or more kings of the Iland, with their subiectes. These kings according to their league, come with their people at certayne times of the yeere, and resorte euery of them to the gold mines to the which hee is assigned, where they haue all manner of digging or mining tooles deliuered them, and euery king with his menne, haue a certayne rewarde alowed them for their labour. For when they departe from the mynes to sowing of corne, and other tyllage (wherunto they are addict at certaine other tymes, least their foode should faile them) they receiue for their labour, one a ierkin, or a dublet, another a shirt, another a cloke or a cap for they now take pleasure in these thinges, and goe no more naked as they were wont to doe. And thus they vse the helpe and labour of the inhabitantes, both for the tyllage of their ground and in their golde mynes, as though they were their seruantes or bondemen. They beare this yoke of seruitude with an euill will, but yet they beare it: they call these hyred labourers, *Anaborias*: yet the king doth not suffer that they should be vsed as bondemen, and onely at his pleasure, they are set at libertie, or appoynted to worke. At suche tyme as they are called together of their kinges to worke (as souldiers or pyoners are assembled of their centurions) many of them steale away to the mountaynes and woodes, where they lye lurking, beeing content for that time to liue with the wilde fruites, rather then take the paynes to labour. They are docible and apte to learne, and docible.

They abhorre
labour.

They are

The first Decade.

The kynges
chyldren.

The two chief
golde mines of
Hispaniola.

A costly shyp-
wracke.

Pesus.

The synyng
and distribu-
ting of gold.

haue nowe vtterly forgotten their olde superstitions. They beleue godly, and beare well in memory such thinges as they haue learned of our faith. Their kings children are brought vp with the chiefest of our men, and are instructed in letters and good maners. When they are growen to mans age, they sende them home to their cuntryes to be example to other, and especially to gouerne the people, if their fathers be dead, that they may the better set forth the Christian Religion, and keepe their subiectes in loue and obedience. By reason whereof, they come now by faire meanes & gentle perswasions, to the mines which lye in two regions of the Ilande, about thirtie myles distaunte from the cite of *Dominica*, wherof the one is called *Sancti christophori*: and the other beeing distaunt aboute fourscore and ten myles, is called *Cibana*, not farre from the chiefe hauen called *Portus Regalis*. These regions are very large, in the whiche in many places here and there, are found sometime euen in the vpper crust of the earth, and sometime among the stones, certaine rounde pieces or plates of golde, sometime of small quantytie, and in some places of great weight: in so much that there hath beene founde round pieces of three hundred pounde weight, and one of three thousande, three hundred and tenne pounde weight, the whiche (as you hearde) was sent whole to the King in that ship in the whiche the gouernour *Roadilla* was commyng home into Spaine, the ship with all the men beeing drowned by the way, by reason it was ouer laden with the weight of gold and multitude of men, albeit, there were mo then a thousand persons which saw and handled the piece of gold. And wheras here I speake of a pounde, I doe not meane the common pound, but the summe of the ducate of golde, with the coyne called *Triens*, which is the third part of a pound, which they call *Pesus*. The summe of the weight heereof, the Spanyardes call *Castellannum Aureum*. All the gold that is digged in the mountaines of *Cibana* and *Port Regale*, is caryed to the tower of Conception, wher shoppes with all things apperteyning are ready furnished to fine it, melt it, and cast it into wedges. That doone, they take the kinges portion thereof, whiche is the fiftte parte, and so restore to euery man his owne whiche hee gotte with his labour. But the golde which is founde in saint Christophorus myne and

The first Decade.

57

and the regions there about, is caryed to the shoppes which are in the village called *Bonauentura*. In these two shoppes, is moulded yeerely about three hundred thousand pound weight of gold. If any man bee knowne deceitfully to keepe backe any portion of golde, wherof he hath not made the kinges officers priuie, he forfaiteth the same for fine. There chaunceth among them oftentimes many contentions & controuerfies, the which vnlesse the magistrates of the Iland doe finishe, the case is remoued by appellation to the high counsell of the court, from whose sentence it is not lawfull to appeale in all the dominions of Castile. But let vs nowe returne to the newe landes, from whence wee haue digressed. They are innumerable, diuers, and exceeding fortunate. Wherefore the Spaniardes in these our dayes, and their noble enterprises, doe not giue place either to the factes of *Saturnus*, or *Hercules*, or any other of the ancient princes of famous memory, which were canonized among the goddes, called *Heroes*, for their searching of new landes and regions, and bringing the same to better culture and ciuilitie. Oh God, how large & farre shal our posteritie see the Christian region extended? how large a campe haue they now to wander in, which by the true nobilitie that is in them, or moued by vertue, will attempt eyether to deserue like prayse among men or reputation of well doing before God? What I conceiue in my minde of these things, I am not able to expresse with penne or tongue. I wil now therefore so make an end of this perpendicular conclusion of the whole Decade, as minding hereafter to search and geather euery thing particularly, that I may at further leisure write the same more at large. For *Colonus* the Admiral, with foure ships, and a hundred, threescore, and ten men, appointed by the king, discovered in the yeere of Christ. 1520. the land ouer against the West corner of *Cuba*, distant from the same about a hundred and thirtie leagues, in the midst of which tract, lieth an Iland called *Guanassa*. From hence hee directed his voiage backward toward the East, by the shore of that coast, suppoling that he should haue found the coastes of *Paria*. but it chaunced otherwise. It is sayd also that *Vincencius Agnes* (of whom we haue spoken before) and one *Iohannes Diaz* (with diuers other, of whose voyages I haue as yet no certaine knowledge

Three hundred thousand weight of gold molten yeerely in Hispaniola.

The newe landes.

Enlargyng of the Christian religion. The original of true nobility

The Ilande of Gnanassa.

The Voiage of Iohannes Diaz.

The second Decade.

knowledge) haue ouerrunne those coastes: but if God graunt me life, I trust to knowe the truerh hereof, and to aduertise you of the same. Thus fare ye well.

The end of the first Decade.

The first Chapter of the seconde Decade, to Leo Bishop of Rome, the tenth of that name, of the supposed continent or firme lands.



Ince the time that *Galeatius Butrigarius* of Bononie, and *Iohannes Curcius* of Florence (most holy father) came to the Catholique king of Spayne, the one of your holinesse ambassage, and the other for the assayres of his common wealth, I was euer for the moste part in their company, and for their ver-

tues and wisdome had them in great reuerence. And whereas they were greatly giuen to studie, and continuall reuoluing of diuers auctours, they chaunced vpon certayne bookes negligently let slyppe out of my handes entreatyng of the large landes and regions hitherto lying hid, and almost *West Antipodes*, found of late by the Spanyardes. Yet being allured & delighted with the newnesse and straungenesse of the matter although rudely adourned, they commended the same, therewith earnestly desiring me in their owne names, and requiring me in the name of your holinesse, to adde hereunto al such thinges as were found after that time, and to giue them a copie thereof, to send to your holinesse, that you might thereby vnderstand, both how great commodities is chaunced to the progenie of mankinde, as also increase of the militant congregation of the Christi- in these our dayes, by the fortunate enterpryses of the kings of Spayne. For like as rased and vnprinted tables, are apte to receiue what fourmes soeuer are first drawne thereon by the hande of the painter, euen so these naked and simple people, doe soone receiue the customes of our religion, and by conuersation of our men, shake of their fierce and native barbarous-

West Antipodes.

The encrease of the Christian congregation.

The second Decade.

58

barbarousnesse. I haue thought it good therefore to satisfie the request of these wise men, especially vsing the authoritie of your name, whereunto not to haue obeyed, I should esteeme my selfe to haue committed a haynous offence. Wherefore I will nowe briefly rehearse in order, what hid coastes the Spanyards ouerran, who were the authours thereof, where they rested, what further hope they brought, and finally what greates things those tractes of lands doe promise in time to come. In the declaration of my decade of the Ocean, which is now printed and dispersed throughout Christendome vnwares to mee, I described howe *Christophorus Colonus* founde those Ilandes whereof we haue spoken, and that turning from thence towarde the left hand southwarde, he chaunced into great regions of landes, and large seas distaunt from the Equinoctiall lyne, onely from fise degrees to tenne: where he found broad riuers and exceeding high mountaynes couered with snowe, and harde by the sea bankes, where were many commodious and quiet hauens. But *Colonus* beeing nowe departed out of this life, the King beganne to take care, how those lands might be inhabited with Christian men, to the increase of our faith: Wherupon hee gaue lycence by his letters patentes to all such as would take the matter in hand, and especially to two, whereof *Diego Nicuesa* was one, & the other was *Alphonfus Fogeda*. Wherefore about the Ides of December, *Alphonfus* departing first with three hundred souldiers from the Ilande of *Hispaniola* (in the which wee said the Spaniardes had builded a city, & planted their habitation) & sayling in maner full south he came to one of the hauens found before, which *Colonus* named *Portus carthaginis*, both because of the Iland standing against the course of the streame, and also that by reason of the largnes of the place and bending sides, it is much like to the hauen of Spayne called *Carthago*. The inhabitauntes call the Ilande *Codego*, as the Spanyardes call the Ilande of their hauen *Scombria*. This region is called of the inhabitantes *Caramairi*, in the which they affirme both the menne and women to bee of goodly stature, but naked. The menne haue their hayre cutte rounde by their eares, but the women weare it long, both the men and women are very good archers. Our men found certayne trees in this prouince, which beare great plentie of sweete

Of landes distant from the Equinoctiall, from fyue degrees to ten

The death of Colonns.

A generall licence.

The nauigation of Alphonfus Fogeda.

The region of Caramairi.

Apples which
turne into
wormes.
A tree whose
shadowe is
hurtful.

Warlike
people.

Arrowes in-
fected With
poyson.

The nauigati-
on of Diego.
Nicuesa.

apples, but hurtfull, for they turne into woormes when they are eaten. Especially the shadowe of the tree is contagious, for such as sleepe vnder it any time, haue their heads swolne, and loose their sight : but if they sleepe but awhile, their sight commeth agayne after a fewe dayes. This porte is distant foure hundred, fyftie, & sixe myles from the porte of *Hispaniola* whiche the Spanyardes call *Beata*, in the whiche also they furnishe themselves when they prepare any voyage to seeke other newe landes. When *Fogeda* had entred into the hauen, hee enuaded, slue, and spoyled the people, whom hee founde naked and scattered : for they were giuen him for a pray by the Kinges letters patentes, beecause they had bin before time cruell against the Christians, and coude neuer bee allured to permitte them quietly to come within their dominions. Here they found golde, but in no great quantitie, nor yet that pure: they make of it certaine brest plates and brooches whiche they weare for comelynesse. But *Fogeda* not content with these spoyles, vsyng certayne captiues, whiche hee hadde taken before, for guides, entred into a village twelue myles distant from the sea side further into the lande, into the which they were fled when he first enuaded. Here he found a naked people, but apte to warre : for they were armed with targettes, shieldes, long swoordes made of woode, and bowes with arrowes typt with bone, or hardened with fire. As soone as they had espied our men, they with their ghestes who they had receiued, assailed them with desperate myndes, being thereto more earnestly prouoked, beholding the calamitie of these which fled vnto them, by the violence done to their women and children in the spoyle and slaughter. In this conflict our men had the ouerthrowe : in the which, one *Iohannes de Lacossa* (beeing in authoritie next vnto *Fogeda* the captayne, and also the first that gathered golde in the sandes of *Vraba*) was slaine with fiftie souldiers : for these people infecte their arrowes with the deadly poyson of a certayne herbe. The other with their captaine *Fogeda* being discomforted, fledde to the shippes. While they remained thus in the hauen of *Carthago*, sorrowful and pensie for the losse of their companions, the other captayne *Diego Nicuesa*, (whom they left in *Hispaniola*, preparing himselfe toward the voyage in the hauen *Beata*) came to them with fise shippes, and

and seuen hundred fourscore and fyfteene men. For the greater number of souldiers followed *Nicuesa*, both beecause free libertie was giuen to them to choofe which of the capitaines they list, and also that by reason of his age, hee was of greater authoritie : But especially beecause the rumoure was that *Beragua* being by the kinges commission appoynted to *Nicuesa*, was richer in golde then *Vraba* assigned to *Alphonfus Fogeda*. Therefore, at the arriual of *Nicuesa*, they consulted what was best to bee doone : and determined first to reuenge the death of their fellowes. Whereupon, setting their battayle in arraye, they marched in the night toward them whiche slue *Cossa* with his companions. Thus stealing on them vnwares in the laste watch of the night, and encompassing the village where they lay, consisting of a hundred houses and more, hauing also in it thrise as many of their neighbours as of themselves, they set it on fire, with diligent watche that none might escape. And thus in short time they brought them and their houses to ashes, and made them paye the ransome of bloude with bloud : for of a great multitude of men and women, they spared onely sixe children, all other being destroyed with fire or swoorde, except fewe whiche escaped priuily, they learned by these reserved children, that *Cossa* and his fellowes were cut in peeces, and eaten of them that slue them. By reason whereof, they suppose that these people of *Camairi* tooke their original of the *Caribes*, orther wise called *Canibales*. Here they founde some golde among the ashes. For the hunger of golde did no lesse incourage our men to aduenture these perilles and labours, then did the possessing of the landes. These thinges thus finished, and the death of *Cossa* and his fellowes reuenged, they returned to the hauen. After this, *Fogeda* whiche came first, first likewise departing with his armie to seeke *Vraba*, committed to his gouernance, sayled by an Ilande called *Fortis*, lying in the midway betweene *Vraba* and the hauen of *Carthago* : into the which descending, he found it to bee an Ilande of the *Canibales*, bringing with him from thence two men and seuen women, for the residue escaped. Here hee founde in the cotages of them that fledde, a hundred, fourscore, and tenne drammes of golde, caste and wrought in dyuers fourmes. Sayling forward from hence, hee came to the East

The regions
of Vraba and
Beragua.

The Spaniards
reuenge the
death of theyr
companions.

A greate
slaughter

Canibales.

The hunger
of golde.

The Ilande
Fortis.

Wrought gold

East coastes of *Vraba*, whiche the inhabitauntes call *Caribana*, from whence the Caribes or Canibales of the Ilandes are sayd to haue their names and originall. Here he began to build a fortresse, and a village neere vnto the same, therein intending to place their first habitation. Shortly after, beeing instructed by certayne captiues, that there was about twelue myles further within the lande, a certaine village called *Tirasi*, hauing in it a riche golde myne, he determined to destroy the village, to the which when he came, he found the inhabitantes ready to defend their right, and that so stoutly, that encountering with them, he was repulsd with shame and damage: for these people also vse bowes and venemous arrowes. Within a few days after, being enforced for lacke of victualles to inuade another village hee himselfe was strycken in the thygh with an arrowe. Some of his fellowes say, that he was thus wounded of one of the inhabitantes whose wife he had ledde away captiue beefore. They say also that he had first friendly communed with *Fogeda* for redeeming of his wife, and had appoynted a day to bring a portiõ of golde for her ransome, and that hee came at the day assigned, not laden with golde, but armed with bowes and arrowes, with eight other confederate with him which had beene before partakers of the iniuries done to them first at the hauen of *Carthago*, and afterward at the burning of the village, in reuenge whereof, they had desperately consecrated themselves to death: But the matter being knowne, the captayne of this conspiracie was slayne of *Fogeda* his companions, and his wife deteined in captiuitie. *Fogeda* also through the maliciousnesse of the venime, consumed and was dried vp by litle and litle. While these things chaunced thus, they espied *Nicuesa* the other captaine, to whom *Beragua* the region of the West side of *Vraba* was assigned to inhabite. He gaue wind to his sayles to take his voyage toward *Beragua*, the day after that *Fogeda* departed out of the hauen of *Carthago*. He with his armie that he brought with him, coasted euer along by the shore, vntill he came to the gulfe *Coiba*, whose kinges name is *Careta*. Here hee founde their language to bee in manner nothing like vnto that of *Hispaniola*, or of the hauen of *Carthago*: whereby hee perceiued that in this tracte, there are many languages differing from their owne borderers. *Nicuesa* de-

Nicuesa.

The gulfe
Coiba.

departing from *Coliba*, went to the prouince or Lieutenants-ship of *Fogeda* his companion. Within a few dayes after, hee himselfe entring into one of those marchaunt shippes which the Spa iardes call *Caranelas*, commaunded that the bigger vessels should folow farre behind. He tooke with him two smal shippes commonly called Bergandines or Brigandines. I haue thought it good in al the discourse of these bookes, to vse the common names of thinges, because I had rather bee plaine then curious, especially forasmuch as there doe daily arise many new thinges vnknown to the antiquitie, whereof they haue left no true names. After the departure of *Nicuesa*, there came a shippe from *Hispaniola* to *Fogeda*, the captaine whereof, was one *Barnardino de Calauera*, who had stolne the same from *Hispaniola* with threescore men, without leaue or aduice of the Admiral & the other gouernours. With the victualles which this shippe brought, they refreshed them selues, and somewhat recouered their strengthes, much weakened for lacke of meat. *Fogeda* his companions whispered and muttered against him daily more and more, that he fedde them forth with vaine hope: for he had told them that he left *Ancifus* in *Hispaniola* (whom hee chose by the kinges commission to be a iudge in causes, because hee was learned in the law) to come shortly after him with a ship laden with victualles, and that hee marueiled that hee was not come many dayes since. And herein he said nothing but trueth for when he departed, he left *Ancifus* halfe readie to folowe him. But his felowes suppoling that all that he had saide of *Ancifus* had ben fained, some of them determined priuily to steale away the two Brigandines from *Fogeda*, & to returne to *Hispaniola*. But *Fogeda* hauing knowledge thereof, preuented their deuice: for leauing the custody of the fortresse with a certaine noble gentleman called *Francisco Pizarro*, he himselfe thus wounded, with a fewe other in his company, entered into the shippe whereof we spake beefore, and sayled directly to *Hispaniola*, both to heale the wounde of his thigh, if any remedie might be found, and also to know what was the cause of *Ancifus* tarying: leauing hope with his felowes (which were now brought from three hundred to threescore, partly by famine, and partly by warre) that he would returne within the space of xv. dayes, prescribing

*Barnardino
de Calauera.*

Fogeda returneth to Hispaniola.

Famine.

also

also a condition to *Pizarro* & his companions, that it should not be imputed to them for treason, to depart from thence if hee came not agayne at the day appointed, with victuales, and a new supply of men. These xv. dayes being nowe past, whereas they could yet heare nothing of *Fogeda*, and were daily more and more oppressed with sharpe hunger, they entred into the two Brigandines which were left, and departed from that land. And as they were nowe sayling on the mayne sea toward *Hispaniola*, a tempest sodainely aryling, swallowed one of the Brigandines with all that were therein. Some of their felowes affirmed, that they plainly sawe a fishe of huge greatnesse, swimming about the Brigandine (for those seas bring forth great monsters) and that with a stroke of her tayle, shee broke the rudder of the ship in peeces, which sayling, the Brigandine being driuen about by force of the tēpest, was drowned not farre from the Iland called *Fortis*, lyng betwene the coastes of the haueu *Carthago* and *Vraba*. As they of the other Brigandine would haue landed in the Ilande, they were driuen backe with the bowes and arrowes of the fierce barbarians. Proceeding therefore on their voyage, they mette by chaunce with *Ascanius*, betwene the haueu of *Carthago*, and the region of *Cuchibacoa* in the mouth of the riuer which the Spaniards called *Boim gatti*. that is, the house of the catte, because they sawe a catte first in that place *Boim*, in the tongue of *Hispaniola*, is a house. *Ancifus* came with a shippe laden with all things necessarie, both for meate, and drinke, and apparell, brynging also with him another Brigandine. This is hee for whose commyng the capitaine *Fogeda* looked for so long. He loosed anker from *Hispaniola* in the Ides of September: & the fourth day after his departure, hee espied certaine high mountaynes the which for the abundance of snow which lieth there continually in the tops thereof the Spaniards called it *Serra Nenata*, whē *Colonus* the first finder of those regions passed by the same. The fift day he sayled by *Os Draconis*. They which were in the Brigandine, tolde *Ancifus* that *Fogeda* was returned to *Hispaniola*: but *Ancifus* supposing that they had fained that tale, commanded them by thauthoritie of his commission to turne backe againe. The Brigandiners obeyed & folowed him: yet made they humble suite vnto him that hee

A Brigandine drowned with the stroke of a fishe.

The region of Cuchibacoa.

Serra Nenata

Os Draconis.

he would graunt them that with his fauour they might eyther goe agayne to *Hispaniola*, or that he himselfe would bring them to *Nimesa*: and that they would for his gentlenesse declared towarde them in this behalfe, rewarde him with two thousand drammes of golde: for they were rich in golde, but poore in bread. But *Ancifus* assented to neither of their requestes, affirming that he might by no meanes goe any other way, then to *Vraba* the prouince assigned to *Fogeda*. Whereupon, by their conduct, he tooke his voyage directly towarde *Vraba*. But nowe let it not seeme tedious to your holynesse, to heare of one thing worthy to be remembred, which chaunced to this Lieutenaunt *Ancifus* as he came thither: for he also cast anker in the coastes of the region of *Caramairi*, which we sayde to be famous, by reason of the haueu of *Carthago*, and of the goodly stature, strength and beauty both of men and women being in the same. Here he sent certaine to goe aland on the shore both to fetch fresh water and also to repayre the ship boate which was sore bruised. In this meane time, a great multitude of the people of the countrey, armed after their maner, came about our men, as they were occupied about their businesse, and stood in a readinesse to fight, for the space of three dayes continually, during whiche time, neither durst they set vpō our men, nor our men assaile them. Thus both parties keeping their array, stood still three whole dayes, the one gasing on the other. Yet all this time our men applied their worke, placing the shipwrightes in the middest of their armie. As they stood thus amazed, two of our company went to fill their water pottes at the mouth of the riuer neere vnto them both, where sodenly there came forth against them a captain of the barbarians with tenne armed men, which inclosed them, and with terrible countenance bent their arrowes against them, but shotte them not of. One of our men fledde, but the other remained, calling his fellowe againe, and rebuking him for his fearefulnesse. Then he spake to the barbarians in their owne language, which he had learned being conuersant with the captiues that were caryed from thence along before. They marueyling to heare a stranger speake in their natieue tongue, put of their fiercenesse, and fell to friendly communication, demanding who were the captaynes of that company whiche were

Riche in golde and poore in bread.

were arrayed in their lande. Hee answered that they were strangers passing by, and that he marvelled why they would attempt to driue them from their coastes, and disturbe their ships arguing them of folly and crueltie, and further threatening their ruine and destruction, except they would vse themselves more friendly towards them. For hee aduertised them that there would shortly come into their lande armed men, in number like vnto the sands of the sea, and that to their vtter destruction, not onely if they resisted them not, but also except they receiued them, and entertayned them honourably. In the meane time, *Ancifus* was enfourmed that his men were deteyned: wherefore suspecting some deceite, hee brought forth all his target men, for feare of their venomous arrowes: and setting them in battel array, hee marched forward towards them whiche stayed his men. But hee whiche communed with the barbarians, giuing him a signe with his hande to proceed no further, he stayed, and calling to him the other, he knewe that all was safe: for the barbarians profered him peace, because they were not they whom they suspected them to haue bin, meaning by *Fogeda & Nicnesa*, who had spoyled the village standing there by the sea side, and caryed away many captiues, and also burnt another village further within the lande. And therefore (as they sayde) the cause of their comming thither, was to reuenge those iniuries, if by any meanes they could, yet that they would not exercise their weapons against the innocent: for they sayde, it was vngodly to fight against any, not being prouoked. Laying a part therefore their bowes and arrowes, they entertained our men gently and gaue them great plenty of salted fishe, and bread of their countrey, and filled their vessels with Sider made of their countrey fruites and seedes, not inferior to wine in goodnesse. Thus *Ancifus* hauing entred into friendship, & made a league of peace with the inhabitants of *Caramairi*, which were before sore prouoked by other captaines, he lanced from that land, and directed his course to *Vraba* by the Ilande of *Fortis*, hauing in his ship a hundred and fiftie fresh menne, which were substituted in the place of suche as were dead: also twelue Mares, and manie swine, and other beastes both males and females for encrease. Lykewise, fytie peeces of ordinaunce, with great multitude

The vse of targetts against venomous arrowes.

The barbarians haue respect to iustice

Salted fishe.

Wine of fruites and seedes.

Artyllerie.

tude of targettes, swordes, iauelins, and such other weapons for the warres, but all this with euil speede, and in an euil houre: for as they were euen now entring into the haven, the gouernour of the shippe which sate at the helme, stroke the shippe vpon the sandes, where it was so fast enclosed and beaten with the waues of the sea, that it opened in the middest, and all lost that was therein, a thing surely miserable to beholde: for of all the victualles that they had, they saued only twelue barrells of meale, with fewe cheeses, and a little bisket bread, for all the beastes were drowned, and they themselves escaped hardly and halfe naked, by helpe of the Brigandine and ship boate, carying with them onely a fewe weapons. Thus they fell from one calamitie into another, being now more carefull for their liues then for golde. Yet being brought aliue and in health to that land which they so greatly desired, they could do no lesse then to prouide for the susteyning of their bodies, because they could not liue onely by ayre: and wheras their owne failed they must needs liue by other mens. Yet among these so many aduerlities, one good chaunce offered it selfe vnto the: for they founde, not farre from the sea side, a groue of Date trees, among the which, and also among the reeke or weedes of the marishes, they espied a multitude of wilde bores, with whose fleshe they fed themselves wel certaine dayes. These they say to be lesse then ours, and with so short tayles that they thought they had ben cut of. They differ also from ours in their feete: for their hinder feete are whole vndiuided, and also without any hoofe. But they affirme that they haue prooued by experience, their fleshe to be of better taste and more wholsome then ours. During this time they fed also of Dates, & the rootes of young Date trees, which they eate likewise in *Ciuite* and *Granata*, where they call the *Palmitos*, of the leaues wherof they make beesmies in Rome. Sometimes also they eate of the apples of that region, which haue the taste of prunes, and haue also stones in them, and are but litle and of redde colour: I suppose them to be of that kind wherof beate in the cite of *Alexandria* in Egypt, in the month of Aprill, the trees wherof, the Iewes that dwelle there, being learned in the lawe of Moses, affirme to bee the Cedars of Libanus, which beare old fruites and newe all the yeere,

Ancifus ship-wracks.

A groue of date trees.

Wylde bores.

Apples of a strange kinde

Cedars of Libanus.

as doth the orange tree. These apples are good to be eaten, and haue a certaine sweetnesse mixte with gentill sharpnesse, as haue the fruites called *Sorbes*. Th'in habitantes plant these trees in their orchardes and gardens, and norishe them with greate diligence as we doe cherries, peaches, and quinses. This tree in leaues, height, and trunke, is very like vnto the tree that beareth the fruit called *Zizipha*, which the Apothecaries call *Iuiuba*. But whereas now the wilde bores began to faile them, they were againe enforced to consult and prouide for the time to come: Wherevppon with their whole armye, they entered further into the land. The Canibales of this prouince, are most expert archers. *Afcanius* had in his companye, a hundred men. They mette by the way with only three men of thin habitantes, naked, and armed with bowes & venimous arrowes, who without all feare, assayed our men fiercely, wounded manye, and slue manye, and when they emptyed their quiuers, fledde, as swiftly as the winde: For (as we haue said) they are exceeding swifte of foote by reason of their loose going from their childe age, they affirme that they lette slip no arrowe out of their bowes in vaine. Our men therefore returned the same way that they came, much more vnfortunate then they were before, and consulted among themselves to leaue the lād, especially because the inhabitants had ouerthrowne the fortresse which *Fogeda*, builded, and had burnt thirtie houses of the village, as soone as *Pizarrus* and his company left of *Fogeda*, and forsaked the land. By this occasion therefore, being driuen to seeke further, they had intelligence that the west side of that goulfe of *Vraba*, was more fruitfull & better to inhabite. Wherefore, they sent the one halfe of their men thither with the brigandine, and left the other neere to the sea side on the east part. This gulf, is fourteene miles in breadth, and howe much the further it entereth into the firme land, it is so much the narrower. Into the gulf of *Vraba*, there fall many riuers, but one (as they say) more fortunate then the riuier of *Nilus* in Egypt. This riuier is called *Darien*, vpon the bankes whereof, being very fruitfull of trees and grasse, they entended to plante their newe colonye or habitation. But the inhabytantes marueyling at the brigandyne being bigger then their canoas, and specially at the sayles therof

Men of desperate boldenes.

The gulfe of Vraba.

The great riuier of Darien.

thereof, first sent away their children and weakest sort of their people with their baggage and houshold stuffe, and assembled all such together both men and women, as were meete for the warres. Thus being armed with weapons and desperate mindes they stode in a readynesse to fight, and taryed the comming of our men vpon a little hill, as it were to take the aduantage of the ground: our men iudged them to be about fife hundred in number. Then *Ancisus* the captayne of our men, and Lieutenaut in the steede of *Fogeda*, letting his men in order of battayle aray, and with his whole company kneeling on his knees, they all made humble prayers to GOD for the victorie, and a vow to the image of the blessed virgin which is honoured in *Ciule*, by the name of *Sancta Maria Antiqua*, promising to sende her many golden gyftes, and a straunger of that country also, to name the village *Sancta Maria Antiqua* after her name: likewise to erecte a temple called by the same name, or at the least to dedicate the king of that prouince his pallace to that vse, if it should please her to assist them in this dangerous enterprise. This done, al the souldiers toke an oth, that no man shuld turne his backe to his enemies. The captaine commanding them to be in a readynesse with their targets and iauelyns, and the trumpetter to blowe the battayle, they fiercely assailed their enimies with a larome: but the naked barbarians, not long able to abide the force of our men, were put to flight, with their king and captayne *Cemaccus*. Our men entred into the village, where they found plentie of meate, such as the people of the countrey vse, sufficient to asswage their present hunger, as bread made of rootes, with certayne fruites vnlike vnto ours, which they reserue for store, as we doe Chestnuttes. Of these people, the men are vtterly naked, but the women, from the navel downe warde are couered with a fine cloth made of gossampine cotton. This region is vtterly without any sharpnesse of wynter for the mouth of this riuier of *Darien*, is onely eight degrees distaunt from the *Equinoctiall* line, so that the common sorte of our men, scarcely perceiue any difference in length betweene the day and night all the whole yeere: but because they are ignorant in astronomie, they can perceiue no small difference. Therefore wee neede not much passe if the degree differ somewhat

The souldiers make an othe.

The barbarians are druen to flyght.

The riuier of Darien, but vii. degrees from the Equinoctiall line.

The second Decade.

what from their opinion; forasmuch as the difference cannot be great. The day after that they arriued at the lande, they sayled along by the riuer, where they found a great thycket of reedes, continuyng for the space of a myle in length, supposing (as it chaunced in deede) that the borderers thereabout which had fled, had either lien lurking there, or els to haue hid their stuffe among those reedes: Whereupon, arming themselues with their targets, for feare of the people lying in ambushe, they searched the thicket diligently, and found it without men, but replenished with housholde stuffe and golde. They founde also a great multitude of shetes, made of the silke or cottó of the gossampine tree: likewise diuers kindes of vessels and tooles made of wood, and many of earth: also many brest plates of gold, and ouches wrought after their manner, to the summe of a hundred & two pound weight: for they also take pleasure in the beautie of golde, and worke it very artificially, though it bee not the price of things among them as with vs. They haue it out of other regions, for exchange of such thinges as their country bringeth forth: for such regions as haue plentie of bread and gossampine lacke golde, and such as bring forth golde, are for the most part rough with mountaines and rockes, and therefore barren: and thus they exercise marchandies without the vse of money. Reioycing therefore with double gladnesse, as well in that they say great likenesse of golde, as also that fortune had offered them so fayre and fruitfull a country, they sent for their felowes whom they had left before in the East side of the gulf of *Vraba*. Yet some say, that the ayre is there vnwholsome because that part of the region lieth in a lowe valley, enuironed with mountaynes and marshes.

Golde founde
in a thicket
of reedes.

Brest plates
of golde.

The golden
regions are for
the most part
barren.

The second Chapter of the seconde Decade, of the supposed continent.



Haue described to your holynesse where *Fogeda* with his company (to whom the large tractes of *Vraba* was assigned to inhabite) intended to fasten their foote. Let vs now therefore leaue them of *Vraba* for a while, and returne agayne to *Nicnesa*, to whom

The second Decade.

64

whom the gouernance and Lieutenauntship of the most large prouince of *Beragua* (being the West side of the gulf of *Vraba*) was appoynted. Wee haue declared howe *Nicnesa*, departing with one *Carauel* and two Brigandines, from *Vraba* the iurisdiction of his friend & companion *Fogeda*, directed his course westwarde to *Beragua*, leauing the bigger shippes somewhat behinde him, to followe him a farrre of, but hee tooke this deuice in an euill houre, for he both lost his fellowes in the night, and went past the mouth of the ryuer *Beragua*, which hee chiefly sought. One *Lupus Olanus* a Cantabrian, and gouernour of one of the great shippes, had the conduct of one of the Brigandines: hee comming behinde, learned of the inhabitauntes, whiche was the way Eastwarde to the gulf of *Beragua*, ouerpasse and left behinde *Nicnesa*. *Olanus* therefore directing his course towarde the East, met with the other Brigandine, which hadde also wandered out of the way by reason of the darknes of the night. The gouernour of this Brigandine, was one *Petrus de Vmbria*. Thus both being glad of their meeting, they consulted what was best to bee done, and which way they could coniecture their gouernour had taken his voyage. After deliberation, they iudged that *Nicnesa* could no more lacke some to put him in remembrance of *Beragua*, then they themselues were mindfull hereof, hoping also to finde him there. They sayled therefore towarde *Beragua*, where they found within xvi. myles distant, a riuer whiche *Colonus* named *Lagartos*, because it nourisheth great Lysards, which in the Spanishe tongue are called *Lagartos*. These Lysardes are hurtful both vnto man and beast, and in shape much like vnto the Crocodiles of the riuer *Nilus* in Egypt. In this ryuer they founde their companions and fellowes of their errour, lying at anker with the great shippes, whiche followed behinde by the gouernours commandement. Here the whole assembly being carefull and disquieted by reason of the gouernours errour after consultation, by the aduice of the captaynes of the Brigandines, who had rased neere vnto the coastes of *Beragua*, they sayled directly thither. *Beragua*, in the language of the inhabitants of the same prouince, is as much to say, as the golden ryuer. The Region it selfe is also called by the same name, taking name of the ryuer. In the mouth of this ryuer, the greatest vesselles

Lupus Olanus.

Petrus de Vmbria.

The ryuer
Lagartos.

The golden
ryuer of *Beragua.*

cast anchor, and conueighed all their victualles and other necessities to lande with their ship boates, and elected *Lupus Olanus* to bee the gouernour in steade of *Nicuesa* whom they had losse. By that aduice therefore of *Olanus* and the other vnder captains that all hope of departure might bee taken from the souldiers which they had now brought thither, & to make them the more willing to inhabite the lande, they vtterly forsooke and caste of those shyppes beeing nowe rotten for age, and suffered them to bee shaken and broosed of the surges of the sea. Yet of their soundest planks, with other newe, made of the trees of that Region (whiche they say to bee exceeding bigge and high) they framed a newe carauell shortly after, which they might vse to serue for their necessitie. But *Beragna* was founde by the vnfortunate destenye of *Petrus de Vmbria*. For hee, beeing a man of prompt wit and apt forwardnesse to attempte things (in whiche sometime fortune will beare a stroke notwithstanding our prouidence) tooke vpon him that aduenture to search the shore, to the intent to finde a way for his fellowes where they might best come aland. For this purpose, he choose him xii. maryners, and went aboorde the ship boate which serued the greatest shyppes. The flowing of the sea, raged and roared there, with a horryble whurling, as we reade of the daungerous place of *Scylla* in the sea of *Cicilie*, by reason of the huge & ragged rockes reaching into the sea, from which the waues rebounding with violence, make a great noyse and roughnesse on the water, which roughnesse or reflowing, the Spanyardes call *Resacca*. In these daungers wretched *Vmbria* wrestled a while, but in shorte space, a waue of the sea almost as bygge as a mountayne, rebounding from the rockes, ouerwhelmed the boate, & deuoured the same with the men, enen in the sight of their fellowes: So that of them all, onely one escaped by reason he was expert in swimming. For getting holde of the corner of a rocke, and susteyning the rage of the sea vntill the next day when it waxed calme, and the shore was drye by the fall of the water, he escaped and resorted to his companie. But *Vmbria* with the other eleuen, were vtterly cast away. The residue of the companie, durst not committe themselves to the shyppes boate, but went alande with their brygantines. Where remayning a fewe dayes, and sayling

The enter-
pryse and
death of Pe-
trus de
Vmbria

The daunge-
rous place of
Scylla in the
sea of Cicile.

along by the riuer, they found certaine villages of the inhabitants, which they call *Mumu*. Here they began to build a fortresse, and to sowe seedes after the manner of their countrey, in a certaine vale of fruitfull ground, because in other places the region is barren. As these things were thus doing in *Beragna*, one of their company standing vpon the top of a high rocke of especiall, and lifting his eyes towarde the West, began to crye, *Lynnen sayles, lynnen sayles*. And the neerer it drewe towarde him, he perceiued it to be a ship boate, comming, with a little sayle: yet receiued they it with much reioycing, for it was the fisher boate of *Nicuesa* his Carauel, and of capacitie to cary only five men, and had now but thre in it, which had stolne it from *Nicuesa*, because he refused to giue credit to them that he had passed *Beragna*, and left it behind him Eastwarde. For they seeing *Nicuesa* and his felowes to consume daylye by famine, thought that they would proue fortune with that boate if their chaunce might be to finde *Beragna*, as in deede it was. Debating therefore with their felowes of these matters, they declared how *Nicuesa* erred and lost the Carauel by tempest, & that hee was now wandering among the marishes of vnknown coastes, full of miserie and in extreme penurie of all thinges, hauing nowe liued for the space of threescore and tenne dayes, onely with herbes & rootes, & seldome with fruites of the countrey, contented to drinke water, and yet that oftentimes failing, because he was instant to traually Westwarde by foote. supposing by that meanes to come to *Beragna*. *Celonus* the first finder of this mayne land, had coasted along by this tracte, and named it *Gracia Dei*, but thinhabitanes call it *Cerabaro*. Through this region, there runneth a riuer, which our men named *Sancti Matthei*, distant from the West side of *Beragna* about an hundred and thirtie myles. Here I let passe the name of this riuer, and of many other places by the names which the inhabitants vse, because our men are ignorant thereof. Thus *Lupus Olanus* the conductor of one of the ships of *Nicuesa* and now also vice Lieutenaut in his steede, after that he had receiued this information of the Maryners, sent thither a Brigandine vnder their guiding. These Mariners therefore, which came in the fisher boate, founde *Nicuesa*, and brought him to the

The miserable
case of Nicuesa

The riuer of
S. Matthei.

the rigorous-
ness of Nicue
sa.

place where *Olanus* lay, whome at his comming he cast in prison
& accused him of treason, because he vsurped the authority of
the Lieutenants ship, and that for the desire he had to beare
rule and be in authoritie, he tooke no care of his errors: also
that he behaued himselfe negligently, demanding furthermore
of him, what was the cause of his long delay. Likewise hee
spake to all the vnder officers sharply, & with a troubled mind,
and within fewe dayes after, commaunded them to trusse vp
their packes, and make ready to depart. They desired him
to quiet himselfe, and to forbear them a while, vntill they had
reaped the corne that they had sown, which would shortly bee
ripe: for all kinde of corne waxeth ripe there euery fourth mo-
neth after it is sown. But hee vtterly denied to tarie any whyt:
but that hee would fourthwith depart from that vnfortunate
lande, and plucked vp by the rootes all that euer was brought
into the gulf of *Beragna*, and commanded them to direct their
course towards the East. After they had sayled about the space
of sixteene myles, a certaine yong man, whose name was *Gre-
gorie*, a Genues borne, and of a child brought vp with *Colonus*,
called to remembrance that there was a haven not farre from
thence: and to prooue his sayings true, hee gaue his felowes
these tokens, that is that they should finde vpon the shore,
an anker of a lost shippe halfe couered with sand, and vnder a
tree next vnto the haven a spring of cleare water. They came
to the lande. found the anker and the spring, and commended
the witte and memorie of the yong man, that he only among
many of the Maryners which had searched those coastes with
Colonus, bore the thing so well in minde. This haven *Colonus*
called *Portus Bellus*. Where as in this voyage for lacke of vi-
tualls, they were sometymes enforced to goe aland, they were
euil entreated of thinhabitanes: by reason whereof, their
strengthes were so weakened with hunger, that they were not
able to keepe warre against naked men, or scarcely to beare their
harnesse on their backs: and therefore our men lost twentie of
their companions, which were slayne with venemous arrowes.
They consulted to leaue the one halfe of their felowes in the ha-
uen of *Portus Bellus*, & the other part *Nicuesa* toke with him to-
ward the East, where about twentie and eight miles from

Corne waxeth
ripe euery
fourth moneth

The commen-
dation of a
yong man
brought vp
with *Colonus*
Portus Bellus

Weakenesse of
hunger.

Por-

Portus Bellus, hee intended to builde a fortresse harde by the sea
side, vpon the poynt or cape, which in time past *Colonus* named
Marmor, but they were so feeble by reason of long hunger, that
their strength serued them not to susteyne suche labour, yet he
erected a little towre, able to resist the first assaulte of the inha-
bitantes: this towre he called *Nomen Dei*. From the time that
he left *Beragna*, what in the iourney among the sandie playnes
then also for hūger, while he builded the towre, of the few which
remayned alieue, hee lost two hundred. And thus by litle and
litle, the multitude of seuen hundred, fourescore, and fife men
was brought nowe to scarcely one hundred. Whyle *Nicuesa*
lyued with these fewe miserable men, there arose a contention
among them of *Vraba*, as concerning the Lieutenants shippe:
for one *Vaschus Nunnez*, by the iudgement of all men, trusting
more to his strength then wit, stirred vp certayne light fellowes
against *Ancisus*, saying that *Ancisus* had not the kinges letters
patentes for that office, and that it was not sufficient that hee
was authorysed by *Fogeda*, and therefore forbode that he should
execute the office of the Lieutenants ship, and willed them to
choose certayne of their owne compary, by whose counsaile
and authoritie they might bee gouerned. Thus beeing diuided
into factions, by reason that *Fogeda* their captaine came not a-
gayne, whom they supposed to be nowe dead of his venemous
wound, they contended whether it were best to substitute *Nicue-
sa* in his place. The wisest sorte, such as were familiar with *Ni-
cuesa*, & could not beare the insolēcy of *Vaschus Nunnez*, thought
it good that *Nicuesa* shoulde bee sought out throughout al those
coastes: for they had knowledge that he departed from *Beragna*,
because of the barrenesse of the ground, and that by the exam-
ple of *Ancisus*, and such other as had made shipwracke, it were
possible that hee might wander in some secrete place, and that
they could not be quiet in their mindes, vntill they knewe the
certaintie whether hee with his fellowes were alieue or dead. But
Vaschus Nunnez, fearing least at the comming of *Nicuesa*, hee
shoulde not be had in authoritie among his fellowes, sayde they
were mad men to thinke that *Nicuesa* lyued, and although hee
were alieue, yet that they hadde no neede of his helpe: for hee
auouched that there was none of his fellowes, that were not

Cape Nar-
mor.

Nomen Dei

The nauigati-
on of Roderi-
cus Colmena-
ris.

An exceeding
high moun-
taine covered
with snowe.

Apparelled
men.

as meete to rule as *Nicuesa*. While they were thus reasoning to and fro, one *Rodericus Colmenaris* arryued in those coasts with two great shippes, hauing in them threescore freshe men, with great plentie of victualles and apparell. Of the nauigation of this *Colmenaris*, I intend to speake somewhat more. He therfore departed from the hauen of *Hispaniola*, called *Beata* (where they prepare and furniſhe themſelues whiche make any voyage into these landes) about the Ides of October, in the yeare. 1510. and landed the 9. of Nouember in a region in the large prouince of *Paria*, founde by *Colonus* betweene the hauen *Carthago*, & the region of *Cuchibachoa*. In this voyage, what by the roughnesse of the sea, and fiercenesse of the barbarians, he suffered many incommodities: for when his freshe water fayled, he sayled to the mouth of a certayn riuer which the inhabitants call *Gaira*, being apt to receiue shippes. This riuer had his course from the toppe of an exceeding hygh mountayne couered with snowe, higher then the which, all the companions of this capayne *Rodericus* say, that they neuer sawe: And that by good reason, if it were couered with snowe in that region, which is not past ten degrees distant from the *Equinoctial* lync. As they beegan to draw water out of their ship boate, a certaine king made towarde them, apparelled with vestures of *Gossampine* cotton, hauing twentie noble men in his company apparelled also: which thing seemed straunge to our men, and not seene before in those parties. The kinges apparell hong loose from his shoulders to his elbowes, and from the girdle downewarde, it was much lyke a womans kyrtle, reaching euen to his heeles. As hee drewe neere toward our men, he seemed friendly to admonysh them to take none of the water of that ryuer, affirming it to be vnwholesome for men, and shewed them that not farre from thence, there was a ryuer, of good water. They came to the ryuer, and endeuouring to come neere the shore, they were dryuen backe by tempest. Also the burbuling of the sand, declared the sea to be but shalow ther. They were therefore enforced to returne to the firste ryuer where they might safely cast anker. This king layde wayte for our men: for as they were filling their barrells, hee sette on them with about seuen hundred menne (as our men iudged) armed after their manner, although they were naked: for

for onely the king and his nobled men were apparelled. They tooke away the shyp boate, and broke it in manner to chips: so fiercely assaying our men with their venemous arrowes, that they slue of them fourtie and seuen, before they could couer themſelues with their targets. For that poyson is of such force, that albeit the wounds were not great, yet they dyed thereof immediately, for they yet knewe no remedie against this kinde of poyson, as they after learned of the Inhabitantes of *Hispaniola*: for this Ilande bringeth foorth an hearbe which queneth & mortifieth the violent poyson of the hearbe, wherewith their arrowes are infected, so that it be ministred in time. Yet of our companie whiche went for water, seuen escaped that conflycte and hydde themſelues in a hollowe tree, lurking there vntill night, yet escaped they not the hands of their enemies: for the shyppe departed from thence in the night season, and left them there, supposing that they had beene slayne. Thus by manye such perilles and dangers (which I lightly ouerpasse, because I will not bee tedious to your holynesse) hee arryued at the length at the hauen of *Vraba*, and cast anker at the East side thereof, from whence not long before our men departed to the West side, by reason of the barrennesse of that soyle. When he had continued a whyle in the hauen, and saw no man stirring, marueyled at the silence of the places (for hee supposed there to haue found his fellowes) he could not coniecture what this shuld meane: and thereupon began to suspect that eyther they were dead, or that they had changed the place of their habitation. To knowe the certaintie hereof, he commaunded all the great ordinaunce, and other small gunnes which he hadde in his shippes, to be charged, and fiers to be made in the night vpon the toppes of the rockes. Thus the fiers being kindled, hee commanded all the gunnes to be shot of at one instant, by the horrible noise whereof, the gulfe of *Vraba* was shaken, although it were xxiii. myles distant, for so broad is the gulfe. This noyse was hearde of their fellowes in *Dariena*, and they aunswered them agayne with mutuall fyers. Wherefore, by the following of these fiers, *Colmenaris* brought his shippes to the West side. Here those wretched and miserable men of *Dariena*, whiche nowe through famyne and feeblenesse, helde their wearie soules in their teeth, ready

Spanyardes
slayne with ve-
nemous ar-
rowes.

A remedie a-
gainst vene-
mous arrowes.

The hauen of
Vraba.

readie to depart from their bodies, by reason of the calamities which befell vnto them after *Ancifus* shipwracke, lifting vp their handes to heauen, with the teares running downe their cheekes both for ioy and sorow, embraced *Rodericus* & his fellowes with such kinde of reioycing, as their present necessitie seemed to require: for whereas they were before his comming, without viduals, and almost naked, he brought them abundance of meat, drinke and apparel. It resteth now (most holy father) to declare what came of the dissention among them of *Vraba*, as concerning the gouernance after the losse of their captaynes.

The thirde Chapter of the seconde Decade, of
the supposed continent.



Al the chiefe officers in *Beragua*, and such as were most politike in counsaile, determined that *Nicuesa* shoulde bee sought out, if by any meanes he could be found. Whereupon they tooke from *Ancifus* the gouernour, refusing the comming of *Nicuesa*, a Brigandine which he made of his owne charges: and agreed, against both the will of *Ancifus*, and the master of fence *Vaschus Nunnez*, that *Nicuesa* shuld be sought forth to take away the strife as touching the gouernment. They elected therefore *Colminaris* (of whom we spake before) to take this matter in hand, willing him to make diligēt search for *Nicuesa* in those coastes where they supposed he erred: for they heard that he had forsaken *Beragua*, the region of an vnfruitfull ground. They gaue him therefore commandement to bring *Nicuesa* with him, and further declare vnto him that hee should do right good seruice to come thither, in taking away the occasion of their seditions. *Colminaris* tooke the thing vpō him the more gladly, because *Nicuesa* was his very friend, supposyng his comming with vidualles shoulde bee no lesse thankfull to *Nicuesa* and his company, then it was to them of *Vraba*. Furnishyng therefore one of his owne shippes which he brought with him, and also the Brigandine taken from *Ancifus*, he frayghted the

the same with part of the victualles & other necessities which he brought with him before from *Hispaniola* to *Vraba*. Thus coursing along by al the coastes and gulfes neere thereabout, at the length, at the poynt called *Marmor*, he found *Nicuesa*, of al ly-
Nicuesa is founde in a miserable case.
uing men most infortunate, in manner dryed vp with extreme hunger, filthy and horrible to behold, with only threescore men in his company, lest alieue of seuen hundred. They al seemed to him miserable, that he no lesse lamented their case, then if he had found them dead. But *Colminaris* comforted his friend *Nicuesa*, and embracing him with teares and cheerefull words, relieved his spirites, and further encouraged him with great hope of better fortune, declaring also that his comming was looked for, and greatly desired of all the good men of *Vraba*, for that they hoped that by his authoritie, their discord and contention should be finished. *Nicuesa* thanked his friend *Colminaris* after such sort as his calamitie required. Thus they tooke ship together, and sailed directly to *Vraba*. But so variable and vnconstant is the nature of man, that he soone groweth out of vse, becommeth insolent and vnmindful of benefites after to much felicitie: for *Nicuesa* after thus many teares and weepings, after diuers bewailings of his infortunate destinye, after so many thanksgiuings, yea after that he had fallen downe to the ground and killed the fete of *Colmenaris* his fauour, he began to quarel with him before he came yet at *Vraba*, reprouing him & them al for the alteration of the state of thinges in *Vraba*, and for the gathering of gold, affirming that none of them ought to haue laide hand of any golde without the aduice of him or *Fogeda* his compan on. When these sayings and such like, came to the eares of them of *Vraba*, they so stirred vp the mindes of *Ancifus* Lieutenent for *Fogeda*, and also of *Vaschus Nunnez* of the contrary part, against *Nicuesa*, that shortly after his ariuall with his threescore men, they commaunded him with threatening to depart from thence: but this pleased not the better fort: Yet fearing lest tumult should be among the people, whom *Vaschus Nunnez* had stirred to factions, the best part was faine to giue place to the greatest. This wretched man therefore *Nicuesa* thus drowned in miseries, was thrust into the Brigadine which hee himselfe brought, and with him onely seuentene men, of
his

his threescore which remained alyue. He tooke shippe in the Calendes of March, in the yeere. 1511. intending to goe to *Hispaniola* to complayne of the rasknesse of *Vaschus Nunnez*, and of the violence done to him by *Ancifus*: But he entred into the Brigandine in an vnfortunate houre, for he was neuer seene after. They supposed that the Brigandine was drowned with all the men therein. And thus unhappie *Nicuesa* fallyng headlong out of one misery into another, ended his life more miserably then heliued. *Nicuesa* being thus vilely reiected, and their victuals consumed which *Colmenaris* brought thē, falling in manner mad for hunger, they were enforced like rauening woolues seeking their pray, to invade suche as dwelt about their confines. *Vaschus Nunnez* therefore, their new captaine of their owne election assembling together a hundred and thirtie men, and setting them in order of battayle after his swordplayers fashion, puffed vp with pride, placed his souldiers as pleased him, in the foreward and rerewarde, and some, as partizens, about his owne person. Thus associating with him *Colmenaris* hee went to spoyle the kinges which were borderers thereabout, & came first to a region about that coast called *Coiba* (wherof we made mention before) imperiously and with cruell countenance commaunding the kinge of the region, whose name was *Careta* (of whom they were neuer troubled as often as they passed by his dominions) to giue them victualles. But *Careta* denyed that he, could giue them any at that time, alleagying that he had oftentimes aided the Christians as they passed by those coastes, by reason whereof, his store was now consumed: also that by the meanes of the continuall warre which hee kept euer from his childe's ages with a king whose name was *Poncha*, bordering vpon his dominion, he and his familie were in great scarcenesse of all thinges. But *Vaschus* would admit none of these excuses and thereupon toke *Careta* prisoner, spoyled his village, and brought him bounde with his two wiues and children, and all his familie to *Dariena*. With this king *Careta*, they found three of the felowes of *Nicuesa*, the which whē *Nicuesa* passed by those coastes to seeke *Beragua*, fearing punishment for their euill desertes, stole away from the shippes lying at anker: And when the nauie departed, committed themselues to the mercie of *Careta*, who

The death of
Nicuesa.

Famine enforced
the to fall
to spoiling.
Careta king of
Coiba.

King Careta
is taken and
spoyled.

who entertheyned them very friendly. They had now bin there eightene monethes, and were therefore as vtterly naked as the people of the countrey. During this time, the meate of the inhabitantes seemed vnto them delicate dishes & princely fare, especially because they enioyed the same without any strife for mine and thine, which two thinges mooue and enforce men to such harde shiftes and miseries, that in liuing they seeme not to lyue. Yet desired they to returne to their olde cares, of such force is education and naturall affection towarde them with whom wee haue bin brought vp. The victuals which *Vaschus* brought from the village of *Careta*, to his fellowes left in *Dariena*, was rather somewhat to assuage their present hunger, then vtterly to take away their necessitie. But as touching *Ancifus*, beeing Lieutenant for *Fogeda*, whether it were before these things, or after, I knowe not: but this I am sure of, that after the reiecting of *Nicuesa*, many occasions were sought against *Ancifus* by *Vaschus* and his factionaries. Howsoever it was, *Ancifus* was taken, and cast in prison, and his goodes confiscate: the cause hereof was (as *Vaschus* alleadged) that *Ancifus* had his commission of the Lieutenantship of *Fogeda* onely, whom they said to be now dead, and not of the king, saying that hee would not obey any manne that was not put in office by the king himselfe by his letters patentes. Yet at the request of the grauest sort, he was somewhat pacified, and dealt more gently with him, hauing some compassion on his calamities, and thereupon commanded him to be loosed. *Ancifus* being at libertie, tooke shippe to departe from thence to *Hispaniola*: but before he had hoyled vp his saile all the wisest sort resorted to him, humbly desiring him to returne againe, promising that they would doe their diligence, that *Vaschus* being reconciled, hee might be restored to his full authoritie of the Lieutenants ship: but *Ancifus* refused to consent to their request, and so departed. Yet some there were that murmured that God and his angels shewed this reuenge vpon *Ancifus*, because *Nicuesa* was reiected through his counsaile. Howe so euer it be, the searchers of the newe landes fall headlong into ruine by their owne follie, consuming themselues with ciuile discorde, not weighing so great a matter, nor employing their best endeouour about the same, as the woorthynesse

Mine and
thine the
seedes of al
my schecfe.

Ancifus, Lieu-
tenant for Fo-
geda, is cast in
prison.

Ancifus
taketh his
Voyage to
Hispaniola.

The reuenge
of God.

The incoun-
tenances of dis-
corde.

nelle of the thing requireth. In this meane time, they determined all with one agreement, to sende messengers into *Hispaniola* to the yong Admirall and viceroy, sonne and heyre to *Christophorus Columbus* the finder of these landes, and to the other gouernours of the Ilande (from whom the newe lands receiue their ayde and lawes) to signifie vnto them what state they stood in, and in what necessitie they liued, also what they had found, and in what hope they were of greater things, if they were furnished with plentie of victualles and other necessities. For this purpose they elected, at the assignement of *Vaschus*, one *Valdunia*, being one of his faction, and instructed by him against *Ancisus* and to bee assistant with him, They appoynted one *Zamudius*, a Cantabrian, so that commaundement was giuen to *Valdunia* to returne from *Hispaniola* with victuals, & *Zamudius* was appoynted to take his voyage into Spaine to the king. They tooke ship both together with *Ancisus*, hauing in mind to certifie the king howe things were handled there, much otherwise then *Zamudius* information. I my selfe spake with both *Ancisus* & *Zamudius* at their comming to the court. While they were occupied about these matters, those wretched men of *Dariena* loosed *Careta* the king of *Coiba*, vpon condition that he should aide them in their warres against his enemy and theirs, king *Poncha*, bordering vpon his dominions. *Careta* made a league with them, promising that as they passed by his kingdome, hee woulde giue them all things necessarie, & meete them with an army of men, to goe forward with them to the battaile against *Poncha*. Their weapons are neyther bowes nor venommed arrowes, as we saide the inhabitants to haue, which dwell eastward beyond the gulfe. They fight therefore at hande with long swoordes (whiche they call *Macanas*) made of woode, because they haue no Iron. They vse also long staues lyke iauelyns, hardened at the endes with fire, or typt with bone, also certaine slynges and dartes. Thus after the league made with *Careta*, both he and our men had certayne dayes appoynted them to tyll their grounde and sowe their seedes. This done, by the ayde of *Careta*, and by his conduction, they marched toward the palace of *Poncha*, who fledde at their comming. They spoyled his village, and mitigated their hunger with such victualles as they founde there: yet could they not

King Poncha.

Swords of wood.

King Careta
conspireth with
the Spaniards
against king
Poncha.

not helpe their fellowes therewith, by reason of the farre distace of the place, although they had great plentie: for the village of *Poncha*, was more then a hundred miles distant from *Dariena*, whereas was also none other remedie, but that the same shoulde haue bin caryed on mens backes to the sea side, being farre off, where they left their shippes in the which they came to the village of *Careta*. Here they found certaine poundes weight of gold, grauen and wrought into sundry ouches. After the sacking of this village, they resorted toward the ships, intending to leaue the kinges of the inland vntouched at this time, and to inuade only them which dwelt by the coastes. Not farre from *Coiba*, in the same tracte, there is a region named *Comogra*, & the king thereof called *Comogrus*, after the same name. To this king they came first next after the subuersion of *Poncha*, and found his pallace situate in a fruitfull playne of xii. leagues in breadth, at the rootes of the further side of the next mountaynes. *Comogrus* had in his court a certaine noble man of neere consanguinitie to king *Careta*, which had fled to *Comogrus* by reason of certayne dissention which was betweene *Careta* & him, these noble men, they call *Iura*. This *Iura* therefore of *Coiba*, met our men by the way, and conciled *Comogrus* to them, because he was wel known to our men, from the time that *Nicuesa* passed first by those coastes. Our men therefore went quietly to the pallace of *Comogrus*, being distant from *Dariena* thirtie leagues by a plaine way about the mountaynes. The king *Comogrus* had seuen sonnes, yong men, of comely fourme & stature, which he had by sundry wyues. His pallace was framed of postes or proppes made of trees fastened together after a strange sort, and of so strong building, that it is of no lesse strength then walles of stone. They which measured the length of the floore thereof, found it to be a hundred and fiftie paces, and in breadth, fourescore foote, being roofed and pauered with maruelous arte. They founde his storehouse furnished with abundance of delicate victuals after the manner of their country, and his wine seller replenished with great vessels of earth and also of wood, filled with their kinde of wine and sider, for they haue no grapes: but like as they make their bread of those three kindes of rootes called *Incca*, *Agis* and *Maizium* (whereof we spake in the first Decade) so

The region of
Comogra, distant from
Dariena. xxx.

King Comogrus.

The kinges
pallace.

Wine & sider.

make

make they their wine of the fruites of Date trees, and Sider of other fruites and seedes as do the Almaynes, Fleminges, English men, and our Spaniardes which inhabite the mountaines, as the *Vascons* and *Asturians*: likewise in the mountaines of the Alpes, the *Noricians*, *Suenians*. and *Heluecians*, make certayne drinckes of barley, wheate, hoppes, and apples. They say also that with *Comogrus* they drunke wines of sundry tastes, both white and black. But nowe you shall heare of a thing more monstrouse to beholde. Entering therefore into the inner partes of the pallace, they were brought into a chamber hanged about with the carcases of men, tyed with ropes of gossampine cotton. Being demaunded what they ment by that superstition, they answered that those were the carcases of the father, graund father, & great graundfather, with other the auncetours of their king *Comogrus*, declaring that they had the same in great reuerence, and that they tooke it for a godly thing to honour them religiously, and therefore apparelled euery of the same sumptuously with gold and precious stones, according vnto their estate.

Blacke wine.

The carcases of men dried.

The distributi-
on of golde.

After this sorte did the antiquitie honour their *Penates*, which they thought had the gouernance of their liues. How they drie these carcases vpon certaine instrumentes made of wood, like vnto hurdells, with a soft fire vnder the same, so that onely the skinne remaineth to hold the bones together, we haue described in the former Decade. Of *Comogrus* his seuen sonnes, the eldest had an excellent naturall wit. He therefore thought it good to flatter and please this wanderyng kinde of men (our men I meane) liuing only by shiftes & spoyle, lest being offended, and seeking occasions against him & his familie, they should hand'e him as they did other which sought no meanes how to gratifie them: Wherefore he gaue *Vaschus* and *Colmenaris* foure thousande ounces of golde artificially wrought, and also fiftie slaues, which hee had taken in the warres: for such, either they sell for exchange of their thinges, or otherwise vse them as them listeth, for they haue not the vse of money. This golde with as much more which they had in another place, our men weighed in the porch of *Comogrus* his palace, to separate the fift part thereof, which portion is due to the kinges Exchequer for it is decreed, that the fift part of both golde, pearles, and precious

precious stones, should bee assigned to the kinges treasurers, and the residue to be diuided among themselves by composition. Here as bragging and contention arose among our men about the diuiding of gold, this eldest sonne of king *Comogrus* being present, whom we praysed for his wisdom, comming somewhat with an angry countenance toward him which helde the ballaunces, he strooke them with his fist, and scattered all the gold that was therein about the porche, sharply rebuking them with wordes in this effecte. What is the matter, you Christian men, that you so greatly esteeme so little portion of gold more then your owne quietnesse, which neuertheless you entend to deface from these fayre ouches, and to melt the same in a rude masse. If your hunger of gold, bee so insatiable, that onely for the desire you haue thereto, you disquiet so many nations, and you your selues also susteyne so many calamities, and incommodities, lyuing like banished men out of your owne countrey, I will shewe you a region flowing with golde, where you may satisfie your rauening appetites: But you must attempt the thing with a greater power, for it standeth you in hand by force of armes to ouercome kings of great puilliance, and rigorous defendours of their dominions. For beside other the great king *Tumanama* will come forth against you, whose kingdome is most riche with golde, and distant from hence only fixe sunnes, that is, fixe dayes: for they number the dayes by the sunne. Furthermore, or euer you can come thither, you muste passe ouer the mountaynes inhabited of the cruell *Canibales*, a fierce kinde of men, deuourers of mans flesh, lyuing without lawes, wandering, and without Empire: for they also being desirous of golde, haue subdued them vnder their dominion, which before inhabited the golde mynes of the mountaynes, and vse them like bonde men, vsing their labour in digging and working their golde in plates and sundry images, like vnto these which you see here: for we doe no more esteeme rude gold vnwrought, then wee doe cloddes of earth, before it be fourmed by the hande of the workemen to the similitude either of some vessel necessarye for our vse, or some ouch beautiful to be worn. These thinges doe wee receyue of them for exchange of other of our

Young Comogrus his oration.

The hunger of golde.

A region flowing with gold.

King Tumanama.

Canibales.

The golde mines of the mountaynes.

Vnwrought golde not esteemed.

L

The second Decade.

our things, as of prisoners taken in warre, which they buie to eate, or for sheetes and other things pertaining to the furniture of housholde, such as they lacke which inhabite the mountaynes, and especially for victuals, whereof they stand in great neede, by reason of the barrennes of the mountaines. This journey therefore must be made open by force of men, & when you are passing ouer these mountaines (poynting with his finger towarde the south mountaines) you shall see another sea, where they sayle with shippes as bigge as yours (meaning the Carauels) vling both sayles and ores as you doe, although the men be naked as wee are: all the way that the water runneth from the mountaines, and all that side lying towarde the South, bringeth forth golde abundantly. As hee said these woordes, he pointed to the vesselles in which they vse to serue their meate, affirming that king *Tumanama*, and all the other kings beyond the mountaines, had such & al other their household stuffe of golde, and that there was no lesse plentie of gold among those people of the South, then of Iron with vs: for he knewe by relation of our men, whereof our swoordes and other weapons were made. Our captaines marueiling at the oration of the naked yong man (for they had for interpreters those three men which had ben before a yeere and a halfe conuersant in the courte of king *Careta*) pondered in their mindes and earnestly considered his sayings, so that his rashnesse in scattering the gold out of the ballaunces, they turned to mirth and vrbantie, commending his doing and saying therein. Then they asked him friendly, vpon what certaine knowledge he spake those things, or what he thought best herein to be done, if they should bring a greater supply of men? To this young *Comogrus* staying a while with himselfe, as it were an Oratour preparing himselfe to speake of some graue matter, and disposing his body to a gesture meete to perswade, spake thus in his mother tongue Give care vnto me, O you Christians. Albeit that the greedie hunger of gold hath not yet vexed vs naked men, yet do we destroy one another by reason of ambition and desire to rule. Hereof springeth mortal hatred among vs, & hereof cometh our destruction. Our predecessours kept warres, and so did *Comogrus* my father, with princes being borderers about him.

In

Abundance of golde,

Housholde. stuffe of golde.

Naked people tormented with ambition.

The second Decade.

72

In the whiche warres, as we haue ouercome, so haue wee beene ouercome, as doth appeare by the number of bondmen among vs, whiche wee tooke by the ouerthrowe of our enemies, of the which I haue giuen you fittie. Likewise at another time, our aduersaries hauing the vpper hand against vs, led away many of vs captiue, for such is the chaunce of war. Also, among our familiars (whereof a great number haue beene captiues with them) behold here is one which of long time led a painefull life in bondage vnder the yoke of that king beyonde the mountaynes, in whose kingdome is such abundance of gold. Of him, and such other, innumerable, and likewise by the resort of free men on their side comming to vs, and againe of our men resorting to them by safe conduct, these things haue beene euer as well knowne vnto vs, as our own possessions: but that you may be the better assured here of, & be out of all suspition that you shall not be deceiued, make me the guide of this voyage, binding me fast, and keeping me in safe custodie to bee hanged on the next tree, if you finde my sayings in any poynt vntue. Followe my counsaile therfore, and sende for a thousand Christian men apt for the warres, by whose power we may, with also the men of warre of *Comogrus* my father armed after our mannér, inuade the dominions of our enemies: where both you may be satisfied with golde, and we for our conducting and ayding you in this enterprise, shall thinke our selues abundantly rewarded, in that you shall helpe to deliuer vs from the iniuries and perpetuall feare of our enemies. After these words, this prudent young *Comogrus* held his peace, and our men moued with great hope and hunger of golde, began agayne to swallowe downe their spittle.

A vehement persuasion.

A token of hunger.

The fourth Chapter of the seconde Decade, of the supposed continent.



After that they hadde taryed heere a fewe dayes, and baptised *Comogrus*, with all his familie, and named him by the name of Charles, after the King of Spayne, they returned to their fellowes in *Dariena*, leauing with him the hope of the thousand lande.

Kyng *Comogrus* is baptised with his familie.

lande souldiers, whiche his sonne required to passe ouer those mountaynes towarde the South sea. Thus entryng into the village which they had chosen to inhabite, they had knowledge that *Valdinia* was returned within sixe monethes after his departure, but with no great plentie of victualles, beecause hee brought but a small shippe: yet with hope that shortly after, there should be sent them abundance of victualles, and a newe supply of men. For young *Colonus* the Admirall, and viceroy of *Hispaniola*, and the other gouernours of the Ilande, acknowledged that hitherto they had no respect to them of *Dariena*, beecause they supposed that *Ancifus* the Lieutenant had safely arriued there with his ship laden with victualles: willing them from henceforth to be of good cheare, and that they should lacke nothing hereafter, but that at this present time they had no bigger ship whereby they might send them greater plenty of necessaries by *Valdinia*. The victuals therefore which he brought, serued rather somewhat to mitigate their present necessitie, then to satisfie their lacke. Wherefore within a fewe dayes after *Valdinia* his returne, they fell agayne into like scarcenesse: especially forasmuche as a great storme and tempest which came from the hygh mountaynes, with horrible thunder and lightning in the moneth of Nouember, brought with it suche a floude, that it partly caryed away, and partly drowned all the corne and seeds which they had sowed in the moneth of September, in a fruitfull grounde before they went to king *Comogrus*. The seeds whiche they of *Hispaniola* call *Maizium*, and they of *Vraba* call *Hobba*, whereof they make their bread, whiche also we sayde to be ripe thrise euery yeere, beecause those regions are not bytten with the sharpenesse of winter by reason of their neerenesse to the Equinoctiall lyne. It is also agreeable to the principles of naturall philosophie, that this bread made of *Maizus* or *Hobba*, shoulde be more wholesome for the inhabitants of those countreys then breade made of wheate, by reason that it is of easier digestion: for whereas colde is wanting, the naturall heate is not driuen from the outwarde partes into the inwarde partes and precordialles, whereby digestion is muche strengthened. Being therefore thus frustrate of the increase of their seedes, and the kinges neere about them, spoyled of both victualles

Horrible thunder and lightnyng in the moneth of Nouember.

and

and golde, they were enforced to seeke their meate further of and therewith to signifie to the gouernours of *Hispaniola* with what great necessitie they were oppressed, and what they had learned of *Comogrus* as concerning the regions towarde the South, willing them in consideration thereof, to aduertise the king to sende them a thousande souldiers, by whose helpe they myght by force make way through the mountaynes, diuiding the sea on both sides, if they could not bring the same to passe quietly. The same *Valdinia* was also sent on this message, carying with him to the kinges treasurers (hauing their office of receipt in *Hispaniola*) three hundred poundes weight of golde, after eyght ounces to the pounce, for the first portion due to the kinges exchequer. This pound of eight ounces, the Spanyardes call *Marcha*, whiche in weight amounteth to fiftie peeces of golde called *Castellani*, but the Castilians call a pounce *Pesum*. Wee conclude therefore, that the summe hereof, was xv. thousand of those peeces of gold called *Castellani*. And thus is it apparent by this accompt, that they receiued of the barbarous kings a thousande and fyue hundred poundes, of eyght ounces to the pounce: all the whiche they founde readie wrought in sundry kindes of ouches, as cheynes, braflets, tabletes, and plates, both to hang before their brestes, and also at their eares, and noses. *Valdinia* therefore tooke shyping in the same Carauell in the which he came last, and returned also before the third day of the Ides of Ianuary, in the yeere of CHRIST. 1411. What chaunced to him in this voyage, we will declare in place conuenient. But let vs now returne to them whiche remayned in *Vraba*. After the dismissing of *Valdinia*, beeing pricked forward with outragious hunger, they determined to searche the inner partes of that gulfe in sundry places. The extreame angle or poynt of the same gulfe is distant from the entrancethereof, about fourescore myles. This angle or corner, the Spanyardes call *Culata*. *Vaschus* himselfe came to this poynt with a hundred men, coasting along by the gulfe with one brigandine and certayne of the boates of those regions, whiche the *Vrabians* call *Vru*, like vnto them whiche the inhabitauntes of *Hispaniola* call *Canoas*. From this poynt, there falleth a ryuer from the East into the gulfe, ten times bigger then the riuer of *Dariena*, which also

so falleth into the same. Sayling along by the riuer about the space of thirtie myles (for they call it nine leagues) and somewhat enclining towarde the right hande Southwarde, they founde certayne villages of the inhabitantes, the king whereof was called *Dabaiba*. Our men also were certified before, that *Cemacchus* the king of *Dariena*, whom they put to flight in the battayle, fledde to this *Dabaiba*, but at the comming of our men, *Dabaiba* also fledde. It is thought that he was admonished by *Cemacchus*, that he shoulde not abide the brunt of our men. He followed his counsaile, forsooke his villages, and left all thinges desolate: yet our men founde heapes of bowes and arrowes, also much houtholde stuffe, and many fishing boates. But those maryshe groundes were neyther apt for sowing of seedes, or planting of trees, by reason whereof, they founde there fewe such thinges as they desired, that is, plentie of victualles: for the inhabitantes of this region haue no breade, but such as they gette in other cuntries neere about them by exchange for their filhe, onely to serue their owne necessitie: yet found they in the houses of those whiche fledde, golde wrought and grauen, amounting to the sum of seuen thousande of those peeces, which wee sayde to bee called *Castellani*: also certayne Canoas, of the whiche they brought away two with them, and great plentie of their houthold stuffe, with certaine bundels of bowes & arrowes. They say, that from the maryshes of that riuer, there came certaine battes in the night season, as bigge as turtle doues, inuadying men, and byting them with a deadly wounde, as some of them testifie which haue bene bitten of the same. I my selfe communing with *Ancifus* the Lieutenant whom they reiected, and among other thinges asking him of the venomous byting of these battes, hee tolde me that he himselfe was bitten by one of them on the heele, his foote lying vncovered in the night, by reason of the heate in Sommer season, but that it hurt him no more, then if he had bin bitten by any other beast not venomous. Other say, that the biting of some of them is venomous: yet that the same is healed incontiently, if it bee washed with water of the sea. *Ancifus* tolde mee also, that the venomous wounds made by the Canibales arrowes infected with poyson, are healed by washing with water of the sea, and also by cauterising with

Maryshe ground.

Ancifus bitten of a Batte.

with whot irons, and that he had experience thereof in the region of *Caribana*, where many of his men were so wounded. They departed therefore from the poynt of the gulf of *Yraba* not well contented, because they were not laden with victualles. In this their returne, there arose so great a tempest in that wide goulfe, that they were enforced to cast into the sea all the houtholde stuffe, which they tooke from the poore wretches which lyued onely by fishing. The sea also swallowed vp the two boates that they tooke from them, wherewith the men were likewise drowned. The same time that *Vaschus Numnez* attempted to search the poynt of the gulf towards the South, euen then by agreement did *Rodericus Colminaris* take his voyage toward the mountains by the East, with threescore men, by the riuer of the other gulf. About fourtie myles distant from the mouth of the other riuer, (for they call it twelve leagues) he founde certaine villages situate vpon the bankes of the ryuer, whose *Chini* (that is) king, they call *Turui*. With this king did *Colminaris* yet remayne, when *Vaschus* after his returne to *Dariena*, sayling by the same ryuer, came to him. Here refreshing their whole companie with the victualles of this *Turui*, they departed from thence together. Other fourtie myles from hence, the riuer encompasseth an Iland inhabited with fisher men. In this, because they sawe great plentie of trees whiche beare *Cassia fistula*, they named the Ilande *Cannafistula*. They found in it xl. villages of ten cotages apeece. On the right side of the Ilande there runneth another riuer, whose chanel is of deapth sufficient to beare Brigandines. This riuer they called *Riuum Nigrum*, from the mouth wherof, about xv. myles distant, they founde a towne of five C. houses seuered whose *Chebi* (that is) king, was called *Abenamachei*. They all forsooke their houses, as soone as they heard of our mens coming: but when they saw that our men pursued the, they turned againe & ran vpon them with desperate minds, as men driue from their owne possessions. Their weapons are swords of wood, and long staues like iauelins, hardened at the end with fire: but they vse neyther bowes nor arrowes, nor any other of the inhabitautes of the West side of the gulf. The poore naked wretches were easily dryuen to flight with our weapons. As our menne followed them in the chase, they tooke the king *Abenamachei*, and

A tempest.

King Turui.

The Ilande of Cannafistula.

certaine of his noble men. A commo souldier of ours whom the king had wounded, comming to him when he was taken, cutte of his arme at one stroke with his swoorde: but this was doone vnwares to the captaynes. The number of the Christian men whiche were here, was about an hundred and fytie: the one halfe whereof the captaynes left here, and they with the residue rowed vp the ryuer agayne, with twelue of the boats of those regions, which they call *Vru*, as they of *Hispaniola* call them *Canoes* as we haue sayde. From the riuer of *Rinus Niger*, and the Ilande of *Cannafistula*, for the space of threescore and ten miles leauing both on the right hand and on the left, many riuers falling into it bigger then it selfe, they entred into one, by the conducting of one of the naked inhabitautes, beeing appoynted a guide for that purpose. Vppon the banke of this riuer next vnto the mouth of the same, there was a king called *Abibeiba*, who because the region was full of maryshes, hadde his pallace builded in the toppe of a hygh tree, a new kind of building, and seldome seene: but that lande bringeth forth trees of such exceeding height, that among their branches a man may frame large houses: as wee reade the like in diuers authors, howe in manie regions where the Ocean sea riseth and ouerfloweth the lande, the people were accustomed to flee to the hyght trees, and after the fall of the water, to take the fishe left on the land. This manner of building, is to lay beames crosse ouer the branches of the trees, fast bounde together, and thereupon to rayse their frame strongly made agaynst winde and weather. Our menne suppose that they builde their houses in trees, by reason of the great floods and overflowing of riuers, whiche oftentimes chaunce in those regions. These trees are of suche heygth, that the strength of no mans arme, is able to hurle a stone to the houses builded therein. And therefore doe I giue the better credit to Plinie, and other authors, whiche write that the trees in some places in *India* are so high by reason of the fruitfulness of the ground, abundance of water, and heate of the region, that no man is able to shoote vnder them with an arrowe: and by iudgement of all men, it is thought that there is no fruitfuller grounde vnder the sunne, then it is whereof wee nowe intreate. Our menne measuring manie of these trees, found them to bee of such

King Abibeiba dwelleth in a tree.

The ryfing of the Ocean sea

Trees of marvellous height

Plinie.

Fruitfull grounde.

suche hignesse, that seuen men, yea sometime eight, holding hande in hande with their armes stretched foorth, were scarcely able to fathame them about: yet haue they their cellers in the grounde, well replenished with such wines whereof wee haue spoken before. For albeit that the vehemencie of the winde is not of power to cast downe those houses, or breake the braunches of the trees, yet are they tolled therewith, and swaye somewhat from side to side, by reason whereof, the wine shoulde bee much troubled with moouing. All other necessarie thinges they haue with them in the trees. When the king or any other of the noble men, dine or suppe in these trees, their wyues are brought them from the cellers by their seruantes, whiche by meanes of exercise, are accustomed with no lesse celeritie to runne vp and downe the staires adherente to the tree, then do our wayting boyes vppon the playne grounde fetch vs what wee call for from the cobbarde beside our dyning table. Our men therefore came to the tree of king *Abibeiba*, and by the interpretores called him foorth to communication, giuing him signes of peace, and thereupon willing him to come downe. But hee denyed that hee woulde come out of his house, desiring them to suffer him to lyue after his fashio: but our men fell from fayre wordes to threatning, that except he woulde descend with all his familie, they woulde eyther ouerthrowe the tree, or else set it on fire. When he hadde denied them agayne, they fell to hewing the tree with their axes. *Abibeiba* seeing the chippes fall from the tree on euery side, chaunged his purpose, and came downe with onely two of his sonnes. Thus after they had entreated of peace, they communed of gathering of golde. *Abibeiba* answered that he had no golde, and that hee neuer had any neede thereof, nor yet regarded it any more then stones. But when they were instante vppon him, hee sayde vnto them, if you so greatly desire golde, I will seeke for some in the next mountaynes, and bring it vnto you: for it is plentifully engendred in those mountaynes. Then he appoynted a day when he woulde bring this golde. But *Abibeiba* came neither at the day nor after the day appoynted. They departed therefore from thence well refreshed with his victualles and wine, but not with golde as they hoped: yet were they enformed the like by *Abibeiba* and his

Abibeiba, the king of the tree, yeeldeth to Vascus.

Gold no more esteemed then stones.

Canibales.

his ditionaries as concerning the gold mines and the Canibals, as they heard before of king *Comogrus*. Sayling yet further about thirtie mayles, they chaunced vpon certayne cotages of the Canibales, but vtterly voyde without men or stufte: for when they had knowledge that our men wandered in the prouinces neere about them, they resorted to the mountaines, carying all their goods and stufte with them.

The first Chapter of the seconde Decade, of
the supposed continent.



IN the meane time while these thinges were done along by the shores or bankes of the riuer, a certaine Decurian, that is, a captaine ouerten, of the company of those which *Vaschus* and *Colminaris* had left for a garryson in *Riuo Nigro*, in the dominion of king *Abinamacheis*, whether it were that he was compelled through hunger, or that his fatal day was now come, he attempted with his souldiers to search the countries thereabout, and entred into the village of a king called *Abraiba*. This captaynes name was *Rain*, whom *Abraiba* slue with two of his fellowes, but the residue fled. Within a few dayes after, *Abraiba* hauing compassion on the calamitie of his kinsman and neighbour *Abenamacheis*, being dryuen from his owne possessions (whose arme also we sayd before that one of the souldiers cut of at the riuer of *Riuo Nigro*) and now remaining with *Abraiba*, to whom he fled by stealth after hee was taken, went to *Abibeiba* the inhabitour of the tree, who had now likewise forsaken his countrey for feare of our men, and wandered in the desolate mountaines and woodes. When he had therefore founde him, hee spake to him in this effect. What thing is this, oh vnfortunate *Abibeiba*; or what nation is this that so tormenteth vs, that we cannot enioy our quiet libertie; howe long, howe long I say, shall we suffer their crueltie; were it not much better for vs to die, then to abide such iniuries and oppressions as you, as *Abinamacheis* our kinsman, as *Cemacchus*, as *Careta*, as *Poncha*, as I and other princes of our order doe susteyne? Canne anie thing bee more intollerable, then to see our wiues,

our

our children, and our subiectes, to be ledde away captiues: and our goodes to be spoyled euen before our faces: I take the gods to witnesse, that I speake not so much for mine owne part as I do for you, whose case I lament: for albeit they haue not yet touched me: neuertheles by the x^ple of other, I ought to thinke that my destruction is not far of. Let vs therefore (if we be men) trie our strength, & proue our fortune agaynst them which haue dealt thus cruelly with *Abenamacheis*, and driuen him out of his countrey, let vs set on them with al our power, and vtterly destroy them. And if we can not slay them al, yet shal we make the afraide, either to assaile vs againe, or at the least diminish their power: for wharsoeuer shal befall, nothing can chaunce worse vnto vs then that which we nowe suffer. When *Abibeiba* heard these words & such other like, he condescended to do in al things as *Abraiba* would require: whereupon they appoynted day to bring their conspiracie to passe, but the thing chaunced not according to their desire: for of those which we saide to haue passed to the Canibals, there returned by chaunce to *Riuus Niger* the night before the day appointed to worke their feate, thirtie men, to the aide of them which were left there, if any sedition should rise as they suspected. Therefore at the dawning of the day the confederate Kings, with fise hundreth of their ditionaries armed after their maner, besieged the village with a terrible alarome, knowing nothing of the new men which came thither the same night. Here our target men came foorth against them, and first assailed them a farre of with their arrowes, then with their pykes and last with their swoordes: but the naked seely soules, perceiuing a greater number of their aduersaries then they looked for, were soone driuen to flight, and slaine for the most parte like scattering sheepe. The kings escaped, they slue many, and tooke many captiues, which they sent to *Dariena*, where they vsed them for labourers to till and sowe their groundes. These thinges thus happily atchiued, and that prouince quieted, they returned by the riuer to *Dariena*, leauing their thirtie men for a garryson, vnder the gouernance of one *Furorado* a captaine. This *Furorado* therefore, sent from *Riuo Nigro*, where he was appointed gouernour, xx. of his felowes, and one woman, with xxxiii. captiues, to *Vaschus* and his companie, in

Men good enough if they had iron.

Captiues.

A garryson of thirtie men.

one.

Mightie
Spaniards
slaine and
drowned.

The kinges
which conspi-
red the death
of the Christi-
ans.

A strange
chance.

Women can
keepe no coun-
saile.

one of the biggest *Canoas* of that prouince. As they rowed downe the ryuer, there came forth sodenly ouerthwart the ryuer against them foure great *Canoas*, which ouerthrew their boate, and slue as many of them as they could come by, because they were vnprepared, suspecting no such thing. Our men were all drowned and slaine, except two, which hid themselues among certaine fagottes that swamme on the water, in the which they lay lurking, and so escaped to their fellows in *Daricna*: who by them being aduertised hereof, beganne to cast their wittes what this thing might meane, being no lesse sollicitate for them selues, then meditating in what daunger their fellows had bin in *Rino Nigro*, except by good fortune, those thirtie newe men which were sent to them, hadde come to the village the night before the conspiracie should haue bene wrought. Consulting therefore what was best to bee doone herein, at the length with diligent searching, they had intelligence that siue kinges, that is to witte, *Abebeiba* the inhabitour of the tree, and *Cemacchus* dryuen from his village which our men nowe possessed, *Abraiba* also and *Abenamacheus*, kinsmen, with *Dabaiba* the king of the fisher men, inhabiting the corner of the gulf which we called *Culata*, where all assembled to conspire the Christian mens destruction at a day assigned: which thing had surely come to passe if it had not bene otherwise hindered by Gods prouidence. It is therefore ascribed to a miracle, and truly not vnworthily, if wee waye howe chance detected and bewrayed the counsaile of these kinges. And because it is worthy to be hearde, I will declare it in fewe wordes. *Vaschus Nunnez*, therefore, who rather by power then by election, vsurped the gouernance in *Darima*, being a maister of fence, and rather a rasher royster then a politike captaine (although fortune sometime fauoreth fooles) among many women which in diuers of these regions he hadde taken captiue, had one, which in fauour and beauty excelled al other. To this woman her brother often times resorted, who was also driuen out of his country with king *Cemacchus*, with whome he was very familiar, and one of his chiefe gentlemen. Among other communication which he hadde with his sister whom hee loued entirely, he vttered these wordes, My deare and welbeloued sister, giue eare to my sayinges, and keepe most secretly that

that whiche I will declare vnto you, if you desire your owne wealth and mine, and the prosperitie of our countrey and kinsefolkes. The insolencie and crueltie of these men whiche haue dryuen vs out of our possessions, is so intollerable, that the princes of the lande are determined no longer to susteyne their oppressions. By the conducting therefore of siue kinges (whiche he named in order) they haue prepared a hundred great *Canoas* with siue thousande men of warre by lande and by sea, with victuals also in the village of *Tichiri*, sufficient to maintayne such an armie: declaring further, that the kinges by agreement, had diuided among them the goodes and heads of our menne, and therefore admonished her, at the day appoynted by some occasion to conueigh her selfe out of the way, least she should be slayne in the confusion of the battayle: For the souldier victourer, is not wont to spare any that cometh in his race. And thus shewing his sister the day assigned to the slaughter, hee departed. But the young woman (for it is the swoorde that women feare, and obserue more then the grauitie of *Cato*) whether it were for the loue or feare that she had to *Vaschus*, forgetting her parentes, her kinsefolkes, her countrey, and all her friendes, yea and all the kinges into whose throates *Vaschus* had thruste his sworde, she opened all the matter vnto him and concealed none of those things which her vndiscret brother had declared to her. When *Vaschus* therefore had heard the matter, he caused *Fulua*, (for so had they named her) to sende for her brother, who came to her immediatly, was taken, & enforced to tel the whole circumstances of the matter: wherupon he plainly confessed, that king *Cemacchus* his Lord and maister, sent those foure *Canoas* to the destruction of our men, and that these new conspiracies were attempted by his counsaile: likewise that *Cemacchus* sought the destruction of *Vaschus* himselfe, when he sent him xl. men, vnder pretence of friendship, to till and sowe his groundes, after the maner of the countrey, giuing them in commandement to slay *Vaschus* at *Marris*, whither he resorted to comfort his labourers, as the maner is of al good husbendes, yet durst they at no time execute their Lordes commaundement vpon him, because *Vaschus* came neuer among them a foote or vnarmed, but was accustomed to ryde to them in harnesse with a iavelin in his hand, and a sworde

An armie of
an hundred
Canoas, and
siue M. men.

Triumph be-
fore victorie.

Affection cor-
rupteth true
iudgement.

The conspira-
cie of the
kyngs is
detected.

Kyng *Cemac-*
chus conspi-
reth the death
of *Vaschus*.

Vaschus pur-
sued the kings
with threescore
and ten men.

Colminaris
sacketh the vil-
lage of Tichiri

Fyue rulers
hanged & shot
through with
arrowes.

a swoorde by his side. Wherefore *Cemacchus* being frustrate of his particular counsaile, tooke this last thing in hande, to his owne destruction and his neighbours: for the conspiracie being detected, *Vaschus* called threescore and tenne souldiers, commanding them to follow him, but declared nothing vnto them whither he went, or what he intended to doe. He went forward therefore first toward *Cemacchus*, which lay from him onely ten myles: but he had knowledge that he was fledde to *Dabaiba*, the king of the maryshes of *Culata*. Yet searching his village, hee founde a noble man, a ruler vnder him, and also his kinsman whom he tooke prysoner, with many other of his familiars and friends both men and women. The same houre that he set forward to seeke for *Cemacchus*, *Rodericus Colminaris* rowed vp the ryuer with foure of their biggest *Canoes*, and threescore men, by the conduction of the maydes brother who brought him to the village of *Tichiri*, in the which we said all their victuals to remain which were prepared for their armie. *Colminaris* therefore sacked the village, and possessed all their victuals, and wine of sundry coloures, likewise tooke the gouernour thereof prysoner, and hanged him on the tree in which he dwelt himselfe, commaunding him to bee shot through with arrowes in the sight of the inhabitants, and with him foure other rulers to be hanged on gibbets to the example of other rebels. This punishment thus executed vpon the conspiratours, stroke the hearts of all the inhabitants of the prouince with such feare, that there is not now a man that dare stirre his finger against the wrath of our men. They lyue now therefore quietly, and the other kings by their example doe the gladlier liue in subiectiō, with lesse offence bearing the yoke which they can by no meanes shake of.

The sixt Chapter of the second Decade, of
the supposed continent.



Hese thinges thus finished, assembling all their company together, they determined with one consent, that a messenger shoulde forthwith bee sent to *Hispaniola* (from whence they haue their lawes and ayde) to declare the whole order of all these affaires, first

first to the Admiral and gouernour of the Iland, and afterward to the King of Spayne, and to perswade him to sende those thousande men which young *Comogrus* sayd to be expedient to passe ouer the mountaines, lying betwene them and the golder regions toward the South. *Vaschus* hymselfe dyd greatly affect this embassage: but neither would the residue of his felowes electe him thereto, nor his factionaries suffer him to departe, aswell for that thereby they thought they should be left desolate as also that they murmured, that if *Vaschus* should once go from them, he woulde neuer returne to suche turmoyles and calamities, by the example of *Valdinia* and *Zamudius*, who had bin now absent since the moneth of Ianuary, in so much that they thought they would neuer come agayne: but the matter was otherwise then they tooke it, as I will shew in this place, for they were perished. At the length after many scrutinies, they elected one Iohn *Quicedus*, a graue man, well in yeeres, and treasurer of the kings Exchequer in those prouinces: they had conceiued a good opinion of this *Quicedus*, that all thinges should bee well brought to passe by his meanes, aswell for his wisdom, as also that they were in good hope of his returne, because he hadde brought his wife with him to those regions, whom hee left with his fellows for a pledge of his comming agayne. When they had thus elected *Quicedus*, they were agayne of diuers opinions whom they might ioine with him for assistance, affirming that it were a dangerous thing to committe so weightie a matter to one mans hands, not that they mistrusted *Quicedus*, but because the life of man is fraile, & the change of the ayre perillous, especially to them, hauing now of long time bin accustomed to the temperature neere vnto the *Equinoctial*, if they should be compelled to returne to the North, with alteration of ayre and diet. They thought it therefore good to appoynt a companion to *Quicedus*, that if by chance the one should faile, the other might remain, & that if they both escaped, the king should giue the better credite to the relatiō of both. After long consultation therefore, they chose *Rodericus Colminaris*, a man of good experience, of whom we haue oftentimes made mention, for from his youth he had trauailed ouer all *Europe* by land & by sea, & was present at the doings of all things in Italy against the french men, of whose return also, they had

A wife is a hindrance.

The death of Valdivia.

Hurt of laishness of the tongue.

had no small hope, because he had many farmes, and had tilled and sowne much grounde in *Dariena*, by the increase wherof, he might get much gold by selling the same to his felowes. He left therefore the charge of al his assayres in *Dariena* with his partner *Alphonfus Nunnez*, a iudge of the lawe, who also was like to haue ben chosen procuratour of this voyage before *Colmenaris* if one had not put the in remembrance that he had a wife at *Matritis*, fearing lest being ouercome with her teares, he would no more returne. *Colmenaris* therefore, a freeman & at libertie, being associate assistant with *Quicedus*, they tooke shipping together in a Brigandine, the fourth daye of the Calendes of Nouember in the yeare of Christ. 1512. In this voyage, being tossed with sundry tempestes, they were by the violence of the winde cast vp on the West coastes of that large Iland, which in the first Decade we call *Cuba* supposed to haue ben firme land. They were fore oppressed with hunger, for it was now three monethes since they departed from their fellowes: by reason whereof, they were enforced to take land, to prooue what ayde they could get among the inhabitantes. Their chaunce therefore was to arriue in that part of the Iland, where *Valdivia* was driuen aland by tempest. But oh you wretched men of *Dariena*, tary for *Valdivia*, whom you sent to prouide to helpe your necessities, prouide for your selues rather, and trust not to them whose fortune yee know not. For when he arriued in *Cuba* the inhabitantes slue him with his felowes, and left the Carauel wherein they were caryed, torne in peeces, and halfe couered with sand on the shore, where *Quicedus* and *Colmenaris* finding the fragmentes thereof, bewayled their felowes misfortune: but they found none of their carcasses, supposing that they were either drowned, or deuoured of the Canibals, which oftentimes make incursion into the Iland to hunt for men. But at the length, by two of the Iland men which they had taken, they had knowledge of *Valdivia* his destruction, and that the inhabitantes the more greedily attēpted the same, for that they had heard by the babbling of one of his felowes, that hee had great plentie of golde: for they also take pleasure in the beautie of golde, which they fourmeartificially into sundry ouches. Thus our men stricken with pensiuenesse for the cruell destinie of their fellowes, and

and in vaine seeking reueng for their iniuries, determined to forsake that vnfortunate lande, departing from those couetous naked barbarians, with more sorowe and necessitie then they were in before. Or euer they had passed the South side of *Cuba*, they fel into a thousande misfortunes, and had intelligence that *Fogeda* arriued therabout, leading a miserable life, tossed and turmoiled with tempestes, and vexed with a thousande perplexities: so that departing from thence almost alone, his felowes being for the most part al consumed with maladies and famine he came with much difficultie to *Hispaniola*, where he died by force of the poison of his venemous wounde which he had receiued in *Fraba* as we haue saide before. But *Ancisus* elected Lieutenant, sailed by al those coastes with much better fortune: for as he him selfe tolde me, he founde prosperous windes in those parties, and was wel entertained of the inhabitantes of *Cuba*, but this specially in the dominion of a certaine king whose name was *Commendator*: for whereas he desired of the Christian men whiche passed by, to be baptised, demanding the name of the gouernour of the Iland next vnto *Hispaniola*, being a noble man, and a knight of the order of *Galatrana*, of whiche order, al are called *Commendatores* this kings desire was to be named after him. King *Commendator* therefore friendly receiued *Ancisus*, & gaue him great abundance of al thinges necessarie. But what *Ancisus* learned of their religion during the time of his remaining there, I haue thought good to aduertise your holinesse. You shal therefore vnderstande, that certaine of our men sailing by the coastes of *Cuba*, left with king *Commendator* a certaine poore Mariner being diseased, who in short space recouering his health, and hauing now somewhat learned their language, began to growe into great estimation with the king and his subiectes, insomuche that he was oftentimes the kings Lieutenant in his warres against other princes his borderers. This mans fortune was so good, that al thinges prospered well that he tooke in hande: and albeit that he were not learned, yet was he a vertuous and well meaning man, according to his knowledge, and did religiouslie honour the blessed virgin, bearing euer about with him her picture faire painted vpon paper, and sowed in his apparel neere vnto his brest, signifying vnto the king,

The calamities and death of Fogeda.

Maladies and famine.

The prosperous voyage of Ancisus.

A king of Cuba baptised by the name of Commendator.

A marueilous historie howe God wrought miracles by the simple faith of a Mariner.

Be not rash in iudgement.

A Chappell
builded to the
picture of the
virgin Marie.

One superstiti-
ous religion
turned into an-
other, holdeth
him many thin-
ges of the first

king, that this holines was the cause of al his victories: per-
swading him to doe the like, and to cast away all his *Zemes*,
which were none other then the similitudes of euill spirits most
cruell enemies and deuourers of our soules, and to take vnto
him the holy virgin and mother of God to be his patronesse, if
he desired all his affaires as wel in warre as in peace to succede
prosperously: also that the blessed virgin would at no time
faile him, but be euer readie to helpe him and his, if they would
with deuout hartes call vpon her name. The mariner had
soone perswaded the naked nation, and thereupon gaue the
king (who demanded the same) his picture of the virgin, to
whom he builded and dedicated a chapell and an alter, euer af-
ter contemning and reiecting his *Zemes*. Of these *Zemes* made of
Gossampine cotton, to the similitudes of spirites walking in the
night, which they oftentimes see, and speake with them famili-
erly, we haue spoken sufficiently in the ninth chapter of the first
Decade. Furthermore, according to the institution of this ma-
riner, when the sunne draweth towarde the fall, this king *Com-
mendator* with al his familie, both men and women, resort daile
to the saide chapell of the virgin Marie, where kneeling on their
knees, and reuerently bowing downe their heades, holding
their handes ioined together, they salute the image of the virgin
with these woordes, *Aue Maria Aue Maria*, for fewe of them
can rehearse any more wordes of this praier. At *Ancifus* his be-
ing there, they tooke him and his felowes by the handes, and
ledde them to this chapell with reioicing, saying that they
would shew them marueilous thinges. When they were en-
tered, they pointed with their fingers to the Image of the vir-
gin, as to be set and hanged about with ouches and iewels, and
many earthen pottes filled some with sundry meats, and some
with water, rounde about all the tabernacle: for these thinges
they offer to the image in the steede of sacrifice, according to
their olde superstition towarde their *Zemes*. Being demaunded
why they did thus, they answered, Lest the image should lacke
meate, if perhaps it should be ahungred: for they most certainly
beleue that images may hunger, and that they do eate & drinke
But what aide and help they confesse that they haue had of the
godly power of this image, that, is of the blessed virgin, it is

a thing woorthy to bee hearde, and most assuredly to bee taken
for a trueth: for by the report of our men, there is such feruent
godly loue & zeale in these simple men toward the holy virgin,
that to them beeing in daunger of warre against their enemies,
they doe in manner (if I may so terme it) compell her to descend
from heauen to helpe them in their necessities. For such is the
goodnes of God, that he hath left vnto men in maner a pryce
whereby we might purchase him with his holy angels and saints
that is to witte, burning loue, charitie, and zeale. Howe there-
fore can the blessed virgin at any time be absent from the which
call for her helpe with pure faith and feruent loue; *Commendator*
himselfe, with all his noble men and gentiemen, do testifie with
one voyce, that in a fought battayle in the which this maryner
was capitaine, bearing with him this picture of the virgin Ma-
rie, the *Zemes* of their enemies turned their backe, and trem-
bled in the presence of the virgins image, & in the light of them
all: for euerie of them bring their *Zemes* to the battayle, hop-
ing by their helpe to obtaine the victorie. Yea they say further
that during the time of the battaile, they saw not only an Image,
but a liuely women clothed in fayre and white apparell, ayding
them against their enemies: which thing also the enemies them-
selues acknowledged, confessing that on the contrary part, she
appeared to them shaking a scepter in her hande with threate-
ning countenance, which caused their hartes to shake and faint
for feare: but after that this maryner departed from them, being
taken into a shyppe of certayne Christians passing by these
coastes *Commendator* declared that he with all his subiectes, con-
tinually obserued his institutions: insomuch that being at con-
tention with another prince, whiche of their *Zemes* were most
holy and of greatest power, the matter grewe to such extremity
that they tryed it with hande strokes: and that in all these at-
temptes, the blessed virgin neuer fayled him, but was euer pre-
sent in the brunte of the battayle, and gaue him easie victorie
with a small power of men, against a maine armie of his enemies
Being demaunded with what woordes they cryed vpon the vir-
gin Mary when they assailed their enemies, they answered that
they had learned no other words of the Maryners doctrine, but
Sancta Maria adiuna nos. Sancta Maria adiuna nos. That is, holy
Mary

Zeale without
knowledge is
neuer godly.

Marke this
blindnes.

This igno-
rance is to bee
lamented.

The deuil dis-
senbleth to
keepe his in-
blindnes still.

A notable lie
of a papistick
heretike.

One blasphemie
vpon ano-
ther.

Marie helpe vs, holy Marie helpe vs, and this also in the Spanishe tongue : for he had left these words in the mouthes of all men. While they murdered and destroyed themselves thus on both sides, they fell to entreatie of peace, and agreed to trye the matter, not hande to hande by combatte of certayne chosen for both parties, as the manner was among the Romanes and diuers other nations in the olde time, or by any sleight or policy but that two young men should be chosen, for each partie one, with their handes bounde fast behinde them in the plaine felde, both parties beeing sworn to acknowledge that *Zemes* to be the better, which first loosed the bandes of the yong man whiche stood bounde for the triall of his religion. Thus diuiding themselves, and placing the sayd young men before them in the sight of them all, with their handes fast bounde by their enemies, the contrary parte called first on their *Zemes* (that is the deuill, to whose similitude their Images are made) who immediately appeared in his likenesse about the young manne that stood bounde in the defence of Sathans kingdome. But as soone as *Commendator* with his companie cryed *Sancta Maria adiuua nos, Sancta Maria adiuua nos*, forthwith there appeared a fayre virgin clothed in white, at whose presence the deuill vanquished immediatly. But the virgin, hauing a long rod in her hand, and putting the same on the bandes of the yong man that stood for *Commendator*, his handes were loosed immediatly in the sight of them all, and his bandes found about the handes of him that stood for the other party, insomuch that they themselves founde him double bounde. But for all this, were not the enemies satisfied, quarrelling that this thing was done by some sleight or deuise of man, & not by the power of the better *Zemes*. And thereupon required, for the auoyding of all suspection, that there might bee eight graue and sage men appoynted, for eche side foure, which should binde the men in the sight of them all, and also giue iudgement whether the thing were done without craft or guile. Oh pure simplicitie and constant sayth : oh golden and blessed confidence. *Commendator* & his familiars doubted not to graunt their enemies their request, with like sayth wherewith the diseased woman obteyned health of the fluxe of her blood, and wherby Peter feared not to walke on the

The deuill appeareth in his likenesse.

What likenesse.

A strange miracle not to be credited.

Another miracle.

Wise men.

Math. xiii.
This is another matter.

sea

sea at the sight of his maister Christ. These young men therefore were bounde in the presence of these eight graue men, and were placed within their listes in the sight of both parties. Thus vpon a signe giuen, when they called vpon their *Zemes*, there appeared in the sight of them all, a deuill with a long taile, a wide mouth, great teeth, and hornes, resembling the similitude of the image whiche the king being enemye to *Commendator* honored for his *Zemes*. As the diuell attempted to loose the bands of his client, the blessed virgin was immediatly present as before at the call of *Commendator* & his subiects, & with her rod loosed the bandes of her suppliant, whiche were agayne likewise founde fast tyed about the handes of him that stood for the contrary part. The enemies therefore of *Commendator*, being stricken with great feare, and amazed by reason of this great miracle, confessed that the *Zemes* of the virgin was better then their *Zemes* : for the better prooffe whereof, these pagans being borderers to *Commendator*, which had euer before beene at continual warre & enmitie with him, when they had knowledge that *Ancifus* was arrayed in those coastes, they sent Ambassadors vnto him, to desire him to sende them priestes, of whom they might be baptized : wherupon hee sent them two which he had there with him at that present. They baptized in one day an hundred and thirty of the inhabitantes, sometime enemies to *Commendator*, but now his friendes, and ioyned with him in aliance. All such as came to bee baptized, gaue the priestes of their owne liberalitie, eyther a cocke or a henne, but no capons, for they cannot yet skil howe to carue their cocke chickens to make them capons. Also certaine salted fishes, and newe fine cakes made of their bread : likewise certayne foules franked and made fatte. When the priestes resorted to the shippes, sixe of these newe baptized men accompanied them laden with victualles, wherewith they ledde a ioyfull Easter : for on the Sunday, two dayes before saint *Lazarus* day, they departed from *Dariena*, and touched at that tyme onely the cape or angle of *Cuba*, neere vnto the East side of *Hispaniola*. At the request of *Commendator*, *Ancifus* left with him one of his companie, to the intent to teach him and his subiectes, the salutation of the angell, whiche we call the *Aue Maria* : for they thinkethemselues to be so much

The deuill appeareth againe

The virgin Mary in her owne person ouercommeth the deuill.

The priestes rewarde.

Why name you Capons?

The second Decade.

Ancifus voy-
age to Spaine.

Ancifus com-
playneth of
Vaschus.

Marketo who
this fayned
myraculous
storie was
written.

the more beloued of the blessed virgin, as they can rehearse the more woordes of that prayer. Thus *Ancifus* taking his leaue of king *Commendator*, directed his course to *Hispaniola*, from whence he was not farre. Shortly after, he tooke his voyage to Spayne, and came to *Valladoletto* to the king, to whom he made grieuous complaynt of the insolencie of *Vaschus Nunnez*, in somuch that by his procurement the king gaue sentence agaynst him. Thus muche haue I thought good (most holy father) whereof to aduertise your holynesse, as concerning the religion of these nations, not onely as I haue bin entrusted of *Ancifus* (with whom I was dayly conuersant in the Court, and vsed him familiarly) but also as I was enformed of diuers other men of great authoritie, to the intent that your excellencie may vnderstande howe docible this kinde of men are, and with what facilitie they may be allured to embrace our religion: but this cannot be done suddenly, yet we haue great cause to hope that in short time they will be al drawne by little and little, to the Euangelicall law of Christ to the great encrease of his flocke. But let vs now returne to the messengers or procuratours as concerning the affaires of *Dariena*.

*The seventh Chapter of the seconde Decade, of
the supposed continent.*



From *Dariena* to *Hispaniola*, is eight dayes sailing, & somtimes lesse with a prosperous wind: yet *Quicedus* and *Colminaris* the procuratours of *Dariena*, by reason of tempestes & contrary windes, could scarcely sayle it in a hundred dayes. When they had taryed a fewe dayes in *Hispaniola*, & had declared the cause of the comming to the Admirall and the other gouernours, they tooke shiping in two marchant ships, being ready furnished, which were also accustomed to sayle to and fro betweene Spayne and the Iland of *Hispaniola*. They departed from *Dariena* (as we said before) the fourth day of the Calends of Nouēber, in the yeere of christ 1512. & came not to the court beefore the Calendes of May in the yeere following being the yeere of Christ. 1513. At their comming to the court,

Iohann

The seconde Decade.

82

Iohannes Fonseta) to whom at the beginning the charge of these affaires was committed, whome also for his faithfull seruice towards the king, your holynesse created general Commissarie in the warres against the Moores, receiued them honourably, as men comming from the newe worlde, from naked nations, and landes vnknowne to other men. By the preferment therefore of the Bishop of *Burges*, *Quicedus* and *Colmenaris* were brought before the king, and declared their legacie in his presence. Suche newes and presentes as they brought, were delectable to the king and his noble men, for the newesse and strangenesse thereof. They all sojourned with me oftentimes. Their countenances do declare the intemperatnesse of the aire and region of *Dariena*, for they are yelow, like vnto them that haue the yelow jaundies, and also swolne: but they ascribe the cause here of, to the hunger whiche they susteined in times past. I haue ben aduertised of the affaires of this newe worlde, not only by these procuratours of *Dariena*, and *Ancifus*, and *Zamudius*, but also by conference with *Baccia* the lawyer, who ran ouer a great part of those coastes: likewise by relation of *Vincentius Annex*, the patrone of the ships, and *Alphonfus Nignus*, both being men of great experience, and wel trauailed in those parties, besides many other, of whom we haue made mention in other places, for there came neuer any from thence to the court, but tooke great pleasure to certifie me of all thinges, either by word of mouth or by writing. Of many thinges therefore whiche I learned of them, I haue gathered such as to my iudgment seeme most worthy to satisfie them that take delight in histories. But let vs now declare what folowed after the comming of the procuratours of *Dariena*. Therefore, before their arriual, there was a rumor spred in the court, that the cheefe gouernours and Lieutenantes *Nicuesa* and *Fogeda*, also *Iohannes de la Cossa* (a man of much reputation that by the kinges letters patentes hee was named the great maister of the kinges shippes) were al perished by mischaunce: and that those fewe whiche yet remained aliue in *Dariena*, were at contention and discorde among them selues, so that they neither endeoured their diligence to allure those simple nations to our faith, nor yet had regarde to searche the natures of those regions. In consideration whereof, the king was de-

The procura-
tors of Da-
riena are ho-
nourably re-
ceiued at the
court.

The greene
ster of the
kings ships.

Petrus Arias
is elected go-
uernour of
Darien.

The orat. on of
the Bishop of
Burges, in the
defence of Pe-
trus Arias.

The warres of
Aphryca.

terminated to send a newe captayne thither, which should restore and set all things in good order, and put them out of authority whiche had vsurped the Empire of those prouinces without the kinges speciall commaundement. To this office, was one *Petrus Arias* assigned, a man of great prowesse, and a citizen of *Se-gonia*, but when the procuratours of *Darien* had published in the court howe great a matter it was, and of what moment many laboured earnestly to the king, to take the office out of his handes: but the Bishop of *Burges*, being the kings chiefe chap-layne, and one of the commissioners appoynted by him in these matters, being aduertised hereof, came immediately to the king and spake to him in this effect: May it please your hyghnesse to vnderstande (most catholique prince) that whereas *Petrus A-rias*, a man of valiant courage and great seruice, hath offered him selfe to aduenture his life in your maiesties affaires, vnder vncer-tayne hope of gaine, and most certayne perils, yet that notwith-standing, some other haue ambitiously maliced his felicitie and preferment, labouring for the office wherto he is elected. I may please your grace herein, so to shew him your fauour, and permit him to enioy his sayde office, as your maiestie doe knowe him to bee a woorthy and meete man for the same, hauing in tyme past had great experience of his prowesse and valyantnesse, as well in behauing himselfe, as ordering his souldiers, as your highnesse may the better consider, if it shall please you to call to remembraunce his dooinges in the warres of *Aphryca*, where he shewed himselfe both a wise captaine, and a valiant souldier. As concerning his manners and vsages otherwayes, they are not vnknowne to your maiestie, vnder whose wing he hath of a childe bene brought vp in the Court, and euer founde faithfull towarde your highnesse. Wherefore, to declare my opinion, vnder your graces fauour (whom it hath pleased to appoynt me a Commissioner in these affaires) I thinke it were vngodly that he shoulde be put from his office at the suite of any other, espe-ally being thereto moued by ambition and couetousnesse, who perchaunce would procure them selues to be the same men in the office, if they should obtaine it, as they now shew themselves in the ambitious desiring of the same. When the Bishop had sayde these wordes, the king confirmed the election of *Petrus Arias*, in
more

more ample manner then before, willing the bishop to appoint him a thousande and two hundred souldiers at his charges, making him a warrant to the officers of his Exchequer, to deliuer him money in prest for the same purpose. *Petrus Arias* therefore beeing thus put in office, and authorised by the kinges letters patentcs vnder his broade seale, chose a great number of his souldiers in the court, and so departed from *Valladoletto*, about the Calends of October, in the yeere 1413. and sayled first to *Ciuite* beeing a very rich citie, and well replenished with people, where by the kings magistrates, hee was furnished with menne and vy-tualles, and other necessaries perteyning to so great a matter: for the king hath in this citie erected a house, seruing onely for the affaires of the Ocean, to the which all they that goe or come from the newe landes and Ilandes, resorte to giue accomptes, as well what they cary thither, as what they bring from thence that the king may bee truely answered of his custome of the fifth part, both of golde and other thinges, as we haue sayde beefore. This house they call the house of the Contractes of *Indi*. *Petrus Arias* found in *Ciuite* about two thousand yong men which made great suite to goe with him, likewise no small number of couetous old men, of the which, many offered themselves to goe with him of their owne charges without the kings stipende. But lest the ships should be pestered with too great a multitude or least victualles shoulde fayle them, the libertie of free passage was restraint. It was also decreed that no straunger might passe without the Kinges licence. Wherefore I doe not a little mar-uayle at *Aloisius Cadamustus* a Venetian, and writer of the Por-tugales voyages, that hee was not ashamed to wryte thus of the Spanyardes nauigations: we went, we sawe, we did: whereas he neuer went, nor any Venetian sawe, but he stole certaine an-notations out of the three first chapters of my first Decade writ-ten to Cardinal *Ascanius & Arcimbaldus*, supposing that I would neuer haue published the same. It might also happen that hee came by the copie thereof at the hand of some ambassador of Ve-nice, for I haue graunted the copie to many of them, & was not daungerous to forbid them to communicate the same to other. Howe so euer it bee, this honest man *Aloisius Cadamustus* feared not to challenge vnto him the fruit of another mans labour.
Of

A house in Ci-
uite appoynted
to the assayres
of India.

Perularia.

The Portugales inuencions.

The nauigation of Petrus Arias.

A shipwracke

Americus Vesputius

A notable example of a haunt woman.

Of the inuentions of the Portugales (whiche surely are wonderfull) whether he haue written that which he hath scene (as he saith) or likewise bereaued other men of the iust commendations of their trauayles, I will not iudge, but am content to let him liue after his manner. Among the company of these souldiers, there were none embarked but such as were licenced by the king, except a few Italians, Genues, who by friendship and suite were admitted for the Admirals sake young *Colonus*, sonne and heyre to *Christophorus Colonus*, the first finder of those landes. *Petrus Arias* therefore tooke shipping in the ryuer *Betis* (now called *Gualquenir*) running by the citie of Ciuile, about the beginning of the yeere of Christ 1514. But he loosed anker in an euill houre, for such a tempest folowed shortly after his departure, that it ret in peeces two of his ships, and so tossed the other, that they were enforced to heaue ouerboorde part of their victualles to lighten them. All suche as escaped, sayled backe againe to the coastes of Spayne, where, being newly furnished and refreshed by the kinges officers, they went forward on their voyage. The maister Pylotte of the gouernours shippe, was *Iohannes Vesputius* a Florentine, the neuiew of *Americus Vesputius*, who left him as it were by discent of inheritance, the experience of the mariners facultie and knowledge of the sea, carde and compasse. But wee were aduertised of late by certayne whiche came from *Hispaniola*, that they had passed the Ocean with more prosperous wind: for this marchant shyppe comming from *Hispaniola*, founde them landing at certayne Ilands neere therabout. But in the meane time, while my importunate callers on, *Galeacens Butrigarius*, and *Iohannes Cursius*, men studious by al meanes to gratifie your holynesse, ceased not to put me in remembrance that they had one in a readines to depart into Italy, & taried only to cary with him vnto your holines these my faire *Nereides*, although rudely decked least I should bestow much time in vayne, I haue let passe many things, & wil rehearse only such as seeme in my iudgement most worthy memory, although somewhat disordered, as occasio hath serued. So it is therefore, that this *Petrus Arias* hath a wife named *Helisabetha Boadilla*, being niece by the brother side to the marques of *Boadilla*, whiche rendred the citie of *Segonia* to *Fernando* and *Helisabeth* Princes of Spayne, at such time as the

Portu-

Portugales inuaded the kingdome of Castile, by reason wherof they were encouraged first to resist, and then with open warre to allayle and expulse the Portugales, for the great treasure whiche King Henry brother to Queene Elizabeth hadde geathered together there. This marquesse, while she liued, did euer shewe a manly and stout mynde, both in peace and warre, so that by her counsaile, many noble things were brought to good effect in Castile: vnto this noble woman the wife of *Petrus Arias* was niece by her brother side. She, following the magnanimitie of her aunt, perceiuing her husbände nowe furnishing himselfe to departe to the vnknowne coastes of the newe worlde, and those large tractes of lande and sea, spake these wordes vnto him: My most deare and welbeloued husbände, we ought not now to forget that from our young yeeres we haue beene ioyned together with the yoke of holy matrimonie, to the intent that we shoulde so liue together, and not a sunder, during the time of our naturall life: wherefore for my parte, to declare my affection herein, you shall vnderstande, that whither soeuer your fatall destinie shall driue you, eyther by the furious waues of the great Ocean, or by the manifolde and horrible daungers of the lande, I wil surely beare you companie: there canne no perill chaunce to me so terrible, nor any kinde of death so cruell, that shall not be much easier for mee to abide, then to liue so farre separate from you. It were much better forme to die, and eyther to be cast into the sea, to be deuoured of the fishes, or on the land to the Cannibales, then with continual mourning and bewayling, to liue in death, and dye liuing, while I consume in looking rather for my husbändes letters, then for himselfe. This is my full determination, not rashly, nor presently excogitate, nor conceiued by the light phantasie of womans brayne, but with long deliberation and good aduisement. Nowe therefore choose to whether of these two you will assent, eyther to thruste your sworde in my throate, or to graunt me my request. As for the children which God hath giuen vs as pledges of our inseparable loue (for they had foure sonnes, and as many daughters) shall not stay me a moment: let vs leaue vnto them such goodes and possessions as we haue beene left vs by our parentes and friends whereby they may liue among the worshipfull of their order:

The wife of Petrus Arias

for

for other things I take no care. When this noble matrone of manly vertue had finished these woordes, her husbande seeing the constant mynde of his wife, and her in a readinesse to do according to her wordes, had no heart to denye her louing petition, but embracing her in his armes, commended her intent, and consented to her request. She followed him therefore, as did *Ipsicratea* her *Mithridates*, with her hayre hanging loose about her shoulders: for she loued her husbande, as did *Halicarnassea* of *Caria* hers, being dead, as did *Artemisia* her *Manfalus*. Wee haue also had aduertisement since their departure, that she (being brought vp as it were among soft fethers) hath with no les stout courage sustained the roarings and rages of the Ocean, then did eyther her husband, or any of the maryners brought vp euen among the scourges of the sea. But to haue sayde thus much hereof, this shall suffice: let vs now speake of other things no lesse worthie memorie. Therefore, wheras in the first decade we haue made mention of *Vincentius Annez Pinzonus*, ye shal vnderstand that hee accompanied *Christophorus Colonus* the Admirall in his first voyage, and afterwarde made an other voyage of his owne charges with onely one ship. Againe, the first yeere after the departing of the Captaynes *Nichesa* and *Fogeda*, he ran ouer those coastes from *Hispaniola*, and searched the South side of *Cuba*, from the East to the West, and sayled rounde about that Iland, which to that day, for the great length thereof, was thought to haue bin part of the continent or firme lande, although some other say that they did the like. *Vincentius Annez* therefore, knowing now by experience that *Cuba* was an Iland, sailed on further and founde other lands Westwarde from *Cuba*, but such as the Admirall had first touched. Wherefore, being in manner encompassed with this newe lande, turning his course towarde the left hande, and raling the coastes of that lande by the East, ouerpasing also the mouthes of the gulfes of *Beragua Vraba*, and *Cuchibachen*, he arryued at the region whiche in the first Decade wee called *Paria* and *Os Draconis*, and entred into the great gulf of frethe water, which *Colonus* discovered, beeing replenished with great abundance of fishe, and famous by reason of the multitude of liandes lying in the same, beeing distaunt Eastwarde from *Curiana* about an hundred and thirtie myles, in the which tract are

are the regions of *Cumana* and *Manacapana*, whiche also in the first chapter of the first Decade we said to be regions of the large prouince of *Paria*, where many affirme to be the greatest plentie of the best pearles, and not in *Curiana*. The kinges of these regions (whom they call *Chiacones*, as they of *Hispaniola* call them *Cacici*) being certified of the coming of our men, sent certayne spies to enquire what newe nation was arrived in their coastes, what they brought, and what they would haue, and in the meane time furnished a number of their *Canpas* (whiche they call *Chibchos*) with men armed after their manner: for they were not a litle astonysht to beholde our shippes with the sayles spreade whereas they vse no sayles, nor can vse but small ones if they would, by reason of the narrownesse of their Canoas. Swarming therefore about the shyppe with their Canoas (whiche we may well call *Monoxyla*, because they are made of one whole tree) they feared not to shoote at our men, being yet within their shippes, and keeping themselues vnder the hatches, as safely as if they had beene defended with stone walles. But when our men had shotte of certayne peeces of ordinance agaynst them they were so discomfited with the noyse and slaughter thereof, that they droue themselues to flight. Being thus disparcled, our men chased them with the ship boate, tooke many, & slue many. When the kinges heard the noyse of the gunnes, and were certified of the losse of their men, they sent ambassadours to *Vincentius Agnes* to entreate of peace, fearing the spoyle of their goodes, and destruction of their people, if our men should come alande in their wrath and furie. They desired peace therefore as coule bee coniectured by their signes and poyntinges: for our men vnderstoode not one word of their language. And for the better prooffe that they desired peace, they presented our men with three thousande of those weightes of golde that the Spanyardes call *Castellannum Aureum*, whiche they commonly call *Pesum*. Also a great barrel of wood ful of most excellent masculine Frankencense, weighing about two thousande and sixe hundred poundes weight, after eight ounces to the pounce: where by they knewe that that lande brought forth great plentie of Frankencense, for there is no entercourse of marchandyes betweene the inhabitauntes of *Paria* and the *Sabcans*, beeing so farre

Plentie of
pearles.

The vse of
gunnes.

Great abundance of gold
and frankencense.
Olibanum.

Sabea is a countrey in Arabia
which bringeth forth Frankencense.

farre distant, whereas also they of *Paria* knewe nothing without their owne coastes. With the golde and Frankencense whiche they presented to our men, they gaue them also a great multitude of their peacockes, both cockes and hennes, dead and aliue, as well to satisfie their present necessitie, as also to cary with them into Spayne for encrease, likewise certaine carpettes, couerlettes, table clothes, and hanginges, made of Gossampine like, finely wrought after a strange deuice, with pleasant and variable colours, hauing golden belles, and such other spangles and pendauntes, as the Italians call *Sonaglios*, and the Spanyardes *Cascaules*, hanging at the pursles thereof. They gaue them furthermore speaking popyngayes of sundry colours, as many as they woulde aske: for in *Paria* there is no lesse plentie of popingayes, then with vs of doues or sparrows. The inhabitants of these regions, both men & women, are apparelled with vestures made of gossampine cotton, the men to the knees, and the women to the calfe of the legge. The fashion of their apparell is simple & playne, much like vnto the Turkes: but the mens is double, and quilted, like that which the Turkes vse in the warres. The princes of *Paria* are rulers but for one yeere: but their authoritie is no lesse among the people both in peace and warre, then is the authoritie of other kings in those regions. Their villages are builed in compasse, along by the bankes of al that great gulf. Fyue of their princes came to our menne with their presentes, whose names I thought worthy to bee put in this historie, in remembrance of so notable a thing, *Chiaconus Chianaccha* (that is, the prince of *Chianaccha*, for they cal princes or kings *Chiaconus*) *Chiaconus Pintiguanus*, *Chiaconus Chamailaba*, *Chiaconus Polomus*, and *Chiaconus Potto*. The gulf being first found of the Admirall *Colonus*, they cal *Baia Natiuitatis*, because he entred into the same in the day of the natiuitie of Christ, but at that time he only passed by it without any further searching, and *Baia* in the Spanishe tong, signifieth a gulf. When *Vincenius* had thus made a league with these princes, following his appoynted course, hee founde many regions towarde the East, desolate by reason of diuerse floods and ouerflowings of waters: also many standing pooles in diuers places, and those of exceeding largnesse. He ceased not to followe this tract, vntill he came to the poynt or cape of that most

Rulers for
one yeere

The great
gulf of *Paria*.

most long land. This poynt seemeth as though it would inuade the mount *Atlas* in *Aphrica*: for it prospecteth towarde that part of *Aphrike*, which the Portugales call *Caput bona Sperantie*. The poyntes or capes of the mount *Atlas*, are rough & sauage, neere vnto the sea. The cape of *Bona Speranza*, gathereth thirtie and foure degrees of the South pole, called the pole *Antartike*, but that poynt onely seuen degrees. I suppose this lande to be that which I finde in olde writers of *Cosmographie* to bee called the great *Ilande Atlantike*, without any further declaring eyther of the situation, or of the nature thereof.

The great I-
lande Atlantike

The eight Chapter of the seconde Decade, of
the supposed continent.



Hen Iohn the king of Portugale liued, which was predeceffour to him that now raigneth, there arose a great contention betweene the Castilians and the Portugales, as concerning the dominion of these newe found lands. The Portugales, because they were the first that durst attempt to search the Ocean sea since the memorie of man affirmed that al the nauigations of the Ocean, ought to pertaine to them onely. The Castilians argued on the contrary part that whatsoeuer God by the ministration of nature hath created on the earth, was at the beginning common among men, & that it is therefore lawfull to euery man to possesse such landes as are voyd of Christian inhabitours. While the matter was thus vncertainly debated, both parties agreed that the controuersie shuld be decided by the byshop of Rome, and plighted faith to stande to his arbitrement. The kingdome Castile was at that tyme gouerned by that great queene *Helisabeth* with her husband: for the Realme of Castile was her dowrie. She also and the King of Portugale, were cosyn germanes of two sisters, by reason whereof, the dissention was more easily pacified. By the assent therefore of both parties, Alexander the bishop of Rome, the 6. of that name, by the authority of his leaden bull, drew a right line from the north to the south, an hundred leagues westwarde, with-

Contention be-
tweene the Ca-
stilians & Por-
tugales for the
newe landes.

The bishop of
Rome diui-
deth the land

The golden
region of
Ciamba.

The Ilande of
S. Iohannis.

Five Bishops
of this Iland
made by the
Bishop of
Rome.

without the paralels of those Ilandes which are called *Caput Viride*, or *Cubonerde*, within the compasse of this lyne (although some denie it) falleth the poynt of this lande whereof wee haue spoken, which they call *Caput Sancti Augustini*, otherwise called *Promontorium Sancti Augustini*, that is, saint Augustines cape or poynt: and therefore it is not lawfull for the Castilians to fasten foote in the beginning of that land. *Vincentius Annez* therefore departed from thence, being aduertised of the inhabitants, that on the other side of the hygh mountaynes towarde the South, lying before his eyes, there was a region called *Ciamba*, whiche brought forth great plentie of gold. Of certayne captiues whiche hee tooke in the gulf of *Paria* (whiche certaynely pertyneth to the dominion of Castile) he brought some with him to *Hispaniola*, and left them with the young Admirall to learne our language: but he himselfe repayred to the court, to make earnest suite to the king, that by his fauour he might be gouernour of the Ilande of *Sancti Iohannis* (otherwise called *Burichena*, being distant from *Hispaniola* onely xxv. leagues) because he was the first finder of golde in that Ilande. Before *Vincentius* made suite for this office, one Don Christopher, a Portugale, the sonne of the countie of *Camigna*, was gouernour of the Iland, whom the Canibales of the other Ilands slue, with all the Christian men that were in the same, except the Bishop and his familiars, whiche fled and shifted for themselves, forsaking the church and all the ornamentes therof: for your holynesse hath consecrated five bishops in these Ilands, at the request of the most catholique king. In *Sancto Dominico* the chiefe citie of *Hispaniola*, *Garfia de Padilla*, a regular Fryer of the order of saint Francis, is bishop. In the towne of Conception. doctor *Petrus Xuarez de Deza*, and in the Ilande of saint Iohn or *Burichena*, *Alphonfus Mansus* a licenciate, being both obseruants of the institution of saint Peter. The fourth is Fryer Barnarde of *Mesa*, a man of noble parentage, borne in *Toledo*, a preacher, & Bishop of the Ilande of *Cuba*. The fift is *Iohannes Cabedus*, a Fryer preacher, whom your holynesse annoynted minister of Christe, to teach the Christian faith among the inhabitantes of *Dariena*. The Canibales shall shortly repent them, and the bloude of our men shall be reuenged, and that the sooner, because that shortly after they hadde committed this

The Canibals
of the Iland of
Sancta Crux.

this abhominable slaughter of our men, they came againe from their owne Ilande of *Sancta crux* (otherwise called *Ay Ay*) to the Ilande of *Sancti Iohannis*, and slue a king whiche was a friende to our men, and ate him, and al his familie, vtterly subuerting his village, vpon this occasion, that violating the law of hostage, hee hadde slayne seuen Canibales whiche were left with him by composition to make certayne Canoas, because the Iland of *Sancti Iohannis* beareth greater trees, and apter for that purpose, then doth the Iland of *Sancta crux*, the chiefe habitatio of the Canibales. These Canibales yet remaining in the Iland, certayne of our men sayling from *Hispaniola*, chaunced vpon them. The thing being vnderstoode by the interpreters, our men quarrelling with them, & calling them to accompt for that mischeuous deede, they immediately directed their bowes and venemous arrowes against them, and with cruell countenances threatned them to be quiet, least it shoulde repent them of their comming thither. Our men fearing their venemous arrowes (for they were not prepared to fyght) gaue them signes of peace. Beeing demaunded why they destroyed the village, and where the king was with his familie, they answered, that they rased the village, and cut the king with his familie in peeces, and ate them in the reuenge of their seuen workemen: and that they had made faggottes of their bones, to cary them to the wiues and children of their slayne workemen, in witnesse that the bodies of their husbandes and parentes lay not vnreuenged, and therewith shewed the faggottes of bones to our men, who beeing astonished at their fiercenesse and crueltie, were enforced to dissemble the matter, and holde their peace, quarrelling no further with them at that time. These and suche other thinges doe dayly chaunce, the which I doe let passe, least I should offend the eares of your holynesse with such blouddie narrations. Thus haue we sufficiently digressed from the regions of *Beragua* and *Vraba*, being the chiefe foundations of our purpose. We will now therefore entreate somewhat of the largenesse and deapth of the ryuers of *Vraba*: also declare both what they and the lands which they runne through do bring forth: likewise of the greatnesse of the lande from the East to the West, and of the breadth thereof from the South to the North, and what their opinion and

The riuers of
Vraba.

hope is of things yet unknowne in the same. We will therefore beginne at the newe names, wherewith the Spanyardes haue named these prouinces, since they were vnder the dominions of the Christians.

The ninth Chapter of the second Decade, of the supposed continent.



Eragna therefore they called *Castella Aurca*, that is, goldē Castile, & *Yraba* they named *Andalusiana*, that is, new Andalusia. And like as of many Ilads which they subdued, they chose *Hispaniola* for the chiefe place of their habitation: so in the large tract of *Paria*, they appoynted their colonie or biding place in the two regions of *Yraba* and *Beragua*, that all suche as attempt any voyages in those coastes, may resort to them, as to safe portes to be refreshed when they are wearie or driuen to necessitie. All our seedes and plants do now marueilously encrease in *Yraba*, likewise blades, sets, slips, graftes, sugar canes, and such other as are brought from other places to those regions, as also beastes and foules, as wee haue sayd before: O marueilous fruitesfulnesse. Twentie dayes after the seede is sown, they gathered ripe cucumbers, and such like: our Colwoortes, Beetes, Lettuse, Borage, are ripe within the space of ten dayes. Gourdes, Melones, and Pompions within the space of xxviii dayes. *Dariena* hath many natie trees and fruites, of diuers kindes, with sundry tastes, & holsome for the vse of men, of the which I haue thought it good to describe certain of the best. They nouriſhe a tree which they call *Guaiana*, that beareth a fruit much resembling the kinde of Citrones which are commonly called Limones, of tast somewhat sharpe, myxt with sweetnesse. They haue also abundance of nuts of pinetrees, and great plentie of Date trees, which beare fruites bigger then the Dates that are knowne to vs, but they are not apt to be eate for their too much sowrenesse. Wilde & barren Date trees grow of themselves in sundry places, the branches wherof they vse to beecommes, and eate also the buds of the same. *Guaranana*, beeing higher and bigger then the orange tree, bringeth forth a great fruit

The fruitfulness of Yraba

The fruitfulness of Dariena.

fruites as bigge as pome Citrons. There is another tree much like to a cheltnut tree, whose fruit is like to the bigger sorte of figs, being holsome and of pleasant taste. *Mameis*, is another tree that bringeth forth fruites as bigge as an orange, in taste nothing inferior to the best kindes of Melones. *Guananala*, beareth a fruit lesse then any of the other, but of sweete sauour like spice and of delectable tast. *Honos* is another tree, whose fruit both in shape and taste is muche like to prunes, but some what bigger: they are surely perswaded that this is the *Myrobalane* tree. These growe so abundantly in *Hispaniola*, that the hogges are fedde with the fruit therof, as with mast among vs. The hogges like this kinde of feeding so wel, that when these fruites waxe ripe the swineheards can by no meanes keepe them out of the woods of these trees, by reason wherof, a great multitude of them are become wilde. They also affirme, that in *Hispaniola* swines flesh is of muche better taste and more wholsome then mutton: for it is not to be doubted, but that diuers kindes of meates doe engender sundry tastes and qualities in such as are nourished therewith. The most puissant prince *Ferdinandus*, declared that he had eaten of another fruit brought from those landes, being full of scales, with keies, much like a pineapple in forme and colour, but in tendernes equal to melow pepons, and in taste exceeding al garden fruites: for it is no tree, but an hearbe, much like vnto an artichoke, or *Acantho*: The king him selfe gaue the cheefest commendation to this. I haue eaten none of these fruits: for of a great number which they brought from thence, only one remained vncorrupted, the other being putrified by reaso of the long voiage. Al suche as haue eaten of them newly geathered in their natie soile, do marueilously commende their sweetenesse and pleasaunt taste. They digge also out of the grounde certaine rootes growing of them selues, whiche they call *Betatas*, muche like vnto the naue rootes of Millane, or the great puffes or mushromes of the earth. Howsoeuer they be drested, eyther fried or sodde, they giue place to no suche kinde of meate in pleasant tendernes. The skinne is somewhat tougher then either the naues or mushromes, of earthie colour, but the inner meate therof is very white: These are nourished in gardens, as we saide of *Ineca* in the first Decade. They are also eaten rawe, and

Swines flesh of better taste & more holsome then mutton.

Fruitess putrified on the sea.

Betatas.

Lions and
Tigers.

A strange
beast.

The riuers of
Vraba.

A league is
xxiii. fur-
longes.

Danubius.

A Crocodile
is muche like a
Neure, but of
exceeding
bignesse.

and haue the taste of rawe chestnuts, but are somewhat sweeter. We haue spoken sufficiently of trees, hearbes, and frutes, we wil nowe therfore entreate of things sensitiue. The landes and desolate pastures of these regions, are inhabited and deuoured of wilde and terrible beastes, as Lions, Tigers, and suche other monsters as we nowe knowe, and haue ben described of olde authours in time past. But there is specially one beast engendred here, in which nature hath endeouored to shew her cunning: This beast is as bigge as an Oxe, armed with a long snoure like an Elephant, and yet no Elephant, of the colour of an oxe, and yet no oxe, with the hoofe of a horse, & yet no horse, with eares also muche like vnto an Elephant, but not so open nor so much hanging downe, yet muche wider then the eares of any other beast. Of the beast which beareth her whelpes about with her in her second belly as in a purse (being knowen to none of the olde writers) I haue spoken in the first Decade, which I doubt not to haue come to the handes of your holinesse. Let us nowe therefore declare what resteth of the flooddes and riuers of Vraba. The riuer of *Dariena* falleth into the gulfe of *Vraba*, with a narrow chanel, scarcely able to beare the Canoas or Lighters of that prouince, & runneth by the village where they chose their dwelling place, but the riuer in the corner of the gulfe which we saide that *Vaschus* passed by, they founde to be: xxiiii furlongs in breadth (which they call a league) and of exceeding deapth, as of two hundred cubits, falling into the gulfe by diuers mounthes. They say that this riuer falleth into the gulfe of *Vraba*, like as the riuer *Ister* (otherwise called *Danubius*, and *Danowe*) falleth into the sea Pontike: and *Nilus* into the sea of Egypt, wherefore they named it *Grandis*, that is, great: whiche also they affirme to nourishe many and great Crocodiles, as the old writers testifie of *Nilus*, and especially as I haue learned by experience, hauing sailed vp and downe the riuer of *Nilus*, when I was sent Ambassadour to the Souldane of Alcair, at the commandement of the most catholique king. What I may therefore geather out of the writings of so many learned authours as concerning the riuer of *Nilus*, I knowe not: for they say that nature hath giuen two riuers of that name to water the lande, whether they wil them to spring out of the mountaines of the moone

moone or the sunne, or out of the tops of the rough mountaines of *Ethiopia*, affirming one of the same to fall into the gulfe of Egypt toward the North, and the other into the south Ocean sea. What shall wee say in this place; Of that *Nilus* in Egypt there is no doubt. The Portugales also which saile by the coastes of the Ethiopians called *Nigrita*, and by the kingdome of *Melinda*, passing vnder the Equinoctiall lyne, among their marueylous inuentions haue found another toward the South, and earnestly affirme the same to bee also deriued from the mountaines of the moone, & that it is another chanel of *Nilus*, because it bringeth forth Crocodiles, whereas it hath not bin read before time, that any other ryuer nourished Crocodiles sauing onely *Nilus*. This riuer the Portugales call *Senega*. It runneth through the region of the *Nigritas*, being very fruitefull toward the North shore, but on the South side sandie and rough. Crocodiles are also engendred herein. What shall we then say of this thirde; yea I may well say the fourth: for I suppose them also to bee Crocodiles, which *Colonus* with his company founde, armed with scales as hard as shelles, in the ryuer called *Delagartos*, whereof wee haue made mention before. Shall we say that these ryuers of *Dariena* also & *Vraba*, haue their originall from the mountaynes of the moone, wheras they spring out of the next mountains, & can by no meanes haue the same originall with *Nilus* in Egypt, or that in *Nigrita*, or els that in the kingdome of *Melinda*, from whence so euer they are deriued, whereas these other (as we haue sayd) spring out of the next mountaynes, which diuide another south sea, with no great distance from the North Ocean. Wherefore, it appeareth by experience of such as haue trauailed the world in our time, that other waters beclide the riuer of *Nilus* in Egypt, may likewise bring forth Crocodiles. In the maryshes also and fennes of the regions of *Dariena*, are founde great plentie of Pheasants and Peacokes (but not of variable coloures) with many other kindes of birdes and foules vnylyke vnto ours, as wel apt to be eaten, as also to delight the eares of menne with pleasaunt noyse. But our Spanyardes, because they are ignorant in fowling, take but fewe. Also innumerable poppingayes of sundry kindes are founde chattering in the groues of those fennie places. Of these there are some equall to Ca-

The Portugales nauigations.

A philosophical discourse
as concerning
the original of
springs and
rivers.

The breadth
of the lande at
Vraba, from
the North O-
cean to the
South sea

pones in bignesse, and some as litle as sparowes. But of the diuersitie of poppingaies, we haue spoken sufficiently in the first Decade: for in the case of this large lande, *Colonus* him selfe brought and sent to the courte a great number of euery kinde, the whiche it was lawfull for all the people to beholde, and are yet daily brought in like manner. There remaineth yet one thing mooste woorthy to be put in historie, the whiche, I had rather to haue chaunced into the hands of *Cicero* or *Linie*, then in to mine: for the thing is so marueilous in my estimation, that I finde my witte more entangled in the description here of, then is saide of the henne when she seeth her young chicken inwrapped in towre or flaxe. The breadth of that lande from the North Ocean to the south sea, is only fixe daies iourney, by relation of the inhabitantes. The multitude therfore and greatnesse of the riuers on the one side, and on the other side the narrownesse of the lande, bring me into suche doubt howe it can come to passe, that in so litle a place of three daies iourney, measuring from the high toppes of those mountaines, I doe not vnderstande howe so many and so greate riuers may haue recourse vnto this North sea: for it is to be thought, that as many doe flow toward the inhabitants of the south. These riuers of *Vraba* are but small, in comparison of many other in those coastes: for the Spanyards say, that in the time of *Colonus*, they found and passed by another riuier after this, whose gulfe falling into the sea, they affirme to be litle lesse then a hundred miles in the first coastes of *Paria*, as we haue saide else where: for they say, that it falleth from the toppes of highe mountaines with so swift and furious a course, that by the violence and greatnesse therof, it driueth backe the sea, although it be rough & enforced with a contrary wind. They also affirme likewise, that in all the large tracte therof, they feele no sowre or salt water, but that all the water was freshe, sweete and apt to be drunke. The inhabitants call this riuier *Marag-norun*, and the regions adiacent to the same, *Meristambal*, *Camamorus*, and *Paricora*: beside those riuers whiche I haue named before, as *Darien*, *Grandius Dabaiba*, *Beregua*, *Sancti Mathei*, *Boins gatti*, *Delagartos*, & *Gaira*, they which of late haue searched those coastes, haue founde many other. Deliberating therefore with my selfe, from whence these mountaines, being so narrowe

narrowe and neere vnto the sea on both sides, haue suche great holowe caues or dens of such capacite, and from whence they are filled, to cast forth such abundance of water: hereof also asking them the opinions of the inhabitantes, they affirme them to be of diuers iudgements herein, all eadging first the greatnes of the mountaines to be the cause, whiche they say to be very hygh, which thing also *Colonus* the first finder thereof affirmeth to bee true, adding thereunto that the paradise of pleasure is in the tops of those mountaynes whiche appeare from the gulfe of *Paria* & *Os Draconis*. as he is fully perswaded. They agree therefore that there are great caues within these mountaynes, but it resteth to consider from whence they are fylled. If therefore all the riuers of freshe water, by the opinion of many, doe so flow out of the sea, as driuen and compelled through the passages or pores of the earth, by the ponderous weight of the sea it selfe, as wee see them breake forth of the springes, and direct their course to the sea agayne, then the thing it selfe to bee marueyled at here, then in other places: for wee haue not read that in any other place, two such seas haue enuironed any lande with so narrowly limited: for it hath on the right side the great Ocean, where the sunne goeth downe on the left hande, and another on the other side where the sunne riseth, nothing inferiour to the first in greatnesse, for they suppose it to bee myxted and ioyned as all one with the sea of East India. This land therefore being burdened with so great a weyght on the one side, & on the other (if this opinion be of any value) is enforced to swallowe vp suche deuoured waters, and againe to cast forth the same in open springes and streames. But if wee shall deny that the earth draweth humours of the sea, and agree that all the fountaynes or springes are engendred of the conuersion or turning of ayre into water, distilling within the holow places of the mountaynes (as the most part thinke) we wil giue place rather to the authority of them whiche sticke to those reasons, then that our sence is satisfied of the full truth thereof. Yet do I not repugne, that in some caues of mountaynes, water is turned into ayre: for I my selfe haue seene, howe in the caues of manye mountaynes in Spayne, in manner showres of rayne doe fall continually and that the water gathered by this meanes, dooth send forth

The sea,

The land enclosed with
two seas.

Conuersion
of ayre into
water in the
caues of mountaynes.

certaine riuers by the sides of the mountaynes, wherewith all suche trees as are pianted on the steepe or foote of the mountaynes, as vines, olue trees, and suche other, are watered, and this especially in one place: as the right honourable Lodouike the Cardina. l of Aragonie, most obsequious to your holinesse, and two other billhops of Italy, whereof the one is *Siluius Pandonus*, and the other an Archbithop (whose name and title I do not remember) can beare me witnesse : for when wee were together at *Granata*, lately deliuered from the dominion of the Moores, & walked for our pastyme to certayne pleasant hilles (by the which there ranne a fayre ryuer) while Cardinall Lodouike occupied himselfe in shooting at birdes whiche were in the bushes neere vnto the ryuer, I and the other two billhops determined to cline the mountaynes, to searce the originall and spring of the ryuer : for we were not farre from the tops thereof. Folowing therefore the course of the ryuer, wee founde a great caue, in which was a continuall fall of water, as it had bene a showre of rayne, the water whereof, falling into a trenche made with mans hande, creasceth to a ryuer, and runneth downe by the sides of the mountaynes. The like is also seene in this famous towne of *Valladole-ro* (where we nowe sojourne) in a certayne greene close, not past a furlong distant from the walles of the towne. I graunt therefore, that in certayne places, by conuersion of the ayrie dewe into water, within the caues of suche mountaynes, many springes and riuers are engendered : but I suppose that nature was not solicitate to bring forth such great floudes by this so small industrie. Two reasons therefore do sound best to my iudgement: whe: of the one is, the often fall of rayne: the other, the continual autumnne or spring time which is in those regions, being so neere vnto the Equinoctial, that the common people can perceiue no difference betweene the length of the day and the night through out all the yeere, whereas these two seasons are more apt to engender abundance of rayne, then eyther extreame winter, or feruent sommer. An other reason in effect much like vnto the first is this : If the sea be ful of pores, and that by the pores thereof, being opened by the south wyndes, we shall consent that vapours are lyfted vp, whereof the watery cloudes are engendered, this land must needs bee moysted with moe showres then anye other,

The often fall
of rayne and
continuall
spring time.
The Equinoctiall.

The pores of
the sea, & the
south wind.

ther, if it bee as narrowe as they say, and enuironed with two mayne seas collaterally beating on the same : howsoeuer it bee, I cannot but giue credite to the reporte of such woorthy men as haue recourse to those regions, and can no lesse then declare the same, albeit it may seeme incredible to some ignorant persons, not knowing the power of nature, to whome, *Plinie* was perswaded, that nothing was impossible. We haue therefore thought it good to make this discourse by the way of argument, least on the one side, menne of good learning and iudgement, and on the other side, such as are studious to finde occasions of quarelling in other mens wrytinges, shoulde iudge vs to bee so vndiscrete, lightly to giue credite to euery tale, not being consonant to reason : but of the force and great violence of those fresh waters, which repulling the sea, make so great a gulf (as wee haue sayde) I thinke the cause thereof to bee the great multitude of floudes and riuers, whiche beeing gathered together, make so great a poole, and not one ryuer, as they suppose. And forasmuch as the mountaines are exceeding high and steepe, I think the violence of the fall of the waters to be of such force, that this conflict betweene the waters, is caused by the impulsion of the poole, that the salt water cannot enter into the gulf. But here perhaps some will marueyle at mee, why I shoulde marueile so much hereat, speaking vnto me scornefully, after this maner : Why doth hee so marueile at the great riuers of those regions ? The floudes. Hath not *Italie* his *Eridanus*, named the king of riuers of the *Eridanus*. olde writers ; Haue not other regions also the like, as wee reade of *Tanais*, *Ganges*, and *Danubius*, which are sayd so to ouercome the sea, that fresh water may bee drawne fourtie myles within the same. These men I would satisfie with this aunswere. The famous ryuer of *Padus* in *Italie* (whiche they nowe call *Po*, and was of the Greekes called *Eridanus*) hath the great mountaynes called *Alpes*, diuiding *Fraunce*, *Germanie*, and *Pannonie*, from *Italie*, lying at the banke there, as it were bulwarkes agger, full of moysture, and with a long tracte receiuing *Ticinum*, with innumerable other great ryuers, falleth into the sea *Adriatike*. The like is also to bee vnderstoode of the other. But these riuers (as our menne were enfourmed by the kinges) fall into the Ocean sea with larger and fuller channels neere hande, and

and some there are which affirme this lande to be very large in other places, although it be but narrowe here. There commeth also to my remembrance another cause, the whiche although it be of no great force, yet doe I entende to write it. Perhaps therefore the length of the lande reaching farre from the East to the West, if it be narrowe, may be a helpe hereunto: for as wee reade, that the ryuer *Alpheus* passeth through the holowe places vnder the sea, from the citie of *Elis* in *Peloponeso*, and breaketh forth at the fountaine or spring *Arethusa* in the Ilande of *Sicilla* so is it possible that these mountaines may haue such long caues pertheyning vnto them, that they may bee the recepracles of the water passing through the landes being farre distant, and that the same waters comming by so long a tracte, may in the way bee greatly encreased, by the conuersion of ayre into water, as we haue sayde. Thus much haue I spoken freely, permitting both to them which do friendly interpret other mens dooings and also the malicious scorners, to take the thing euen as them lysteth, for hitherto I can make no further declaration hereof but when the trueth shalbe better knowne, I wil do my diligence to commit the same to writing. Nowe therefore, forasmuch as we haue spoken thus much of the breadth of this lande, we entende to describe the length and forme of the same.

The tenth Chapter of the seconde Decade, of the supposed continent.



That land reacheth forth into the sea, euen as doth Italy, although not like the leg of a man, as it doth. But nowe I compare a Pigmean or a dwarfe, to a Giant: for that part therof which the Spaniards haue ouerrunne, from the said East poynt whiche reacheth toward the sea Atlantike, (the end not being yet founde toward the West) is more then eight times longer then Italie. And by what reason I am moued to say eight times, your holinesse shall vnderstande. From the time therefore that I first determined to obey their requestes, who willed mee first in your name to write these things

The riuer
Alpheus.

Long caues in
the moun-
taynes.

The length
and forme of
the land.

things in the Latine tongue, I did my endeuour that all things might come forth with due tryall and experience: wherupon I repayed to the Bishop of *Burges*, being the chiefe refuge of this nauigation. As we were therefore secretly together in one chamber, we had many instruments pertaining to these affaires, as globes, and many of those maps which are commonly called Cardes of the sea. Of the which, one was drawne by the Portugales, whereunto *Americus Vesputus* is sayd to haue put to his hand, being a manne most expert in this facultie; and a Florentine borne, who also vnder the stipend of the Portugales, had sayled toward the South pole many degrees beyonde the Equinoctiall. In this card we found the first front of this lande to bee broader then the kinges of *Yraba* had persuaded our men of their mountaynes. To another, *Colonus* the Admiral, while he yet liued, and searched those places, had giuen the beginning with his owne handes: whereunto *Bartholomeus Colonus* his brother and Lieutenent had added his iudgement, for he also had sayled about those coastes. Of the Spaniards likewise, as many as thought themselves to haue any knowledge what pertheyned to measure the land and the sea, drew certayne cardes in parchment as concerning these nauigations. Of all other, they most esteeme them which *Iohannes de la Cosa* the companion of *Fogeda* (whom we sayde to be slayne of the people of *Caramairi* in the haven of *Carthago*) & another expert pylote called *Andreas Morales*, had set forth. And this as wel for the great experience which they both had (to whom these tractes were as wel knowne as the chambers of their owne houses) as also that they were thought to be cunninger in that part of Cosmographie, which teacheth the description & measuring of the sea. Confering therefore all these cardes together, in euery of the which was drawne a lyne, expressing not the myles, but leagues, after the manner of the Spaniards, wee tooke our compasses, & began to measure the sea coastes after his order. From that poynt or front whiche we sayde to bee included within the lyne pertheyning to the Portugales iurisdiction, being drawn by the paralleles of the Ilandes of *Cabouerde*, but a hundred leagues further toward the West (whiche they haue now also searched on euery side) wee founde three hundred leagues to the entrance

Cardes of the
sea.

The cardes of
Americus
Vesputus.

The cardes of
Colonus.

The cardes of
Iohannes de
la Cosa.

The Cardes of
Andreas mo-
rales.

The manner of
measuring the
cardes.

A league.

entraunce of the riuer *Maragnonum*: and from thence to *Os Draconis*, seuen hundred leagues, but somewhat lesse by the description of some, for they doe not agree in all poyntes exquisitely. The Spanyardes will that a league conteyne foure myles by sea, and but three by land. From *Os Draconis*, to the cape or poynt of *Cuchibacoa*, which being passed, there is a gulse on the left hande, we measured three hundred leagues in one Carde, & much therabout in another. From this poynt of *Cuchibacoa*, to the region of *Caramauri*, in whiche is the hauē *Carthago* (whiche some call *Carthagena*) we found about a hundred & seuentie leagues. From *Caramauri* to the Iland *Fortis*, fylltie leagues. From thence to the gulfes of *Vraba*, among the whiche is the village called *Sancta Maria Antiqua*, where the Spaniardes haue appoynted their habitation, only xxxiii. leagues. From the ryuer of *Vraba* in the prouince of *Dariena*, to the ryuer of *Beragua*, where *Nicuesa* had intended to haue fastened his foote, if God had not otherwise decreed, we measured a hundred and thirtie leagues. From *Beragua* to that riuer, which we sayd of *Colonus* to bee called *Sancti Matthei*, in the which also *Nicuesa* loosing his Carauell, wandered in great calamities, we found in our Cardes only a hundred & fourtie leagues: Yet many other which of late time haue come from these partes, haue described many mo leagues in this tract from the ryuer of *Sancti Matthei*, in whiche also they place diuers riuers, as *Aburema*, with the Iland called *Scutum Cateba*, lying before it, whose kings name is *Facies combusta*. Likewise another ryuer called *Zabraba*, after that, *Vrida*, and then *Duraba*, in the whiche golde is founde. Furthermore, many goodly hauens, as *Cerabaro* and *Hiebra*, so called of the inhabitants. And thus if your holynesse will conferre these numbers together, you shall finde in this accompt, a thousand, fye hundred, twentie and fye leagues, which amount to fye thousand & seuen hundred miles from the poynt of *Sancti Matthei*, which they call *Sinum perditorum*, that is, the gulse of the lost men. But we may not leaue here: for after this, one *Astur Ouetsensis* otherwise named *Iohannes Dias de Solis*, borne in *Nebrissa* (which bringeth forth many learned men) sayling from this riuer towarde the West, ouerranne many coasts and leagues, but the middest of that shore bendeth towarde the North, and is not therefore directly placed in order with

The nauigation of Iohannes Dias.

with the other, yet may wee gather by a diameter or right lyne, about three hundred leagues. Heereby may you gather what is the length of this lande, but of the breadth, perhaps we shal here after haue further knowledge. Let vs now speake somewhat of the varietie of the degrees of the eleuation of the pole starres. This lande therefore, although it reache forth from the East into the West, yet it is crooked, and hath the poynt bending so towarde the South, that it looseth the light of the north pole, and extendeth beyond the Equinoctial lyne seuen degrees towarde the South pole: but the poynt heereof, pertyneth to the iurisdiction of the Portugales, as wee haue sayde. Leauing this poynt, and sayling towarde *Paria*, the North starre is scene againe, & is so much the more lifted vp, in how much the region enclineth more towarde the West. The Spanyardes therefore haue diuerse degrees of eleuation, vntill they come to *Dariena* being their chiefe station and dwelling place in those landes: for they haue forsaken *Beragua*, where they founde the North pole eleuate viii. degrees, but from hence, the land doth so much bend towarde the North, that it is there in manner equal with the degrees of the strayghtes of Hercules pyllers, especially if wee measure certaine lands founde by them towarde the North side of *Hispaniola*, among the which there is an Ilande about three C. & xxv. leagues from *Hispaniola*, as they say which haue searched the same, named *Bouica* or *Agnaneo*, in the which is a continuall spring of running water, of such marueilous vertue, that the water thereof being drunke, perhaps with some diet, maketh olde men young againe. And here must I make protestation to your holynesse, not to thinke this to bee sayde lightly or rashly, for they haue so spread this rumour for a trueth throughout al the court, that not onely all the people, but also many of them whom wisdom or fortune hath diuided from the common sort, thinke it to be true: but if you shal aske my opinion herein, I will answer, that I will not attribute so great power to nature, but that God hath no lesse reserued this prerogatiue to himselfe, then to searche the heartes of menne, or to giue substance to priuation, (that is) beeing, to no being, except wee shall belecue the fable of *Colchis* of *Eson* renouate, to bee as true as the writynges of *Sibylla Erythrea*. Albeit perhappes the schoole of Philistions and

The eleuation of the pole.

The iurisdiction of the Portugales.

Hercules pyllers.

The Ilande Bouica or Agnaneo.

The renouation of age. A water of marueilous vertue.

The accidents
of age may be
sudden.

Extremc
hunger.

This was at
the siege of Je-
rusalem.

Many dogges
eaten.

A mangie dog
deere solde.

and natural philosophers, will not muche sticke to affirme, that by the vse of certaine secrete medicines and diet, the accidentes of age (as they call them) may be long hidden & deferred, which they will to bee vnderstoode by the renouation of age. And to haue sayd thus much of the length and breadth of these regions, and of the rough and hugious mountaines, with their watery caues, also of the diuers degrees of that lande, I thinke it sufficient. But I thought it not good to let passe what chaunced to these miserable men among their generall calamities. I remember that when I was a childe, mee thought my bowelles grated, and that my spirites were marueilously troubled for very pitie, when I reade in the poet Virgil, howe *Achemenides* was left of *Vlysses* vpon the sea bankes among the gigantes called *Cyclopes*, where for the space of manie dayes from the departing of *Vlysses*, vntill the comming of *Aeneas*, he ate none other meat but only berries and hawes. But our vnfortunate Spanyardes, whiche followed *Nicuesa* to inhabite *Beragua*, would haue esteemed hawes and berries for great delicates. What should I heere speake of the head of an asse bought for a great price, & of such other extremities as menne haue suffered in townes besieged? After that *Nicuesa* had determined to leaue *Beragua* for the barrenesse of the soyle, he attempted to searce *Portum Bellum*, and then the coastes of the poynt called *Marmor*, if he might there finde a place more fortunate to inhabite. In this meane time, so grieuous famine oppressed his souldiers, that they neither abstained from eating of mangie dogges, which they had with the, as well for their defence as for hunting (for in the warre agaynst the naked people, dogges stode them in great steade) nor yet somtime from the slayne inhabitants: for they found nor there any fruitfull trees, or plentie of foules, as in *Dariena*, but a barren ground, and not meete to be inhabited. Here certaine of the souldiers made a bargaine with one of their fellowes for the pryce of a leane dogge, who also was almost dead for hunger: they gaue the owner of the dogge many of those peeces of gold which they call *Pesos*, or golden Castellans. Thus agreeing of the price, they slayed the dogge to be eaten, and cast his mangie skinn with the bones of the heade hanging thereto, among the bushes. The day following, a certayne footeman of their companie, chaunced

ced to finde the skinn being nowe full of maggottes and stynking. He brought it home with him, sodde it, and eate it. Many Broth of a
resorted to him with their dishes for the broth of the sod skinn mangie dogs
profering him for euery dishfull a peece of golde. An other skinn.
founde two toades, and sodde them, which a sicke man bought Toades eaten
of him for two fine shutes, curiously wrought of linnen inter-
myxed with golde. Certayne other wandering about to seeke
for victualles, founde in a pathway in the myddest of a fiede, a
dead man, of the inhabitantes, which had de beene slaine of his
owne companie, and was now rotten and stinking. They drewe A dead man
him aside, dismembred him secretly, roasted him, and eate him, eaten
therewith asswaging their hunger, as if they had beene fed with
pheasantes. One also, whiche departing from his companions
in the night season, went a fishing among the reedes of the
maryshes, liued onely with slyme or mudde for the space of cer-
tayne dayes, vntill at the length creeping, and almost dead, he
founde the way to his fellowes. And thus these miserable men
of *Beragua*, vexed with these and suche other afflictions, were
brought from the number of seuen hundreth, threescore and
ten souldiers, scarcely to fourtie, being nowe also added to the
companie of them in *Dariena*. Fewe were slayne of the inhabi-
tantes, but the residue consumed with famine, breathed out their
very soules, opening a way to the newe landes for such as shall
come after them, appeasing the furie of the barbarous nations,
with the price of their blood. Considering therefore, after these
stormes, with what ease other men shall ouerrunne and inhabite
these landes, in respect to the calamities that these men haue suf-
fered, they shall seeme to goe to bride feastes, where all thinges
are ready prepared agaynst their comming. But where *Petrus A.* Petrus Arias
rias arryued with the kinges nauie and new supply of men, to this whom the Spa-
nyardes call
Pedrarias.
houre I knowe no certaynty. What shall chaunce hereafter, I
will make diligent inquisition, if I shall vnderstand this to be ac-
ceptable to your holinesse. Thus I bid you farewell: from the
courte of the most catholyke king, the day before the nones of
December, in the yeere of Christ. 1514.

The first Chapter of the thirde Decade, to the Bishop of Rome Leo the tenth.



Vaschus Nun-
nez, gouernor
of Dariena.

The new south
Ocean.

Commendati
on of the Spa-
nyardes.

A valiat mind
cannot be idle.

Was determined (most holy father) to haue closed vp the gates to this newe worlde, suppo-
sing that I had wandered farre enough in the
coastes thereof, while in the meane time newe
letters were brought me from thence, whiche
caused me againe to take my pen in hand: for
I receiued letters not onely from certayne of mine acquaintance
there, but also from *Vaschus Nunnez*, whom we sayde by the con-
fidence of his owne power with his confederates, to haue vsur-
ped the gouernance of *Dariena*, after the reiecting of *Nicuesa* &
Ancisus, Lieutenantes. By his letter, written after his warlike
maner, we vnderstand that he hath passed ouer the mountaines
diuiding the Ocean, knowne to vs, from the other mayne sea on
the south side of this lande, hitherto vnkowne. His Epistle is
greater then that called *Capreensis de Seiano*. But we haue gathe-
red out of that and other, onely such things as we thought most
worthy to bee noted. *Vaschus* so beehaued himselfe in these af-
fares, that he did not onely pacifie the kinges displeasure concei-
ued against him, but also made him so fauourable and gracious
good lord towarde him, that he rewarded him and his compani-
ons with many honorable gifts and priuiledges for their attēpts.
Wherefore, I desire your holynesse to encline your attentue
cares, & to consider with a ioyfull mind what they haue brought
to passe in these great enterprises: for this valiaunt nation (the
Spanyardes I meane) haue not onely with great paines and in-
numerable daungers subdued, to the Christian empire, infinite
hundredes and legions, but also myriades of men. *Vaschus Nun-
nez* therefore, whether it were that he was impatient of idlenesse,
(for a valiant mind cannot rest in one place, or be vnoccupied)
or least any other shoulde preuent him in so great a matter (sus-
pecting the newe gouernour *Petrus Arias*) or beeing mooued by
both these causes, and especially for that the king had taken dis-
pleasure with him for such things as he had done before, tooke
the aduenture vpon him, with a fewe menne to bring that to
passe,

passe whiche the sonne of king *Comogrus* thought could hardly
haue bin done with the ayde of a thousand men, whereof *Petrus
Arias* was appoynted captaine for the same purpose. Aliembling
therefore certayne of the olde souldiers of *Dariena*, and many of
those which came lately from *Hispaniola*, allured by the fame of *Vaschus* his
greater plentie of golde, hee gathered an armie of a hundred voyage to
four score and tenne men. Thus being furnished, and ready to ward the gol-
den moun-
taynes.
take his voyage by sea, while the winde serued him, hee depart-
ed from *Dariena* with one Brigandine, and tenne of their boats
whiche they call Canoas, as we haue sayde. First therefore arri-
uing in the dominion of *Careta* king of *Coiba*, and friend to the *Careta* king
Christians, and leauing his shyppe and boates there, hee made of *Coiba*.
his deuoute prayers to almighty God, and therewith went for-
warde on his iourney by lande towarde the mountaynes. Here
he first entred into the region of king *Poncha*, who fledde at his King *Poncha*.
comming, as he had done before. But *Vaschus* sent messengers
to him by the conduct of certayne of *Careta* his men, promiling
him friendship, & defence against his enemies, with many other
benefites. *Poncha* thus entised with fayre speech and friendly
proffers, both of our men, & of the *Caretans*, came to our men
gladly and willingly, making a league of friendship with them.
Vaschus enterteyned him very friendly, and perswaded him neuer
thereafter to stande in feare. Thus they ioyned handes, embrac-
ed, and gaue great giftes the one to the other, to knitte vp the
knotte of continuall amitie. *Poncha* gaue *Vaschus* a hundred &
ten poundes weight of golde, of that pound whiche the Spany-
ardes call *Pesum*. Hee hadde no greater plentie of golde at this
time, by reason he was spoyled the yeare before, as we haue sayd.
Vaschus to recompence one benefite with another, gaue him cer-
tayne of our thinges, as counterfayte rynges, Christall stones,
copper chaynes, & braselets, hawkes belles, looking glasse, and
such other fine stuffe. These thinges they set much by, and great strange
ly esteeme: for such thinges as are straunge, are euery where counted pre-
cious. He gaue also to *Poncha* certayne axes to fell trees, which he accepted as a princely gift, beecause they lacke
Iron, and all other mettals except golde: by reason wherof, they Lacke of iron.
are enforced with great labour to cutte their trees to builde
their houses, and specially to make their boates holowe, with-
out

A stone in the
fired of Iron. without instrumentes of Iron, with certayne sharpe stones,
which they finde in the ryuers. Thus *Vaschus*, leauing all
things in safetie behinde him, marched forward with his ar-
mie toward the mountaynes, by the conduct of certayne guides
and labourers which *Poncha* had giuen him, aswell to leade him
the way, as also to cary his baggages, and open the strayghtes
through the desolate places and craggie rocks full of the dennes
of wilde beastes: for there is seldome any entercourse of buying
and selling betweene these naked people, because they stand in
neede of fewe things, and haue not the vse of money: but if at
any time they exercise any bartering, they doe it but neere
hande, exchanging golde for houlhold stufte, with their cosines
which somewhat esteeme the same for ornament when it is wrought.
Other superfluities they vtterly contemne, as hinderances of
their sweete libertie, forasmuch as they are giuen onely to play
and idlenesse. And for this cause the high wayes which lye be-
tweene their regions, are not much worne with many iourneyes,
yet haue their scouts certaine priue markes, whereby they know
the way the one to inuade the others dominions, and spoyle and
infest themselues on both sides with mutuall incursions priuily
in the night season. By the helpe therefore of their guides and
laborers, with our Carpenters he passed ouer the horrible mou-
taines, and many great riuers lying in the way, ouer the which
he made bridges, either with pyles or trunks of trees. And here
doe I let passe many things whiche they suffered for lacke of
necessaries, being also in maner ouercome with extreame labor,
least I shoulde be tedious in rehearsing thinges of small value.
But I haue thought it good not to omit suche doinges as hee
had with the kinges by the way. Therefore or euer he came to
the toppes of the high mountaynes, he entred into a region cal-
led *Quarequa*, and mette with the king therof called by the same
name, with a great bande of menne armed after ther manner,
as with bowes and arrowes, long and broade two handed
swoordes made of wood, long staues hardened at the endes with
fire, dartes also and slynges. Hee came proudly and cruelly
against our men, and sent messengers to them to bydde them
stande and proceede no further, demaunding whyther they
went, and what they hadde to doe; Herewith hee came
foorth

Superfluities
hinder liberty.

Carpenters.

Bridges.

The region of
Quarequa.

foorth and shewed himselfe, being apparelled with all his no-
bilitie, but the other were all naked. Then approching toward
our men, he threatned the, with a Lions countenance, to depart
from thence, except they would be slayne euery mothers sonne.
When our men denyed that they would goe backe, he assailed
them fiercely, but the battayle was soone finished, for alioone
as they hearde the noyse of the hargabulies, they belceued that
our men caryed thunder and lightning about with them. Ma-
ny also being slayne and sore wounded with quarrels of crosse-
bowes, they turned their backs and fledde. Our men following
them in the chafe, hewed them in peeces, as the Butchers doe
fleshe in the shambles, from one an arme, from another a legge,
from him a buttocke, from another a shoulder, and from some
the necke from the bodie at one stroke. Thus, sixe hundred of
them, with their king, were slayne like brute beastes. *Vaschus*
founde the house of this king infected with most abhominable
and vnnaturall lechery: for he founde the kinges brother, and
many other young men in womens apparell, smooth and effe-
minately decked, whiche by the report of such as dwelt about
him, hee abused with preposterous venus. Of these about the
number of fourtie, he commanded to be giuen for a pray to his
dogges: for (as we haue sayde) the Spanyardes vse the helpe of
dogges in their warres agaynst the naked people, whom they
inuade as fiercely and rauenyngly, as if they were wilde bores
or Hautes: insomuch that our Spanyardes haue founde their
dogges no lesse faithfull to them in all dangers and enterpryses,
then did the Colophonians or Castabalences, whiche instituted
whole armies of dogges, so made to serue in the warres, that be-
ing accustomed to place them in the forefront of the bat-
tayles, they neuer shronke or gaue backe. When the people had
hearde of the seuer punishment whiche our menne hadde ex-
cuted vpon that filthie kinde of men, they resorted to them as it
had bin to Hercules for refuge, by violence bringing with them
all such as they knewe to be infected with that pestilence, spyt-
tyng in their faces, and crying out to our men to take reuenge
of them, and rydde them out of the worlde from among men,
as contagious beastes. This stinking abomination hadde
not yet entred among the people, but was exercised onely,
by

King Quare-
quis dryuen
to flight.
Hargabulies.
Crosse bowes.

vi. C. Barbari-
ans are slaine

The vse of
dogges in the
warres against
the naked
Barbarians.

Naturall ha-
tred of vnna-
tural sinne.

I woulde all
men were of
this opinion

The harvest is
great, and the
workemen
but fewe.

Warlike peo-
ple.

The higher,
the colder.

A region of
black Moores.

Diseases of
change of ayre
and dyet.

The south sea

by the noble men and gentlemen. But the people lifting vp their handes & eyes toward heauen, gave tokens that God was grievously offended with suche vyle deedes, assuming this to be the cause of their so many thunderinges, lyghtninges, & tempestes, wherewith they are so often troubled, and of the ouerflowing of waters which drowne their sets and frutes, whereof famine and diuers diseases ensue, as they simply and faithfully beleue, although they know none other GOD then the sunne whom onely they honour, thinking that it doth both giue and take away, as it is pleased or offended: Yet they are very docible, and easie to be assured to our customes and religion, if they had any teacher. In their language there is nothing vnpleasaut to the eare, or harde to be pronounced, but that all their woordes may be written with latine letters, as wee sayde of the inhabitants of *Hispaniola*. It is a warlike nation, and hath bene euer hitherto molestous to their borderers: but the region is not fortunate with fruitfull grounde, or plentie of gold. Yet is it full of great barren mountaynes, being somewhat colde by reason of their height and therefore the noble menne and gentlemen are apparelled, but the common people liue content onely with the benefites of nature. There is a region not past two dayes iourney distant from *Quarequa*, in which they found onely blacke Moores, and those exceeding fierce and cruell. They suppose that in tyme past certayne blacke Moores sayled thither out of *Ethiopia* to robbe, and that by shippewracke or some other chaunce, they were diuened to these mountaynes. The inhabitants of *Quarequa* liue in continuall warre and debate with these blacke men. Heere *Vaschus* leauing in *Quarequa* many of his souldiers (whiche by reason they were not yet accustomed to such traualles & hunger, fell into diuers diseases) tooke with him certayne guides of the *Quarequatans*, to conduct him to the toppes of the mountaynes. From the pallace of king *Pencha*, to the prospect of the other south sea, is only fixe daies iourney, the which neuer thelesse, by reason of many hinderances & chaunces, and especially for lacke of victualles, he could accomplish in no lesse then xxv. dayes. But at the length, the seuenth day of the Calendes of October, hee behelde with woonderyng eyes the toppes of the hygh mountaynes, shewed vnto him by the guides

of *Quarequa*, from the which he might see the other sea so long looked for, and neuer seene before of any man comming out of our world. Approching therefore to the toppes of the mountaynes, he commaunded his armie to stay, and went himselfe alone to the toppe, as it were to take the first possession thereof. Where, falling prostrate vpon the grounde, and rayling himselfe againe vpon his knees, as the maner of the Christians is to pray, lyting vp his eyes and handes toward heauen, and directing his face toward the newe founde south sea, he powred forth his humble and deuout prayers before almightie God, as a spirituall sacrifice with thankes giuing, that it pleased his diuine maiestie, to reserue vnto that day the victorie & prayse of so great a thing vnto him, being a man but of small wit and knowledge, of litle experience, and base parentage. When he had thus made his prayers after his warlike maner, hee beckned with his hande to his companions, to come to him, shewing the the great maine sea heretofore vnknowne to the inhabitants of Europe, Aphrike, and Asia. Here agayne hee fell to his prayers as before, desiring almighty God (and the blessed virgin) to fauour his beginniges, and to giue him good successe to subdue those landes, to the glory of his holy name, and encrease of his true religion. All his companions did likewise, and prayed God with loude voyces for ioy. Then *Vaschus*, with no lesse manly corage then Hanniball of Carthage shewed his souldiers Italy, and the promontories of the Alpes, exhorted his men to lyft vp their hearts, and to beholde the lande euen nowe vnder their feete, and the sea before their eyes, whiche shoulde bee vnto them a full and iust rewarde of their great laboures & traualles nowe ouerpassed. When he had sayde these woordes, hee commanded them to raise certaine heapes of stones, in the steed of altars, for a token of possession. They descending from the toppes of the mountaynes, least such as might come after him shoulde argue him of lying or falshood, hee wrote the king of Castels name here and there, on the barks of the trees, both on the right hand and on the left, & rayfed heapes of stones all the way that he went, vntill he came to the region of the next king toward the south, whose name was *Chiaper*. This king came forth agaynst him with a great multitude of menne, threatning

Prayer.

God rayseth
the peere from
the dounghill.

Hanniball of
Carthage.

King Chiapes. and forbydding him not onely to passe through his dominions, but also to goe no further. Hereupon *Vaschus* set his battayle in array, and exhorted his men (being nowe but fewe) fierly to assaile their enemies, and to esteeme them no better then dogges meate, as they shoulde bee shortly. Placing therefore the hargabuliers and masties in the forefront, they saluted king *Chiapes* and his men with such alarome, that when they heard the noyse of the gunnes, sawe the flames of fire, and smelt the fauour of brimstone (for the wynde blew toward them) they droue them selues to flight, with such feare least thunderbolts and lightnynges followed them, that many fell downe to the ground, whom our men pursuing, first keeping their order, and after breaking their aray, slue but fewe, and tooke many captiue : For they determined to vse no extremitie, but to pacifie those regions as quietly as they might. Enteing therefore into the pallace of king *Chiapes*, *Vaschus* commaunded many of the captiues to bee loosed, willing them to search out their king, and to exhorte him to come thither : and that in so doing, he woulde be his friende, and profer him peace, beside many other benefits: But if he refused to come it shuld turne to the destruction of him and his, and vtter subuersion of his countrey. And that they might the more assuredly do this message to *Chiapes*, he sent with them certayne of the guides which came with him from *Quarequa*. Thus *Vaschus*, beeing perswaded asuel by the Quarequans, who coude coniecture to what end the matter would come, by the experience which they had seene in themselves and their king, as also by the reasons of his owne men, to whom *Vaschus* had made suche friendly promises in his behalfe, came forth of the caues in the which hee lurked, and submitted himselfe to *Vaschus*, who accepted him friendly. They ioyned hands, embraced the one the other, made a perpetuall league of friendship, and gaue great rewardes on both sides. *Chiapes* gaue *Vaschus* foure hundred poundes weyght of wrought golde, of those poundes whiche they call *Pesos*, and *Vaschus* recompenced him agayne with certayne of our thinges. Thus being made friendes, they remained together a fewe dayes, untill *Vaschus* souldiers were come, which he left behind him in *Quarequa*. Then calling vnto him the

King Chiapes.

A battayle.

Chiapes desired to flight.

Vaschus sendeth for king Chiapes.

Chiapes submitted himselfe to Vaschus.

the guides and labourers whiche came with him from thence, hee rewarded them liberally, and dismissed them with thanks. Shortly after, by the conduct of *Chiapes* himselfe, and certayne of his men departing from the toppes of the mountaines, hee came in the space of foure dayes to the bankes of the newe sea: where assembling all his menne together, with the kinges scribes and notaries, they addicted all that mayne sea with all the landes adiacent thereunto, to the dominion and Empire of Castile. Here hee left parte of his souldiers with *Chiapes*, that he myght the easelyer search those coastes. And taking with him niene of their lyghters made of one whole tree (which they call *Culchas*, as the inhabitants of *Hispaniola* call them *Canoas*) & also a bande of fourescore men, with certaine of *Chiapes* men, he passed ouer a great riuer, and came to the region of a certaine king whose name was *Coquera*. He attempted to resist our men as did the other, and with like successe: for he was ouercome and put to flight. But *Vaschus*, who intended to winne him with gentlenesse sent certayne Chiapeans to him, to declare the great power of our men, howe inuincible they were, howe mercifull to such as submit themselves, also cruell and seuer to such as obstinately withstand them: Promising him furthermore, that by the friendship of our me, he might be wel assured by the example of other not only to liue in peace and quietnes himselfe, but also to be reuenged of the iniuries of his enemies: Wylling him in conclusion so to weigh the matter, that if he refused this gentlenesse profered vnto him by so great a victourer, he should or it were long learne by feeling, to repent him too late of that perill which hee might haue auoyded by hearing. *Coquera* with these words and examples, shaken with great feare, came gladly with the messengers, bringing with him. 650. *Pesos* of wrought golde, whiche hee gaue vnto our men. *Vaschus* rewarded him likewise, as we sayde before of *Poncha*. *Coquera* being thus pacified, they returned to the pallace of *Chiapes*, where, vilityng their companions, and resting there a while, *Vaschus* determined to searche the next great gulfe, the whiche, from the furthest reaching thereof into the lande of their countreyes, from the enterance of the mayne sea, they say to be three myles. This they named Saint Michaels gulfe, whiche they say to bee full of inhabited

agulfe of three score myles. Saint Michaels gulfe.

The manly
courage and
godly zeale of
Vaschus.

Riches are
the sinewes of
warre.
The faythful
nes of king
Chiapes.

A tempest on
the sea.

The increa-
sing of the
South sea.

The North
Ocean.

habited Ilandes and hugious rockes. Entering therefore into the nine boates of *Culchas*, wherewith he passed ouer the ryuer beefore, hauing also with the same companie of fourescore whole men, he went forward on his purpose, although he were greatly dissuaded by *Chiapes*, who earnestly desired him not to attempt that voyage at that time, affirming the gulf to bee so tempestuous and stormie three monethes in the yeere, that the sea was there by no meanes nauigable, and that he had seene many *Culchas* deuoured of whirlpooles, euen before his eyes. But inuincible *Vaschus*, impatient of idleness, and voyde of all feare in Gods causes, answered that God and his holy saintes would prosper his enterpryses in this case, forasmuche as the matter touched God, and the defence of the Christian religion, for the mayntenance whereof, it shoulde bee necessarie to haue abundance of riches and treasure, as the sinewes of warre against the enemies of our faith. Thus vsing also the office both of an orator and preacher, and hauing perswaded his companions, hee lunched from the lande. But *Chiapes*, least *Vaschus* should any thing doubt of his faithfulness toward him, proffered himselfe to goe with him whyther soeuer hee went, and woulde by no meanes assent that *Vaschus* shoulde departe from his palace, but that he woulde bring him on the way, and take parte of his fortune. Therefore, as soone as they were now entred into the maine sea, such furies & conflictes of water arose agaynst them, that they were at their wittes ende, whither to turne them, or where to rest. Thus being tossed and amazed with feare, the one looked on the other with pale & vnchearefull countenances, but especially *Chiapes* and his company, who had before time with their eyes seene the experience of those jeopardies, were greatly discomforted (yet as God woulde) they escaped all, and landed at the next Ilande, where, making fast their boates, they rested there that night. Here the water so increased, that it almost ouerflowed the Ilande. They say also, that the south sea doth so in maner boyle and swel, that when it is at the highest, it doth couer many great rockes, which at the fall thereof are seene farre aboue the water. But on the contrary parte, all such as inhabite the North sea, affirme with one voyce, that it scarcely ryseth at any tyme a cubite aboue the banks,

as they also confesse whiche inhabite the Ilande of *Hispaniola*, and other Ilandes situate in the same. The Ilande therefore being nowe drye by the fall of the water, they resorted to their boates, which they found all ouerwhelmed, and full of sande, & some sore bruised with great ryftes, and almost lost by reason their cables were broken: such as were bruised, they tyed fast with their girdles, with slippes of the barks of trees, and with rough and long stalkes of certayne hearbes of the sea, stopping the ryftes or chinkes with graisse, according to the present necessitie. Thus were they enforced to returne backe agayne, like vnto men that came from shipwracke, being almost consumed with hunger, beecause their victualles were vtterly destroyed by tempest. The inhabitauntes declared that there is heard all the yeere horrible roing of the sea among those Ilandes, as often as it riseth or falleth, but this most especially in those three monethes in the whiche it is most boyltrous, as *Chiapes* told *Vaschus* before, meaning (as they could coniecture by his words) October, Nouember, and December: for hee signified the present moone, & the two moones following, counting the monethes by the moone, whereas it was nowe October. Heere therefore refreshing himselfe and his souldiers a while, and passing by one vnprofitable king, he came to another, whose name was *Tumaccus*, after the name of the region, being situate on that side of the gulf. This *Tumaccus* came forth agaynst our men, as did the other, and with like fortune: for he was overcome, dryuen to flight, and many of his men slaine. He himselfe was also sore wounded, but yet escaped. *Vaschus* sent certayne messengers of the Chiapians to him, to returne, and not to be afraide: but he coulde be nothing moued, neyther by promises, nor threatnings: yet when the messengers were instant, and ceased not to threaten death to him and his familie, with the vtter desolation of his kingdome, if he persisted in that obstinacie, at the length hee sent his sonne with them, whom *Vaschus* honourably enterteining, apparelling him gorgeously, and giuing him many giftes, sent him to his father, willing him to perswade him of the puissance, munificence, liberalitie, humanitie, and clemencie of our men. *Tumaccus* being moued by this gentleness declared toward his sonne, came with him the

Hard storm
necessitie.

The region
Tumacca.

King Tumac-
cus is driuen
to flight.

Goide and
pearles.

Mufcles of
the fea.

Fifhing for
pearles.

The thirde of
golde.

Ambition a-
mong naked
men.

the thirde day, bringing nothing with him at that time. But after that hee knewe that our menne desired golde and pearles, hee sent for fixe hundred and fourtene *Pefos* of golde, and two hundred and fourtie of the byggest and fayrest pearles, beside a great number of the small sort. Our menne marueyled at the byggenes and fayrenes of these pearles, although they were not perfectly white, because they take them not out of the sea mufcles, except they first roft them, that they may the easelyer open them selfe, and also that the fishe may haue the better tast, whiche they esteeme for a delicate and Princely dishe, and set more thereby, then by the pearles themselves. Of these things I was enfourmed of one *Arbolantius*, being one of *Vaschus* companions, whom hee sent to the king with many pearles, and certayne of those sea mufcles. But when *Tumaccus* sawe that our men so greatly regarded the beautie of the pearles, he commanded certayne of his men to prepare themselves to goe a fishing for pearles: Who departing, came agayne within foure dayes, bringing with them twelue pounce weight of orient pearles, after eight ounces to the pounce. Thus reioycing on both parties they embraced, and made a league of continuall friendship. *Tumaccus* thought himselfe happie that he had presented our men with such thankfull gyftes, and was admitted to their friendship and our men thinking themselves happie and blessed that they hadde found such tokens of great riches, swallowed downe their spittle for thirst. At all these dooinges, king *Chiapes* was present, as a witnesse and companion. He also reioyced not a little as well that by his conducting he sawe that our men shoulde bee satisfied of their desire, as also that by this meanes hee hadde declared to the next king his borderer and enemy, what friends hee hadde of our men, by whose ayde he might liue in quietnes and bee reuenged of his aduersarie, if neede shoulde so require. For (as wee haue sayde) these naked kinges infest themselves with grieuous warres, onely for ambition and desire to rule. *Vaschus* boasteth in his epistle, that he learned certayne marue- lous secretes of *Tumaccus* himselfe, as concerning the great riches of this lande, whereof (as he sayth) he would vtter nothing at this present, for as muche as *Tumaccus* tolde it him in his eare. But he was enfourmed of both the kinges, that there is an

Ilande

Ilande in that gulfe, greater then any of the other, hauing in it but onely one king, and him of so great power, that at suche times of the yeere as the sea is calme, he inuadeth their domi- nions with a great nauie of *Culchas*, spoiling and carying away for a praie all that he meeteth. This Ilande is distant from these coastes, only twentie miles: So that the promontories or pointes thereof, reaching into the sea, may be seene from the hilles of this continent. In the sea neere about this Ilande sea mufcles are engendred, of such quantitie, that many of them are as brode as bucklers. In these are pearles founde (being the hartes of those shell fishes) oftentimes as bigge as beanes, somtimes bigger then Oliues, and suche as sumptuous *Cleopatra* might haue desired. Although this Iland be so neere to the shore of this firme lande, yet is the beginning thereof in the maine sea, without the mouth of the gulfe. *Vaschus* being ioyful and mery with this rich communication, fantasie nowe in maner nothing but princes treasures, beganne to speak fierce and cruell woordes against the tirant of that Iland, meaning hereby to winne the mindes of the other kinges, and binde them to him with a neerer bonde of friendship. Yet therefore railing further on him with spitefull and opprobrious woordes, he swore great othes, that he would forthwith inuade the I- lande, spoiling, destroying, burning, drowning, and hang- ing, sparing neither swoorde nor fire, vntill he had re- uenged their injuries: and there with commaunded his *Culchas* to be in a readines. But the two kinges, *Chiapes* and *Tumaccus*, exhorted him friendly to defer this enterprife, vntil a more quiet season, because that sea was not nauigable without great dan- ger, being nowe the beginning of Nouember: Wherein the kinges seemed to saie true. For as *Vaschus* him selfe writeth, great roring of the sea was heard among the Ilands of the gulfe, by reason of the raging and conflict of the water. Great riuers also, descending from the toppes of the mountaines the same time of the yeere, and ouerflowing their bankes, driuing downe with their violence greate rockes and trees, make, a mar- ueilous noise. Likewise the furie of the South and Northeast windes associate with thunder and lightning at the same sea- son, did greatly molest them. While the weather was faire, they

A king of
greace power.

Big pearles.

Cleopatra,
queene of E-
gipt, resolved
a pearle in vi-
neger and
dranke it.
Price five
thoufande
pounce of our
money.

they were vexed in the night with colde, and in the day time the heate of the sunne troubled them, whereof it is no maruaile, for asmuch as they were neere vnto the Equinoctial lyne, although they make no mention of the eleuation of the pole, for in such regions, in the night the Moone and other colde planettes, but in the day the Sunne and other hotte planettes, doe chiefly exercise their influence, although the antiquiti were of an other opinion, supposing the Equinoctial circle to bee vnhabitable and desolate, by reason of the heate of the sunne, hauing his course perpendicularly or directly ouer the same, except a fewe of the contrary opinion, whose assertions the Portugales haue at these dayes by experience prooued to be true: for they sayle yeerly to the inhabitants of the south pole, being in manner *Antipodes* to the people called *Hyperborci* vnder the North pole, and exercise marchandize with them. And here haue I named *Antipodes*, forasmuch as I am not ignorant that there hath bin men of singular witte and great learning, which haue denyed that there is *Antipodes*, that is, such as walke feete to feete. But it is certayne, that it is not giuen to any one manne to knowe all thinges, for euen they also were men, whose propertie is to erre, and be deceiued in many thinges. Neuertheless, the Portugales of our time, haue sayled to the fine and fystie degree of the south pole: where, compassing about the poynt therof, they might see throughout all the heauen about the same, certeine shining white cloudes here and there among the starres, like vnto them which are scene in the tract of heauen called *Lactea via*, that is, the mylke white way. They say, there is no notable starre neere about that pole, like vnto this of ours, whiche the common people thinke to bee the pole of it selfe (called of the Italians *Tramontana*, and of the Spanyardes *Nortes*) but that the same falleth beneath the Ocean. When the Sun descendeth from the myddest of the axiltree of the worlde from vs, it ryseth to them, as a payre of ballances, whose weyght enclining from the equall poise in the myddest towarde eyther of the sides, causeth the one end to ryse as much as the other falleth. When therefore it is Autumne with vs, it is spring time with them, and sommer with vs, when it is wynter with them. But it sufficeth so haue sayde thus much of strange matters. Let vs now therefore

The starres about the south pole.

A similitude declaring *Antipodes*.

fore returne to the historie, and to our men.

The seconde Chapter of the thirde Decade.



Vaschus by the aduice of king *Chiapes & Tumacuz*, determined to defer his voyage to the sayd Ilande, vntill the next spring or sommer, at which time, *Chiapes* offered himselfe to accompany our men, and ayde them therein all that he might. In this meane time, *Vaschus* hadde knowledge that these kings had nettes and fishing places in certayne stations of that sea neere vnto the shore where they were accustomed to fishe for sea muscles, in the which pearles are engendred, and that for this purpose they had certayne dyuers or fishers, exercised from their youth in swimming vnder the water. But they doe this onely at certayne times when the sea is calme, that they may the easier come to the place wher these shel fishes are wont to lie: for the bigger that they are, so much lye they the deeper & neerer to the bottome: but the lesser, as it were daughters to the other, are neerer the brimme of the water: likewise the left of all, as it were their nieces, are yet neerer to the superficial part thereof. To them of the biggest sorte which lie lowest, the fishers discend the depth of three mens height, & sometime foure, but to the daughters or nieces, as their succession, they discend onely to the midde thygh. Sometimes also, after that the sea hath bin disquieted with vehement tempestes, they find a great multitude of these fishes on the sandes, being dryuen to the shore by the violence of the water. The pearles of these, which are found on the sande, are but litle, the fish it selfe, is more pleasant in eating, then are our oysters, as our men report: But perhaps hunger, the sweete cause of all meates, caused our men so to thinke. Whether pearles be the hartes of sea muscles (as Aristotle supposed) or the byrth or spawne of their intrals (as *Plinie* thought) or whether they cleaue continually to the rockes, or wander by companies in the sea by the guiding of the eldest, whether euery fish bring forth one pearle or more, at one birth, or at dyuers: also whether

The maner of fishing for pearles.

Petrus Arias.

Wanton and
superfluous
pleasures.

The fishing
place of king
Chiapes.

whether they be filled from the rocks whereunto they cleave, or may bee easily pulled away, or otherwise fall of by themselves when they are come to their full growth : Lykewise whether pearles be harde within the shell, or soft, our men haue as yet no certaine experience, but I trust or it bee long to know the truth hereof : for our men are euen now in hande with the matter. Also, as soone as I shall bee aduertised of the arryual of *Petrus Arias* the captayne of our menne, I will desire him by my letters to make diligent search for these thinges, and certifie me thereof in all poyntes. I knowe that hee will not be slacke or omit any thing herein, for hee is my verie friende, and one that taketh great pleasure in considering the works of nature. And surely it seemeth vnto mee vndeceit, that we shoulde with silence ouerslyppe so great a thing, which as well in the olde time, as in our dayes, hath and yet doth, drawe both men and women to the immoderate desire of superfluous pleasure. Spayne therefore shall bee able hereafter with pearles to satisfie the greedie appetite of such as in wanton pleasures are like vnto *Cleopatra* and *Asopus* : So that from henceforth wee shall neyther enuie nor reuerence the nice fruitfulness of *Stoicum*, or *Taprobana*, or the red sea. But let vs now returne to our purpose. *Vaschus* therefore determined with the fishers of *Chiapes*, to proue what might bee done in his fishe poole or stations of sea muscles. *Chiapes* to shewe himselfe obedient to *Vaschus* his request, although the sea were boysterous, commanded thirtie of his fishers to prepare themselves, and to resort to the fishing places. *Vaschus* sent onely sixe of his menne with them, to beholde them from the sea bankes, but not to committe themselves to the daunger of the sea. The fishing place was distaunt from the pallace of *Chiapes* about tennemyles. They durst not aduenture to dyue to the bottome, by reason of the furie of the sea : Yet of the muscles whiche lye hyghest, and of suche as were dryuen to the shore by the violence of the water, they brought sixe great fardelles in the space of a fewe dayes. The pearles of these were but little, about the byggenesse of small sitches : yet verie fayre and beautifull by reason that they were taken newly out of the fishe, beeing yet rawe. And that they shoulde not be reprovied of lying, as concerning

concerning the bignesse of these sea muscles, they sent many of them into Spaine to the king, with the pearles, the fishe being taken out: We thinke verily that there may in no place bigger be founde. These shell fishes therefore being thus founde here in so many places in that sea, and gold in maner in euery house, doe argue the riche treasure of nature to be hidde in those coastes, forasmuche as great riches haue ben founde, as it were in the litle finger of a giauntes hands, What then may we thinke of the whole hande of the giaunt (for hitherto they haue onlie benne in hande with the confines of *Traba*) when they shall haue throughlie searched all the coastes and secretes of the inner partes of all that large lande: But *Vaschus* contented with these signes, and ioyfull of his good successe in these enterprises determined by another way to returne to his felowes in *Dariena*, where also they haue golde mines, about tennemyles from the village. He gaue therefore king *Chiapes* leaue to depart, and to folowe him no further, counsailling him to continue faithfull vnto the christian king his lorde & maister. Thus embracing the one the other, & ioining handes, *Chiapes* departed with teares, declaring the good minde which he bore to our men. *Vaschus* leauing his licke men with *Chiapes* went forward on his iourney with the residue, hauing also with him for guides three of *Chiapes* Mariners. He conueighed his armie ouer a great riuer, in to the dominion of a certaine king called *Teaocha*, who being aduertised of the comming of our men, of whose famous actes he had hearde much before, was very glad thereof, and entertained them honourably, so that for a token of his friendly affection toward them, he gaue *Vaschus* twentie pounds waight of wrought golde, after eight ounces to the pounce: also two hundred bigge pearles, but not faire, by reason they were taken out of the muscles after thay had ben sodden. After they had ioyned handes, *Vaschus* recompenced him with certaine of our thinges: likewise rewarding his guides the seruantes of *Chiapes*, he dismissed them with commendations to their lord. King *Teaocha*, at the departure of our men from his pallace, did not only appoint them guides to conduct them in the way, but also gaue them certaine slaues, in the steede of beastes to cary their victuals, because they should passe through many desertes, barren and rough

Gold in maner
in euery house.
The rich trea-
sure of nature.

The golde
mines of
Daricna.

king *Teaocha*
enterteineth
Vaschus
friendly.

Twenty-
pound
weight of
wrought gold.

Defartes full of rough mountaines and terrible woods full of Tigers and Lions. He sent also one of his sonnes with these slaues, lading them with salted and dried fishe, & bread of those regions, made of the rootes of *Maizium* and *Iucca*. He also commaunded his sonne not to depart from our men, vntil he were licensed by *Vaschus*. By their conducting therefore, *Vaschus* came to the dominion of an other king, whose name was *Pacra*, a cruel tyrant, fearefull to the other kinges his borderers, and of greater power then any of them. This tyrant, whether it were that his guiltie conscience, for his mischeiuous actes, put him in feare that our men would reuenge the same, or that he thought himselfe inferior to resist them, fled at their comming. *Vaschus* writeth, that in these regions in the month of Nouember, he was sore afflicted with great heate and intollerable thirst, by reason that side of the mountaines hath little water: Insemuch that they were in daunger to haue perished, but that certaine of thinhabitantes shewed them of a spring, which was in the secret place of a wood, whither *Vaschus* with all speede sent two quicke & strong young men of his companions, with their gourdes, and such water vessels as *Tenocha* his men brought with them. Of thinhabitantes, there durst none depart from their company, because the wild beasts do soone inuade naked men: For in those mountaines, and especially in the woods neare vnto the spring, they say that they are somtimes taken out of their houses in the night, except they take good heede that the doores be well sparde. It shal not be from my purpose heere to declare a perticular chaunce, before I enter any further in this matter. They say therefore, that the last yeere the region of *Dariena* was no lesse infested and troubled with a fierce Tiger, then was *Calidonia* in time past with a wild Boore, and *Nemea* with a horrible Lion. For they affirme that for the space of sixe whole monethes, there passed not one night without some hurt done: so that it killed nightly either a Bullocke, a Mare, a Dogge, or a Hogge, and sometimes euen in the high waies of the village: For our men haue nowe great herdes of cattel in those regions. They say also, that when this Tiger had whelpes, no man might safelie goe foorth of his doores, because shee spared not men, if shee mette firste with them. But at the length,

Dried fishe.

King Pacra
a tiraunt.

Great heate in
the moneth of
Nouember.

Hurt by wilde
beastes.

A Tiger.
Calidonia is
a forrest in
Scotlande.
Nemea is a
wood in
Greece.

Tigers whelpes.

length, necessitie enforced them to inuent a policie how they myght be reuenged of suche bloodshed. Searching therefore diligently her footesteppes, and following the pathe whereby shee was accustomed in the night season to wander out of her denne to seeke her praye, they made a great trenche or pyt in her walke, couering the same with hurdels, whereupon they cast part of the earth, and dispearfed the relidue. The dogge Tyger chaunced first into this pitfall, and fel vpon the poynts of sharpe stakes, and such other engins as were of purpose fixyd in the bottome of the trench. Being thus wounded, he rored so terribly, that it grated the bowelles of such as hearde him, and the woodes and mountaynes neare about rebounded the noyse of the horrible cry. When they perceiued that he was layd fast, they resorted to the trenche, and slue him with stones, dartes and pykes. With his teethe and clawes hee brake the dartes into a thousande chyppes. Beeing yet dead, hee was fearefull to all such as behelde him: what then thinke you he would haue doone beeing alyue and loose? One *Iohannes Ledisma* of Ciuile, a neere friend to *Vaschus*, and one of the companions of his trauayles, tolde mee that hee himselfe did eate of the flesh of that Tyger, and that it was nothing inferiour to beefe in goodness. Being demanded howe they knewe it to bee a Tyger, forasmuch as none of them had euer scene a Tyger: they answered that they knewe it by the spottes, fiercenesse, agilitie, and such other markes and tokens whereby auncient writers haue described the Tyger. For some of them had before time scene other spotted wilde beastes, as *Libardes* and *Panthers*. The dogge Tyger being thus killed, they following the trase of his steppes toward the mountaynes, came to the denne where the bitche remained with her two young sucking whelpes. But shee was not in the denne at their comming. They firste caryed awaie the whelpes with them. But afterwarde, fearing least they shoulde dye because they were young, entending when they were bigger to send them into spayne, they put cheynes of iron about their neckes, and caryed them agayne to their denne: whether returning within a fewe dayes after, they founde the denne emptie, and their cheynes not remoued from their place. They supposed that the damme in her furie tore them in peeces, and caryed

Thus the Egyp-
tians take
Crocodiles.

The dogge
tyger taken.

The roring of
the tyger.

Tygers fleshe
eaten.

The bitche
tyger.

Tygers whelpes.

A strange
thing.

King Pacra.

Naturall ha-
red of vice.

Four kings
devoured of
dogges.

Theve of
dogges in the
warre against
naked men.

caryed them away, least any should haue the fruition of them: For they playnely affirme, that it was not possible that they shoulde bee loosed from the chaynes aliue. The skinne of the dead Tyger stuffed with drie hearbes and strawe, they sent to *Hispaniela*, to the Admirall, and other of the chiefe rulers, from whome the newe landes receiue their lawes and succour. It shall at this time suffice to haue written thus muche of the Tygers, as I haue learned by report of them which both sustained damage by their rauening, and also handled the skinne of that which was slayne. Let vs nowe therefore returne to king *Pacra*, from whom we haue digressed. When *Vaschus* had entred into the houses forsaken of *Pacra*, he sent messengers to recõcile him as he had done the other kinges. At the first he refused to come but after threatninges he came, with three other kinges in his company. *Vaschus* writeth, that he neuer sawe a more monstrous & deformed creature, and that nature hath only giuen him humane shape, and otherwise to bee worse then a brute beast, with manners according to the liniamentes of his bodie. Hee abused, with most abhominable lechery, the daughters of foure kinges his borderers, from whom he hadde taken them by violence. Of the filthie bechaviour of *Pacra*, of his crueltie, and iniuries done by him, many of the other kinges made grievous complayntes to *Vaschus*, as vnto a hygh Iudge, and iust reuenger, most humbly beseeching him to seee suche thinges punished, forasmuche as they tooke him for a man sent of God for that purpose. Heereupon *Vaschus*, aswell to winne their good willes, as also to shewe an example of terrour to suche as vsed like fashions, commaunded that this monstrous beast, with the other three kinges whiche were subiecte to him, and of like conditions, shoulde bee giuen for a pray to his fighting dogges, and their torne carcases to bee burned. Of these dogges whiche they vse in the warres, they tell maruelous thinges for they say, that they runne vpon the inhabitants armed after their manner, with no lesse fiercenesse, then if they were Hautes or wilde bores, if the Spanyardes doe but onely poynt towarde them with their fingers: insomuche that oftentimes they haue hadde no neede to driue their enemies to flight with swoordes or arrowes, but haue doone the

The Canibales
are expert
archers.

Swoordes of
wood.

Fiftie pound
weight of
gold.

King Bono-
nima, friende
to the christians.

Wrought
gold.

the same only with dogges, placed in the forefront of their battaile, and letting them slippe with their watche woorde and priue token: whereupon the barbarians stricken with feare, by reason of the cruell countenances of their masties, with their desperate boldenesse, and vnaccustomed howling and barking, haue disparckled at the first onfette and brake their array. Yet it chaunceth otherwise when they haue any conflict against the Canibales, and the people of *Caramairi*: for these are fiercer and more warlike men, also so expert archers, that they can moste certainly direct their venomous arrowes against the dogges, with suche celeritie as if they were thunderboites, by reason whereof, they sometimes kill many of them. Thin inhabitants of these mountaines doe not keepe warre with bowes and arrowes, but vse only *Macanis*, that is, certaine long and brode swoordes made of wood, also slinges, long pikes, and dartes, hardened at the endes with fire. While king *Pacra* yet liued, no man coulde knowe of him, neither by faire meanes nor by fowle, where he had the golde whiche was founde in his house: for our men founde in his iewell house fiftie poundes waight of golde. Being therefore demaunded where he had it, he answered, that they which geathered the same in those mountaines in his fathers daies, were all dead, and that since he was a childe, he neuer esteemed golde more then stones: More then this they coulde not get of him. By this seuer punishment executed vpon *Pacra*, *Vaschus* conciled vnto him the mindes of all the other kinges of that prouince, and by this meanes it came to passe, that when he sent for the sicke men whiche he left behinde him with king *Chiapes*, another king whiche was in the midde way, (whose name was *Bonomiama*) entertained them gently, and gaue them twentie pound weight of pure wrought golde, beside great plentie of victualles, And not this onely, but also accompanied them him selfe, vntill he had brought them safely from his pallace, into the dominion of *Pacra*, where taking each of them by the right handes he deliuered them to *Vaschus* him selfe, as a faithfull pledge committed to his charge, and therewith spake to *Vaschus* in this effecte: Molte mightie and valiaunt victourer, behoulde, I heere deliuer vnto you,

The oration
of king
Bononiamas.

The sparke of
the lawe of
nature, is the
lawe written
in the hartes
of men.

Great plenty
of golde.

A similitude
for the profic
of plentie of
golde.

your companions in such plight as I receiued them: wishing that I had ben aswell able to giue them health, as they were hartily welcometo suche poore entertainment as I was able to shewe them. For the fauoure and gentlenesse whiche I haue founde both in you and them, he shall rewarde you whiche sendeth thundering and lightning to the destruction of mischeuous men, and of his clemencie giueth vnto good men plentie of *Iucca* and *Maizium* in due season. As he spake these woordes, he lifted vp his handes and eies towardes the Sunne whom they honour as God. Then he spake further to *Vaschus*, saying, In that you haue destroied and slaine our violent and proude enimies, you haue brought peace and quietnesse to vs and our families, and bounde vs. for euer to loue and obey you. You haue so ouercome and tamed wilde monsters, that we thinke you to bee sent from heauen, for the punishment of euill men, and defence of innocentes, that vnder the protection of your mightie swoorde, we may hereafter leade our liues without feare, and with more quietnesse giue thanks to the giuer of all good things, for his mercie shewed vnto vs in this behalfe. When the interpretour hadde tolde *Vaschus* that the king *Bononiamas* had saide these woordes, and suche like, *Vaschus* rendered him like thanks for his humanitie declared towardes our men, and rewarded him as he had doone either in whom he founde like gentlenesse. *Vaschus* writeth, that he learned manie thinges of this kinge as concerning the great richesse of these regions, but that he woulde at this present speake nothing thereof, and rehearseth the same, as thinges like to haue good successe. What this implicate *Hiperbole*, or aduancement meaneth, I do not well vnderstand, but he plainly seemeth hereby to promise many great thinges. And surely it is to be thought, that according to his hope, great riches may be looked for. For they came in maner into none of thine habitants houses, but that they founde in them either brestle plates or curretes of golde, or else golden ouches, iewels, or garlandes to weare about ther heades, neckes, or armes. I coniecture therefore thus by a similitude of our houses: If amonge vs any men of great power were moued with the desire to haue great plentie of Iron, and woulde enter into Italie with a maine force, as

did

did the Gothes in time past, what abundance of Iron shoulde he haue in their houses, whereas hee shoulde finde in one place a fryingpan, in another a caldron, here a triuet, and there a spitte, and these in manner in euery poore mans house, with suche other innumerable? whereby any man may coniecture, that Iron is plentifully engendred in suche regions where they haue so great vse thereof. Our men also perceiued, that the inhabitants of these regions do no more esteeme gold then we do Iron, nor yet so much, after they saw to what vse iron serued vs. Thus much haue I thought good to write to your holinesse, of suche thinges as I haue gathered out of the letters of *Vaschus Nunnez*, and learned by woorde of mouth of suche as were his companions in these affayres. As we receiue them, so wee giue them vnto you. Time, whiche reuealeth all secretes, shall hereafter minister larger argument of writing. They coulde at this time doe no great thing in searching the golde mynes, forasmuche as of a hundred, fourescore, and tennemen, which *Vaschus* brought with him from *Dariena*, there remained only threescore and ten, or at the most fourescore, whose ayd he now vsed in these dangerous aduentures, leauing euer the crafed men behinde him in the kinges houses all the way that hee went, but they most especially fell into sundry diseases, which came lately from *Hispaniola*, for they were not able to abide such calamities, as to liue onely contented with the bread of those regions, and wilde hearbes, without salt, drinking none other then ryuer water, and that oftentimes eyther lacking, or vnwholesome whereas before their stomackes had bin vsed to good meates. But the olde souldiers of *Dariena*, were hardened to abide all sorrowes, & exceeding tollerable of labour, heate, hunger, & watching, insomuch that merily they make their boast, that they haue obserued a longer & sharper Lent then euer your holinesse enioyned: for they say, that for the space of foure whole yeers they ate none other then hearbes and fruites, except now and then perhappes fyshe, and very seldome fleshe: yea, and that sometime for lacke of all these, they haue not abhorred from mangie dogges and filthie toades, as wee haue sayde before. The olde souldiers of *Dariena*, I call those which first followed the captaines *Nicuesa* & *Fogeda*, to inhabit the land, of the which

Change of
dye is dangerous.

Old souldiers

A long lent,

nowe fewe were liuing. But let vs nowe omit these thinges, and returne to *Vaschus*, the victourer of the mountaynes.

The thirde Chapter of the
thirde Decade.



When *Vaschus* had remained thirtie daies in the pallace of king *Pacra*, conciling vnto him the mindes of the inhabitants, & prouiding things necessary for his companions. As he departed from thence, by the conduct of king *Teaocha* his men, and came to the banke of the ryuer *Commogrus*, whereof the region and king thereof, are named by the same name, he founde the sides of the monntaynes so rude and barre., that there was nothing apt to bee eaten, but wyld rootes, and certayne vnpleasant fruites of trees. The kinges being neere of bloude, inhabited this vnfortunate region, which *Vaschus* ouerpassed with all speede, for feare of hunger. One of these poore kinges was named *Cotochus*, and the other *Cimixis*. He tooke them both with him, to guide him the way, and dismisfed *Teaocha* his men with victuals & rewardes. Thus for the space of three dayes, he wandered through many desert woods, craggy mountaynes, and muddie marishes, full of such quamyres, that men are oftentimes swallowed vp in them, if they looke not the more warily to their feete: also through places not frequented with resort of men, and such as nature hadde not yet opened to their vse, forasmuche as the inhabitauntes haue seldome encounter betweene them, but onely by sundry incursions, the one to spoyle and destroy the other: being otherwise contented to liue onely after the law of nature, without all worldly toyle for superfluous pleasures. Thus entryng at the length into the territorie of another king, whose name was *Bechebuen*, they founde all thinges voyde and in silence: for the king and his subiectes were all fledde to the woodes. When *Vaschus* sent messengers to fetch him, hee did not onely at the first submit him selfe,

Commogrus.

Two poore
kinges.

Desertes.

selfe, but also promise his aide, with all that he might make: Protesting furthermore, that he fledde not for feare that our men woulde doo them iniurie, but that he hid him selfe for verie shame and grieve of minde, for that he was not able to receiue them honorable, according vnto their dignitie, because his store of vitailles was consumed. Yet in a token of Vessels of obedience and friendelhippe, he sent our men many vesselles of golde. golde, desiring them to accepte them as the gifte of a friend whose good will wanted not in greater thinges, if his abilitie were greater. By whiche woordes, the poore man seemed to inlinate that he had ben robbed, and otherwise cruelly handled of his borderers, by reason whereof, our men were enforced to parte from thence more hungerly then they came. As they went forwarde therefore, they espied certaine naked men comming downe from a hill towarde them. *Vaschus* commaunded his armie to stay, and sent his interpretours to them, to knowe what they woulde haue. Then one of them, to whome the other seemed to giue reuerence, spake in this effect. Our lord and king *Chiorisus*, greeteth you well, willing vs to declare that he hearde of your puissaunce, and vertue, wherby you haue subdued euill men, & reuenged the wronges doone to innocentes: For the whiche your noble factes and iustice, as he doth honour your fame, so woulde he thinke him selfe most happie, if he might receiue you into his palace. But, forasmuch as his fortune hath ben so euill (as he imputeth it) that being out of your way, you haue ouerpassed him, he hath sent you this golde, in token of his good will and friendshippe toward you. And with these woordes he deliuered to *Vaschus* thirtie dishes of pure golde, adding hereunto, that when so euer it shoulde please him to take the paine to come to their king, he shoulde receiue greater giftes. He declared further, that a king whiche was their borderer and mortall enimie, was very riche in golde and that in subduing of him, they shoulde both obtaine great richesse, and also deliuer them from daily vexations: whiche thing might easily be doone by their helpe, because they knewe the countrey. *Vaschus* put them in good comfort, and gaue them for rewarde certaine Iron axes, whiche they more esteemed then great heaps of golde. For they

king *Chiorisus* sendeth
Vaschus xxx.
dishes of pure
golde.

Axes of Iron
more esteem-
ed then any
golde.

they haue little neede of golde, hauing not the vse of pestiferous money: but he that may gette but one axe or hatchet thinketh himselfe richer then euer was *Crassus*. For euen these naked men, doe perceiue that an axe is necessarie for a thousande vses, and confesse that golde is desired onely for certayne vaine and effeminate pleasures, as a thing whiche the life of manne may lacke without any inconuenience: for our gluttony and superfluous sumptuousnesse hath not yet corrupted them. By reason whereof, they take it for no shame to lacke cobards of plate, whereas the pride and wantonnesse of our time, doth in manner impute it to vs for ignominie, to bee without that, whereof by nature wee haue no neede. But their contentation with the benefites of nature, doth playnely declare, that men may leade a free and happye life without tables, tables clothes, carpettes, napkins, and towels, with suche other innumerable, whereof they haue no vse, except perhaps the kinges furnishe their tables with a fewe golden vessels. But the common people dryue away hunger with a peece of their breade in the one hand, and a peece of broyled fysh, or some kinde of fruite in the other hand: for they eate flesh but seldome. When their fingers are imbrued with any vnctuous meates, they wype them eyther on the soles of their feete, or on their thyghes, yea and sometimes on the skins of their priuie members, in the steade of a napkin: and for this cause do they oftentimes wash themselves in the riuers. Our menne therefore went forwarde laden with golde, but sore afflicted with hunger. Thus they came at the length to the dominion of king *Pocchorrosa*, who fled at their comming. Herefor the space of thirtie dayes, they filled their emptie bellies with breade of the routes of *Maizium*. In the meane time, *Vaschus* sent for *Pocchorrosa*, who beeing allured with promises and fayre woordes, came and submitted himselfe, bringing with him for a present fyfteene poundes weyght of wrought golde, and a fewe slaues: *Vaschus* rewarded him as he hadde done other before. When hee was mynded to depart, he was aduertised, that he shoulde passe through the dominion of a certayne king, whose name was *Tumanama*. This is hee whome the sonne of king *Comogrus* declared to be of so great power, and fearefull to all his borderers, and with whom

Plenty of gold
and scarcenes
of meate.

many

many of *Commogrus* familiars had bin captiue, but our men now perceiued that they measured his power by their owne: For their kinges are but gnattes (compared to Elephanes) in respect to the power and policie of our men. Our men were also eniured by such as dwelt neare about *Tumanama*, that his region was not beyonde the mountaynes as they supposed, nor yet so rich in golde as young *Commogrus* had declared: Yet consulted they of his subduing, whiche they thought they might the easilier bring to passe, because *Pocchorrosa* was his mortall enemy, who most gladly promised them his aduice and ayde herein. *Vaschus* therefore, leauing his sicke men in the village of *Pocchorrosa*, tooke with him threescore of his most valiant souldiers, and declared vnto them, how king *Tumanama* had often times spoken proude and threatening woordes agaynst them: Likewise that it nowe stood them in hande of necessitie to passe through his dominion, and that hee thought it best to set vpon him vnwares. The souldiers consented to his aduice, and exhorted him to giue the aduventure, promising that they would follow him, whither soeuer he went. They determined therefore to goe two dayes iourney in one day, that *Tumanama*, not knowing of their sodayne comming, might haue no leysure to assemble an armie: and the thing came to passe euen as they had deuised. For in the first watch of the night, our menne, with the *Pocchorrosians*, inuaded the village and pallace of *Tumanama*, where they tooke him prysoner, suspecting nothing lesse. He had with him two young men, which hee abused vnnaturally, also fourescore women, which he hadde taken violently from diuers kinges: likewise, a great number of his gentlemen and subiectes were taken stragling in other villages neere about his pallace. For their houses are not adherent together as ours bee, beecause they are oftentimes troubled with vehement whirlwindes, by reason of the sodayne changes and motions of the ayre, caused by the influence of the planettes, in the equalitie of the day and night, being there in maner both of one length throughout all the yeere, forasmuch as they are neere vnto the Equinoctiall lyne, as we haue sayde before. Their houses are made of trees, couered, and after their manner thatched with the stalkes of certayne rough hearbes. To the pallace

A good policie.

The cause of
vehement
winds neere
the Equinoctiall.

of

of *Tumanama*, was onely one house adherent, and that euen as bygge as the pallace it selfe. Eyther of these houses were in length a hundred and twentie paces, and in breadth fittie paces, as our men measured them. In these two houses the king was accustomed to muster his menne, as often as he prepared an armie. When *Tumanama* therefore was thus taken captiue, with all his Sardanapanicall familie, the *Pocchorrosians* bragged and threatned him, beeing nowe bounde, that he should shortly be hanged: the other kinges also his borderers, reioyced at his misfortune. Whereby our menne perceiued that *Tumanama* was no lesse troublesome to his neighbours, then was *Pacra* to the kinges of the south side of the mountaynes. *Vaschus* also the better to please them, threatned him grieuouly, but in deede entended no euill towardes him. He spake therfore sharply vnto him with these woordes: Thou shalt nowe suffer punishment thou cruell tyrant, for thy pride and abominations. Thou shalt know of what power the Christians are, whom thou hast so contemned, and threatened to drawe by the hayre of their heads to the next ryuer, & there to drowne them, as thou hast oftentimes made thy vaunt among thy naked slaues: But thou thy selfe shalt first feele that, which thou hast prepared for others. And herewith commaunded him to be taken vppe: Neuerthelesse giuing a priue token of pardon to them whiche layde handes on him. Thus vnhappy *Tumanama*, fearing and beleeuing that *Vaschus*, hadde ment in earnest as he commanded, fell prostrate at his feete, and with teares desired pardon: Protesting that hee neuer spake any such wordes, but that perhaps his noble menne in their drunkenesse hadde so abused their tongues, whiche hee coude not rule: For their wines, although they be not made of grapes, yet they are of force to make men drunken. Hee declared furthermore, that the other kinges his borderers had of malice surmised such lyes of him, enuying his fortune, because he was of greater power then they, most humbly desiring *Vaschus*, that as hee tooke him to bee a iust victourer, so to giue no credite vnto their vniust and malicious playntes: Adding heereunto, that if it woulde please him to pardon him, not hauing offended, he woulde bring him great plentie of golde. Thus laying his right hande on his breast, hee

Vaschus his
woordes to
King *Tuma-*
nama.

Oderūt quem
meluunt.

he swore by the Sunne, that he euer loued and feared the Christians since hee first hearde of their fame and victories: especially when hee hearde say, that they had *Michanas*, that is swordes sharper then theirs, and suche as cutte in peeces all thinges that come in their wayes. Then directing his eyes toward *Vaschus*, who had his sword in his hande, he spake thus, Who (except he were out of his witte) dare lift vp his hande agaynst this sword of yours, wherewith you are able with one stroake to cleaue a manne from the head to the nauell? Let no manne therefore perswade you (O most mightie victourer) that euer suche woordes proceeded out of my mouth. As *Tumanama* with trembling spake these woordes, therewith swallowing downe the knotte of death, *Vaschus* seemed by his teares to be moued to compassion, and speaking to him with chearefull countenance, commaunded him to bee loosed. This doone hee sent immediately to his pallace for thirtie poundes weight of pure golde, artificially wrought into sundry ouches, which his wyues and concubines vsed to weare. Also the thirde day following, his noble men & gentlemen, sent threescore poundes weyght of golde for their fine and raunsome. *Tumanama* being demaunded where they had that golde: he answered, that it was not gathered in his dominions, but that it was brought his auncestours from the riuer *Comogrus* towarde the south. But the *Pocchorrosians* and other his enemies sayde that he lyed, affirming that his kingdom was riche in golde. *Tumanama* on the contrary parte, instantly protested that he neuer knew any golde myne in all his dominions, yet denyed not but that there hath sometimes beene founde certayne small graines of gold, to the gathering whereof, he neuer hadde any regard, because they could not get it without great & long labour. While these things were doing, the sicke men which *Vaschus* had left in the village of *Pocchorrosa*, came to him the viii. day of the Calendes of Ianuary, in the yeere of CHRIST. 1413. bringing with them certayne labourers from the Kinges of the South, with sundry instrumentes to digge the grounde, and gather golde. Thus passing ouer the day of the natiuitie of CHRIST without bodily labour, vpon Saint Stephens day hee brought certayne myners to the side of a hill, not farre distant from the pallace

Xxx. pounce
weyght of
wrought gold.

Threescore
poundes
weight of
golde.

They abh...
labour.

of.

The colour of the golden earth, and a triall of the same

of *Tumanama*, where (as he sayth) hee perceiued by the colour of the earth, that it was like to bring forth golde. When they had digged a pit, not past a hand breadth and a halfe, and sifted the earth thereof, they founde certayne small graines of golde, no bygger then lintell seede, amounting to the weyght of twelue graynes, as they prooued with their balances of assaie, before a notarie and witnesse, that the better credite might be giuen thereto. Whereby they argued, that the richenesse of that land was agreeable to the report of the borderers, although *Vaschus* could by no meanes cause *Tumanama* to confesse the same. They suppose that he nothing esteemed so small a portion: but other say, that hee denied his countrey to be fruitfull of golde, least by reason thereof, the desire of golde might intice our menne to inhabite his kingdome, as indeed the seely king was a prophet in so thinking. For they chose that and the region of *Pocchorrosa* to inhabite, and determined to buylde townes in them both, if it should so please the king of Castile: aswell that they may bee bayting places and vittailynge houses for such as should iourney toward the south, as also that both the regions were fruitfull, and of good ground to beare fruites and trees. Intending nowe therefore to depart from thence, hee tryed the earth by chaunce in an other place, where the colour of the ground, with certayne shining stones, seemed to be a token of golde, where causing a small pitte to be digged, little beneath the vpper crust of the earth, hee founde so much gold as weyghed the peece of golde whiche the Spanyardes call *Castellannum Aureum*, and is commonly called *Pesus*, but not in one grayne. Reioycing at these tokens, in hope of great riches, hee bad *Tumanama* to bee of good comfort, promising him that hee would bee his friende and defender, so that hee troubled not any of the kinges, whiche were friendes to the Christians: Hee also perswaded him to gather plentie of golde. Some say that he ledde away all *Tumanama* his women, and spoyled him, least he shoulde rebell. Yet hee deliuered his sonne to *Vaschus*, to be brought vp with our menne, to learne their language and religion, that hee might hereafter the better vse his helpe, aswel in all thinges that he shoulde haue to doe with our menne as also more politikelly rule, and obtayne the loue of his owne

Tokens of great plenty of golde.

subiectes

subiectes. *Vaschus* at this tyme fell into a vehement feuer, by reason of excellēce of labour, immoderate watching, and hunger, insomuche that departing from thence, hee was sayne to bee borne vpon mens backes in sheetes of Gossampine cotton: likewise also many of his souldiers, whiche were so weake, that they could neyther goe nor stande, To this purpose they vsed the helpe of the inhabitants, who shewed themselves in all thinges willing and obedient. Also some of them whiche were somewhat feeble, and not able to trauayle, although not grievously sicke, were ledde by the armes, vntill they came to the dominion of king *Comogrus*, a great friende to the Christians, of whom we haue largely made mention before. At *Vaschus* comming thither, hee founde that the olde king was dead and his Sonne (whome wee so praysed for his wisdom) to raygne in his steade, and that he was baptized by the name of Charles. The pallace of this *Commogrus*, is situate at the foote of a steepe hyll well cultured, hauing toward the south a plaine of twelue leagues in breadth, and very fruitfull. This playne they call *Zamana*. Beyond this, are the great and high mountaynes, whiche diuide the two seas, wherof wee haue spoken before. Out of the steepe hilles, springeth the ryuer *Commogrus* whiche runneth through the sayde playne to the hygh mountaynes, receiuing into his channell by their valleyes, all other ryuers, and so falleth into the south sea: It is distant from *Darien*, about threescore and tenne leagues toward the west. As our men therfore came to these parties, king *Commogrus* (otherwise called Charles by his christian name) met them ioyfully, and entertayned them honourably, giuing them their fyll of pleasaunt meates and drinckes: Hee gaue also to *Vaschus* twentie pounde weight of wrought golde. *Vaschus* recompenced him with thinges whiche hee esteemed muche more, as axes, and sundry kindes of carpenters tooles: also a souldiers cloake, and a fayre shurt, wrought with needle worke. By these giftes *Commogrus* thought himselfe to bee halfe a God among his borderers. *Vaschus* at his departing from hence, earnestly charged *Commogrus*, and the other kinges, to remayne faithfull and obedient to the christian king of Castile, if they desired to liue in peace and quietnesse, and that they shoulde hereafter more dili-

Feeblenesse of hunger and watching.

The ryuer *Commogrus*.

gently

gently applie themſelues to the geathering of golde, to bee ſent to the great chriſtian *Tiba* (that is) king : Declaring further, that by this meanes, they ſhoulde both gette them and their poſteritie a patrone and defender againſt their enemies, and alſo obtayne great abundaunce of our things. Theſe aſſayres thus happily atcheiued, hee went forward on his voyage to the pallace of king *Poncha*, where he founde ſoute yong men, which were come from *Dariena*, to certifie him that there were certayne ſhyppes come from *Hiſpaniola* laden with victualles, and other neceſſaries. Wherefore taking with him twentie of his moſt luſtie ſouldiers, he made haſt to *Dariena*, with long iorneyes: leauing the reſidue behind him, to followe at their keyſure. He writeth, that he came to *Dariena* the xliii. Ca. of Fe. An. 1514. The date of his letter is : From *Dariena*, the liii. day of March. He writeth in the ſame letter, that he had many ſore conflictes & that he was neyther yet wounded, or loſt any of his men in the battayle : and therefore in all his large letter, there is not one leaſe without thanks giuing to almightie God for his deliue-ry, and preſeruatiſon from ſo many imminent perils. He attempted no enterpriſe, or tooke in hand any voyage, without thinuocatiſon of God and his holy ſaintes. Thus was *Vaſchus Balboa* of a violent *Goliah*, turned into *Helifeus*, and from *Anteus* to *Hercules*, the conquerour of monſters. Being therefore thus turned from a raſhe royiſter, to a politike and deſcret capytayne, he was iudged worthy to bee aduanced to great honour: By reaſon whereof, hee was both receiued into the Kinges fauour, and thereupon created the generall or Lieutenaunt of the Kinges armie in thoſe Regions. Thus muche haue I gathered both by the letters of certayne my faithfull friends being in *Dariena*, and alſo by worde of mouth of ſuch as came lately from thence. If your holynelle deſire to knowe what I thinke herein, ſurely by ſuche thinges as I haue ſcene, I beleeue theſe thinges to bee true, euen ſo the order and agreeing of *Vaſchus* and his companions warrelike letters, ſeeme to confirme the ſame. The Spanyarde therefore ſhall not neede hereafter, with vndermining the earth with intollerable labour, to breake the bones of our mother, and enter many myles into her bowelles, and with innumerable daungers cut in ſunder whole

Vaſchus returneth to *Dariena*.

The good fortune of *Vaſchus*.

O flatteryng fortune, looke his death in the booke of the Iſland lately found.

The earth is our general mother.

whole mountaynes to make away to the courte of infernall *Pluto*, to bring from thence wicked golde, the ſeed of innumerable miſchicues, without the which, notwithstanding wee may nowe ſcarcely leade a happie lyfe, ſith iniquitie hath ſo preuailed, and made vs ſlaues to that, wherof we are Lordes by nature : The Spanyardes (I ſay) ſhall not neede with ſuch trauayles and difficultie, to dygge farre into the earth for gold, but ſhall finde it plentifully, in maner in the vpper cruſt of the earth or in the ſandes of ryuers dyled vp by the heate of ſommer, onely walthing the earth ſoftly from the ſame, and ſhall with like facilitie gather plentie of pearles. Certaynly the reuerent antiquitie (by all the Coſmographers aſſent) obtained not ſo great a benefite of nature, nor yet aſpired to the knowledge hereof, becauſe there came neuer a man before out of our knowne world, to theſe vnknowne nations, at the leaſt with a power of men by force of armes, in manner of conqueſt: wheras likewiſe nothing can bee gotten here, for as much as theſe nations are for the moſt part ſeuere defenders of their patrimonies, and cruel to ſtraungers, in no conditiſon admitting them otherwiſe then by conqueſt eſpecially the fierce *Canibales* or *Caribes*. For theſe wylie hunters of men, giue themſelues to none other kinde of exerciſe, but onely to man hunting, and tyllage, after their maner. At the comming therefore of our menne into their regions, they looke as ſurely to haue them fall into their ſnares, as if they were hartes or wilde bores : and with no leſſe confidence, licke their lippes ſecretly, in hope of their praye. If they gette the vpper hande, they eate them greedily : if they miſtruſt themſelues to be the weaker parte, they truſt to their ſeete, and flee ſwifter then the winde. Agayne, if the matter be tryed on the water, as well the women as the men can dyue and swimme, as though they had bene euer brought vp and fedde in the water. It is no maruayle therefore, if the large tract of theſe regions haue bin hitherto vnknowne. But nowe ſith it hath pleaſed God to diſcouer the ſame in our time, it ſhall become vs to ſhewe our naturall loue to mankind, and ductie to God, to endeour our ſelues to bring to them ciuilitie and true religion, to the increaſe of Chriſtes flocke, to the confuſion of Infidels and the Deuill their father, who delighteth in our deſtruction, as hee hath done

The courſe of infernall *Pluto*

Marchantes.

The fierce nelliſe of the *Canibales*.

Our duty to God, and naturall loue to mankind.

The thirde Decade.

The office of
Christian
princes.
The harvest
is great.

done from the beginning. By the good successe of these first fruites, our hope is that the Christian religion shall stretch forth her armes very farre, whiche thing shoulde the sooner come to passe, if all men to their power, especially Christian princes (to whom it chiefly pertaineth) would putte their handes to the plough of the Lordes vineyarde: The harvest surely is great, but the workemen are but fewe. As wee haue sayde at the beginning, your holynesse shal hereafter nourish many myriades of broodes of chykens vnder your winges. But let vs nowe returne to speake of *Beragua*, being the West side of *Yraba*, and first found by *Colonus* the Admiral, then vnfortunatly gouerned by *Diego Nicuesa*, and now left in maner desolate, with the other large regions of those prouinces, brought from their wilde and beastly rudenesse, to ciuilitie and true religion.

*The fourth Chapter of the
thirde Decade.*



The fourth
nauigation of
Colonus the
Admirall.

I Was determined (most holy father) to haue proceeded no further herin, but that one fiery sparke, yet remaining in my mind, would not suffer me to cease. Whereas I haue therefore declared how *Beragua* was first found by *Colonus*, me thinke I should comit a hainous crime if I shoulde defraud the man of the due commendations of his trauayles, of his cares and troubles, and finally of the dangers & perils which he susteyned in that nauigation. Therefore in the yeere of christ 1502. in the 6. day of the Ides of May, he hoysed vp his sayles, and departed from the Ilands of *Gades*, with foure ships, of fiftie or threescore tunne a peece, with a hundred, three score, and ten men, and came with prosperous winde to the Ilandes of *Canarie*, within fve dayes following. From thence ar-ryuing the 16. day at the Ilande of *Dominica*, beeing the chiefe habitation of the Canibales, he sayled from *Dominica* to *Hispaniola* in fve other dayes. Thus within the space of 26. dayes, with prosperous winde, and by the swift fall of the Ocean from the East to the West, hee sayled from spaine to *Hispaniola*, whiche

course

The thirde Decade.

111

course is counted of the mariners, to be no lesse then a thousand and two hundred leagues. Hee taryed but a while in *Hispaniola*, whether it were willingly, or that hee were so admonished of the Vice Roy. Directing therefore his voyage from thence toward the west, leauing the Ilandes of *Cuba* and *Jamaica* on his right hand toward the north, he writeth that he chanced vpon an Ilande more southwarde then *Jamaica*, which the inhabitantes call *Guanassa*, so flourishing and fruitfull, that it might seeme an earthly Paradyse. Coasting along by the shores of this Ilande, hee mette two of the Canoas, or boates of those prouinces, whiche were drawne with two naked slaues against the streame. In these boates was caryed a ruler of the Ilande, with his wife and children, all naked. The slaues seeing our men alande, made signes to them with proud countenance in their maisters name, to stand out of the way, and threatned them, if they would not giue place. Their simplenesse is such, that they neyther feared the multitude, or power of our men, or the greatnesse and straungenesse of our shippes. They thought that our men would haue honoured their maister with like reuerence as they did. Our menne hadde intelligence at the length, that this ruler was a great marchaunt, which came to the marie from other coastes of the Iland: for they exercise buying and selling by exchange with their confines. Hee had also with him good store of such wares as they stande in neede of, or take pleasure in: as laton belles, rasers, kniues, and hatchettes made of a certayne sharpe yellowe bright stone, with handles of a strong kinde of wood: also many other necessarie instruments with kytchen stufte, and vesselles for all necessarie vses: likewise sheetes of Gossampine cotton, wrought of sundry colours. Our men tooke him prysoner, with all his familie, but *Colonus* commaunded him to be loosed shortly after, and the greatest parte of his goods to be restored, to winne his friendship. Beeing heere instructed of a lande lying further toward the south, hee tooke his voyage thither. Therefore little more then ten myles distant from hence, he found a large land, which the inhabitants called *Quiriquetana*, but he named it *Ciamba*. When he went alande, and commaunded his chaplain to say masse on the sea banks, a great confluence of the naked inhabitants flocked thither

From Spayne
to Hispaniola
a thousand &
two hundred
leagues.

Simple people

A great
marchaunt.

Q

Gentle people ther, simple and without feare, bringing with them plentie of meate and frefhe water, marueling at our menne, as they had beene some ftraunge myracle. When they had presented their giftes, they went fomewhat backward, and made lowe curtellie after their manner, bowing their heades and bodyes reuerently. He recompenced their gentlenesse, rewarding them with other of our thinges, as counters, brasletttes, and garlandes of glasse, and counterfeit stonnes, looking glalles, needelles, and pynnes, with such other traske, whiche seemed vnto them precious marchandize. In this great tracte, there are two regions, whereof the one is called *Tuia*, and the other *Maia*. Hee writeth, that all that lande is very faire and hole some, by reason of the excellent temperatnesse of the ayre: And that it is inferiour to no lande in fruitfull ground, beeing partly full of mountaynes, and partly large playnes: also replenished with many goodly trees, wholsome hearbes, continuing greene, and flourishing all the whole yeere. It beareth also very many holly trees, and pyneapple trees. Also vii. kindes of date trees, whereof some are fruitfull, and some barren. It bringeth forth likewise of it selfe *Pelgoras*, and wild vines, laden with grapes, euen in the woodes among other trees. He sayth furthermore, that there is such abundaunce of other pleasant and profitable fruites that they passe not of vines. Of one of those kindes of date trees they make certaine long and broade swordes, and dartes. These regions beare also Gossampine trees here and there commonly in the woodes. Likewise *Mixobalanes* of sundry kyndes, as those which the phisitians call *Emblicos*, and *Chebulos*: *Maizium* also, *Iucca*, *Ages*, and *Battatas*, like vnto those which we haue said before to be founde in other regions in these coastes. The same nourisheth also Lions, Tygers, Hartes, Roes, Goates, and dyuers other beastes. Lykewise sundry kindes of byrdes and foules: among the whiche they keepe onely them to franke and feede, which are in colour, biggennesse, and tast, much like vnto our Pehennes. He sayth that the inhabitantes are of hygh and goodly stature, well lymmed and portioned, both men and women, couering their priuie partes with syne breeches of gossampine cotton, wrought with diuers colours. And that they may seeme the more comely and beautifull (as they take it)

The region of Tuia & Maia.

Seuen kindes of date trees.

Wilde vines.

Mixobalanes.

Byrdes and foules.

People of goodly stature

it) they paynt their bodies redde and blacke, with the iuyce of certayne apples, whiche they plant in their gardens for the same purpose. Some of them paynt their whole bodies, some but parte, and other some drawe the portitures of hearbes, floures, and knottes, euery one as seemeth best to his owne phantasie. Their language differeth vtterly, from theirs of the Ilandes neere about them. From these regions, the waters of the sea ran with as full a course towardes the West, as if it had beene the fall of a swift ryuer. Neuerthelesse he determined to searche the East partes of this lande, reuoluing in his minde that the regions of *Paria* & *Os Draconis* with other coastes founde before towardes the East, should bee neere there about, as indeede they were. Departing therefore from the large region of *Quiriquetana*, the xiii. day of the Calendes of September when he had sayled thirtie leagues, he founde a riuer, within the mouth whereof he drewe fresh water in the sea: where also the shore was so cleane without rockes, that hee founde grounde euery where, where he might aptly cast anker. He writeth that the swift course of the Ocean was so vehement & contrary, that in the space of fourtie dayes, he coule scarcely sayle threescore and tenne leagues, and that with much difficultie, with many fetches and compassinges, finding himselfe to bee sometymes repulsed and dryuen farre backe by the violent course of the sea, when hee woulde haue taken lande towarde the euening, least perhappes wanderyng in vnknowne coastes in the darknesse of the night, he might be in danger of shippewracke. Hee writeth, that in the space of eight leagues, he found three great and fayre ryuers, vpon the bankes whereof there grewe reedes bygger then a mannes thygh. In these ryuers was also great plentie of fishe, and great Tortoysses: Lykewise in many places, multitudes of Crocodiles lying in the sande, and yaning to take the heate of the sunne: belide, diuers other kindes of beastes, whereunto he gaue no names. He sayeth also, that the soyle of that lande is verie diuers and variable, beeing somewhere stonie and full of rough and craggie promontories, or poyntes reaching into the sea, and in other places as fruitfull as may bee. They haue also diuers Kinges and rulers. In some places they call a King *Cacichu*: in other places they

They payne their bodies.

The swift course of the sea from the East to the West.

Fresh water in the sea.

Fayre ryuers, Great reeds.

Great Tortoysses.

Q 2

they call him *Quibi*, and somewhere *Tiba*. Such as haue beehaued themselves valyantly in the warres agaynste their enemies, and haue their faces full of scarres, they call *Cupras*, and honour them as the antiquitie did the gods which they called *Heroes*, supposed to bee the soules of such menne, as in their life time excelled in vertue and noble actes. The common people they call *Chini*, and a manne, they call *Homem*. When they say in their language, take manne, they say *Hoppa home*. After this, hee came to another ryuer apt to beare great shippes, before the mouth whercof, lye foure small Ilandes, full of flourishing and fruitfull trees: these Ilandes he named *Quatuor tempora*. From hence, sayling towarde the East for the space of xiii. leagues, still agaynst the violent course of the water, he found twelue other small Ilandes, in the which, because he founde a new kind of fruits, much like vnto our Lemonds, he called them *Limonares*. Wanderyng yet further the same way for the space of xii. leagues, hee founde a great hauen entring into the lande, after the manner of a gulfe, the space of three leagues, and in maner as broade, into the which fell a great ryuer. Here was *Nicusa* lost afterwarde, when he sought *Beragua*, by reason wherof, they called it *Rio de los perdidos*, that is, the ryuer of the lost men. Thus *Colonus* the Admirall, yet further continuing his course agaynst the furie of the sea, founde manie hygh mountaines, and horrible valleyes, with dyuers ryuers and hauens, from all the which (as he sayth) proceeded sweete sauiours, greatly recreating and comforting nature: insomuche that in all this long tract, there was not one of his men diseased, vntill he came to a region which the inhabitantes call *Quicuris*, in the which is the hauen called *Cariac*, named *Mirobalanus* by the Admirall, because the *Mirobalane* trees are natieue in the regions thereabout. In this hauen of *Cariac*, there came about two hundred of the inhabitantes to the sea side, with euerie of them three or foure darters in their handes, yet of condition gentle enough, and not refusing straungers. Their comming was for none other purpose, then to knowe what this newe nation meant, or what they brought with them. When our menne hadde giuen them signes of peace, they came swimming to the shippes, and desired to barter with them by exchange. The Admirall, to allure

Quatuor tempora.

The region of *Quicuri*.

The hauen of *Cariac* or *Mirobalanus*.

allure them to friendshippe, gaue them many of our thinges: But they refused them, suspecting some deceit thereby, because hee would not receiue theirs. They wrought all by signes: for one vnderstoode not a woorde of the others language. Such giftes as were sent them, they left on the shore, and would take no part thereof. They are of suche ciuilitie and humanitie, that they esteeme it more honorable to giue, then to take. They sent our men two young women, being virgines, of commendable fauour, and goodly stature, signifying vnto them, that they might take them away with them, if it were their pleasure. These women, after the manner of their countrey, were couered from their ancles somewhat aboue their priuie partes, with a certayne cloth made of gossampine cotton, but the men are all naked. The women vse to cutte their hayre: but the men let it growe on the hinder part of their head, and cutte it on the fore part. Their long hayre, they binde vpp with syllettes, and winde it in sundry rowles, as our maydes are accustomed to doe. The Virgins which were sent to the Admirall, he decked in sayre apparell, and gaue them many giftes, and sent them home agayne. But likewise all these rewardes and apparell they left vppon the shore, because our men had refused their giftes. Yet tooke hee two men away with him (and those verie willingly) that by learning the Spanish tongue, hee might afterwarde vse them for interpretours. He considered that the tractes of these coastes were not greatly troubled with vehement motions, or ouerflowinges of the sea, forasimuche as trees growe in the sea not farre from the shore, euen as they doe vpon the bankes, of ryuers: the whiche thing also other do affirme, which haue latelier searched those coastes, declaring that the sea ryseth and falleth but litle thereabout. He sayth furthermore, that in the prospect of this land, there are trees engendred euen in the sea, which after that they are grown to any height, bend downe the toppes of their braunches into the ground: whiche embracing them, causeth other braunches to spring out of the same and take roote in the earth, bringing forth trees in their kinde successiuelly, as did the first root from whence they hadde their originall, as doe also the settes of vines, when onely both the endes thereof are put into the grounde. Plinie in the twelfth booke

Ciuile and humane people.

Trees growing in the sea after a strange sort.

Plinie.

A strange kind
of Monkeys.

A Monkey
fighteth with
a man.

A conflict be-
tweene a Mon-
key and a wild
Bore.

The bodies of
kings dryed
and reserued.

booke of his naturall hy storie maketh mention of suche trees describing them to bee on the lande, but not in the sea. The Admirall writeth also, that the like beastes are engendred in the coastes of *Cariac*, as in other prouinces of these regions, and such as we haue spoken of before: Yet that there is one founde here in nature much differing from the other. This beast is of the bygnesse of a great Monkey, but with a tayle much longer and bigger, it lyeth in the woodes, and remoueth from tree to tree in this manner: Hanging by the tayle vpon the braunche of a tree, and gathering strength by swaying her body twyse or thryse to and fro, shee casteth her selfe from branch to branche, and so from tree to tree, as though shee flew. An archer of ours hurt one of them, who, perceiuing her selfe to bee wounded, leapt downe from the tree, and fiercely set on him which gaue her the wounde, in so much that he was faine to defend himselfe with his sworde. And thus by chaunce, cutting of one of her armes, he tooke her, and with much ado brought her to the shippes, where within a while shee waxed tame. While she was thus kept and bounde with cheynes, certayne other of our hunters had chased a wilde Bore out of the maryshes neere vnto the sea side: for hunger and desire of flesh, caused them to take double pleasure in hunting. In this meane time other which remayned in the shippes, going a lande to recreate themselves, tooke this Monkie with them, who, as soone as she had espied the Bore, set vpon her brystels, and made towarde him. The Bore likewise thooke his bristels, and whet his teeth. The Monkie furiously inuaded the Bore, wrapping her tayle about his body, & with her arme, reserued of her victourer, held him so fast about the throte, that he was suffocate. These people of *Cariac*, vse to drie the dead bodies of their princes vpon hurdels, and so reserue them inuolued in the leaues of trees. As he went forwarde, about twentie leagues from *Cariac*, he found a gulfe of suche largenesse, that it containd xii. leagues in compasse, in the mouth of this gulfe was foure litle Ilandes, so neere together, that they made a safe haven to enter into the gulfe: This gulfe is the haven which wee syde before to bee called *Cerabaro* of the inhabitantes. But they haue nowe learned, that only the land of the one side therof, lying on the right hand

at

at the enteriing of the gulfe, is called by that name, but that on the left side, is called *Aburema*. Hee sayth that all this gulfe is full of fruitfull Ilandes, well replenished with goodly trees, and the grounde of the sea to bee very cleane without rockes, and commodious to cast anker: likewise the sea of the gulfe to haue great abundance of fyshe, and the lande on both the sides to bee inferiour to none in fruitfulness. At his first arryuing, he espied two of the inhabitantes, hauing cheynes about their neckes, made of ouches (whiche they call *Guanines*) of base golde, artificially wrought in the fourmes of Eagles, and Lions, with diuers other beastes, and fowles. Of the two *Cariacians* whiche he brought with him from *Cariac*, he was enformed that the regions of *Cerabaro* and *Aburema* were rich in gold, and that the people of *Cariac* haue al their gold from thence for exchange of other of their thinges. They tolde him also, that in the same regions there are five villages, not farre from the sea side, whose inhabitantes applie themselves onely to the gathering of gold. The names of these villages are these, *Chirara*, *Puren*, *Chitaza*, *Iureche*, *Atamea*. All the men of the prouince of *Cerabaro*, go naked, & are painted with diuers colours. They take great pleasure in wearyng garlandes of floures, and crownes made of the clawes of Lions & Tygers. The women couer onely their priue partes with a syllet of gollampine cotton. Departing from hence, & coasting still by the same shore for the space of xviii. leagues, he came to another riuier, where he espied about three hundred naked men in a company. When they saw the shippes drawe neare about the land, they cryed out aloud, with cruell countenances, shaking their wooden swordes, and hurling dartes, taking also water in their mouthes, and spouting the same against our men: whereby they seemed to inlinate, that they would receiue no condition of peace, or haue ought to doe with them. Here he commaunded certayne pieces of ordinance to be shot of towarde them, yet so to ouershoothe them, that none might bee hurt thereby: For hee euer determined to deale quietly & peaceably with these newe nations. At the noyse therefore of the gunnes, and sight of the fire, they fell downe to the grounde, and desired peace. Thus enteriing into further friendshippe, they exchanged cheynes and ouches of golde,

Crownes of
beasts clawes

Sightfull
people.

Guns make
peace.

Seuen golden
ryuers.

Note wher the
plenty of gold
endeth.

Crocodiles of
sweete sauour.
Alcayre or Ba-
bylon in E-
gypt.

golde, for glasse, and hawkes belles, and such other marchan-
dies. They vse drummes or tymbrels made of the shelles of
certayne sea fishes, wherewith they encourage themselves in the
warres. In this tract are these seuen ryuers, *Acateba, Quareba,*
Zobroba, Aagutin, Frida, Durabba, Beragua, in all the whiche,
golde is founde. They defende themselves agaynst rayne and
heate with certayne great leaues of trees, in the steade of clokes.
Departing from hence, he searched the coastes of *Ebeterc*, and
Embigar, into the whiche fall the goodly ryuers of *Zohoran* and
Cubigar: And here ceaseth the plentie and fruitfulness of golde,
in the tract of fiftie leagues, or there about. From hence, onely 3.
leagues distant, is the rocke whiche in the vnfortunate discourse
of *Nicuesa* we sayd was called of our men *Pignonem*, but of the in-
habitanes the Region is called *Vibba*. In this tract also, about
syxe leagues from thence, is the hauen whiche *Colonus* called
Portus Bellus (wherof we haue spoken before) in the regiō which
the inhabitantes call *Xaguaguara*. This region is very populous
but they goe all naked. The king is paynted with blacke
coloures, but all the people with redde. The king and seuen of
his noble men, had euery of them a litle plate of gold hanging
at their nosethrylles, downe vnto their lypes: and this they
take for a comely ornament. The men inclose their priuy mem-
bers in a shell, and the women couer theirs with a syllet of gos-
samine cotton, tyed about their loynes. In the gardens they
nourishe a fruite much like the nut of a pine tree, the which (as
wee haue sayde in another place) groweth on a shrubbe, much
like vnto an hartichoke, but the fruite is much softer, and meate
for a king: also certayne trees whiche beare gourdes, whereof
wee haue spoken before: this tree they call *Hibnero*. In these
coastes they mette sometimes with Crocodiles lying on the
sandes, the whiche when they fledde, or tooke the water, they
left a very sweete sauoure beehinde them, sweeter then muske
or *Castoreum*. When I was sent ambassadour for the Catho-
like King of Castile, to the Soltane of Babylon, or Alcayre in
Egypt, the inhabitantes neere vnto the ryuer of *Nilus* tolde mee
the like of their female Crocodiles, affirming furthermore,
that the fat or shewer of them, is equall in sweetness with the
pleasaunt gummies of Arabie. But the Admirall was nowe at
the

the length enforced of necessitie to depart from hence, aswell
for that he was no longer able to abide the contrarie and vio-
lent course of the water, as also that his shippes were dayly
more and more putrified, and eaten through with certayne wor-
mes, which are engendred of the warmenesse of the water in all
those tractes, neere vnto the Equinoctiall lyne. The Vene-
tians call these wormes *Bissas*. The same are also engendred in
two hauens of the citie of *Alexandria* in Egypt, and destroy the
shippes if they lye long at anker. They are a cubite in length,
and somewhat more, not passing the quantitie of a finger in big-
nesse. The Spanish maryner calleth this pestilence *Broma*, *Co-*
lonus therefore, whom before the great monsters of the sea could
not feare, now fearing this *Broma*, being also sore vexed with the
contrary fall of the sea, directed his course with the Ocean toward
the West, and came first to the ryuer *Hiebra*, distant onely two
leagues from the ryuer of *Beragua*, because that was comodious
to harborowe great ships. This region is named after the ryuer
and is called *Beragua* the lesse, because both the riuers are in the
dominion of the king whiche inhabiteth the region of *Beragua*.
But what chaunced vnto him in this voyage on the right
hande and on the left, let vs nowe declare. While therfore *Co-*
lonus the Admirall remained yet in the ryuer *Hiebra*, he sent *Bar-*
tholomeus Cclonus his brother, and Lieutenaut of *Hispaniola*,
with the shyp boates, and threescore and eyght men, to the ryuer
of *Beragua*, where the king of the Region, beeing naked, and
paynted after the manner of the countrey, came towardes them,
with a great multitude of men waiting on him, but all vnarmed
and without weapons, giuing also signes of peace. When hee
approched neerer, and entred communication with our men, cer-
tayne of his gentlemen, neere about his person, remembring
the maiestie of a king, and that it stode not with his honour to
bargayne standing, tooke a great stone out of the ryuer, wash-
ing and rubbing it very decently, and so put it vnder him, with
humble reuerence. The king thus sitting, seemed with signes
and tokens, to insinuate that it should be lawfull for our men to
search and viewe all the riuers within his dominion, Wherefore
the syxt day of the Ides of February, leauing his boates with
certayne of his company, he went by lande on foote, from the
bankes

Shippes eaten
with wormes.

Alexandria in
Egypt.

How the king
of Beragua en-
tertayned the
Lieutenant.

Their reue-
rence to their
king.

bankes of *Beragua*, vntill he came to the ryuer of *Duraba*, which he affirmeth to be richer in golde then either *Hiebra* or *Beragua*. For golde is engendred in all ryuers of that land, inſomuch that among the rootes of trees growing by the bankes of the ryuers, and among the ſtones left of the water, and alſo whereſoeuer they dygged a hole or pyt in the gounde, not paſt the depth of a handefull and a halfe, they founde the earth, being taken out thereof, myxte with golde: whereupon he determined to ſalten his foote there, and to inhabite. Which thing the people of the countrey perceiuing, and ſmelling what inconuenience and miſchiefe might thereof enſue to their countrey, if they ſhould permitte ſtraungers to plant their inhabitations there, aſſembled a great armie, and with horrible outcryes aſſailed our menne (who had now begun to build houſes) ſo deſperately, that they were ſcarcely able for to abide the firſt brunte. Theſe naked Barbarians at their firſt approache, vſed onely ſlynges and darters: but when they came neerer to hande ſtrokes, they fought with their wooden ſwoordes, which they call *Michunas*, as we haue ſayde before. A man woulde not thinke what great malice and wrath was kindled in their heartes agaynſt our men, and with what deſperate myndes they fought for the defence of their libertie, which they more eſteeme then life or riches: For they were nowe ſo void of all feare, and conſidering death, that they neyther feared long bowes or croſſe bowes, nor yet (which is moſte to be marueyled) were any thing diſcouraged at the terrible noyſe of the gunnes, ſhotte of from the ſhyppes. They retyred once: but ſhortly after encreaſing their number, they returned more fiercely then at the firſt. They would haue bin contented to haue receiued our men friendly as ſtraungers, but not as inhabitours. The more inſtaunt that our men were to remayne, ſo much the greater multitude of borderers flocke together dayly, diſturbſing them both night & day, ſometimes on the one ſide, and ſometimes on the other. The ſhyppes lying at anker neare vnto the ſhore, warded them on the backe halfe: but at the length they were fayne to forſake this lande, and returne hacke the ſame way by the which they came. Thus with much difficulty & daunger they came to the Iſland of *Jamaica*, lying on the ſouth ſide of *Hiſpaniola* & *Cuba*, with their

Slynges and darters.

Libertie more eſteemed then riches.

The Spaniards are try- uen to flight.

their ſhippes as full of holes as ſiues, and holes ſo eaten with wormes, as though they had been bored through with wimbles. The water entred ſo faſt at the riſtes and holes, that yf they had not with the painful labour of their handes emptied the ſame as faſt, they were like to haue periſhed: where as yet by this meanes they arriued at *Jamaica*, although in manner halfe dead. But their calamitie ceaſed not here: For as faſt as their ſhippes leaked, their ſtrength diminiſhed, ſo that they were no longer able to keepethem from ſinking. By reaſon whereof, falling into the handes of the Barbarians, and incloſed without hope of departure, they led their liues for the ſpace of tenne monethes among the naked people, more miſerable then euer did *Achemenides* among the *Giautes*, called *Cyclopes*, rather liuing, then being either contented or ſatiſfied with the ſtrange meates of that Iſlande, and that onely at ſuche times as pleaſed the Barbarians to giue them part of theirs. The deadly enmitie and malice which theſe barbarous kinges beare one againſt another, made greatly with our men: For at ſuche times as they attempted warre againſt their borderers, they woulde ſometimes giue our men part of their bread, to aide them. But how miſerable and wretched a thing it is to liue onely with bread gotten by begging, your holineſſe maye eaſily coniecture: eſpecially where al other accuſtomed foode is lacking, as wine, oile, fleſhe, butter, cheeſe, and milke, wherewith the ſtomackes of our people of Europe haue euer been noriſhed, euen from their cradels. Therefore as neceſſitie is ſubiect to no law: ſo doth it enforce men to attempt deſperate aduentures, and thoſe the ſooner, which by a certaine nobilitie of nature do no further eſteeme life then it is ioined with ſome felicitie. *Bartholomewus Colonus* therefore, intending rather to prooue what God woulde do with him and his companions in theſe extremities, then any longer to abide the ſame, commaunded *Diegus Mendez* his ſtewarde, with two guides of that Iſlande, whome he had hired with promiſes of great rewardes at their returne, to enter into one of their Canoas, and take their voiage to *Hiſpaniola*. Being thus roſſed on the ſea to and fro from rocke to rocke, by reaſon of the ſhortneſſe and narrowneſſe of the Canoa, they arriued at the length at the laſt corner of *Hiſpaniola*,

Amiſerable caſe.

Neceſſitie hath no lawes.

Howe farre life is to be eſteemed

Sanctus Dominicus.

Landes found by Colonus.

Temperate regions and hol- some aire.

Expert miners

A godly nature in golde.

Golden haruest.

High & great mountains.

niola, being distant from *Iamaica* fourtie leagues. Here his guides departing from him, returned againe to *Colonus*, for the rewardes whiche he had promised them: but *Diegus Mendez* went on forward onfoote, vntill he came to the citie called *Sanctus Dominicus*, being the chiefe & head citie of the Ilande. The officers and rulers of *Hispaniola*, being enfourmed of the matter, appointed him two shippes, wherewith he returned to his maister and companions. As he founde them, so came they to *Hispaniola*, very feeble, and in maner naked. What chaunced of them afterwarde, I knowe not as yet. Let vs now therefore leaue these particulars, and speake somewhat more of generals. In al those tracts, whiche we saide here before to haue been founde by *Colonus* the Admiral, both he him selfe writeth, and all his companions of that voiage confesse, that the trees, hearbes, and frutes, are flourishing and Greene all the whole yeere, and the aire so temperate & holesome, that of al his companie there neuer fel one man sicke, nor yet were vexed either with extreme colde or heate, for the space of fiftie leagues, from the great hauen of *Cerabaro*, to the riuers of *Hiebra* and *Beragua*. The inhabitants of *Cerabaro*, and the nations whiche are betwixt that & the saide riuers, applie not them selues to the gathering of golde, but only at certaine times of the yeere, and are very expert and cunning herein, as are our miners of siluer and Iron. They knowe by long experience in what places golde is most abundantly engendered: as by the colour of the water of the riuers, and such as fall from the mountaines, and also by the colour of the earth and stones. They beleue a certaine godly nature to be in golde, forasmuche as they neuer geather it, except they vse certaine religious expiations or purging, as to abstaine from women, and all kindes of pleasures, and delicate meates and drinckes, during all the time that their golden haruest lasteth. They suppose that me do naturally liue and die as other beastes do, and therefore honour none other thing as God: Yet do they pray to the Sunne, and honour it when it riseth. But let vs now speake of the mountaines, and situation of these landes. From all the sea bankes of these regions, exceeding great and high mountaines are scene toward the South, yet reaching by a continual tract from the East into the west,

west, by reason wherof, I suppose that the two great seas (wherof I haue spoken largely before) are deuised with these mountaines, as it were with bulwarkes, least they shoulde ioine and repugne, as *Italie* diuideth the sea called *Tirrhenum*, from the sea *Adriaticke*, whiche is nowe commonly called the gulf of Venice. For whiche way so euer they sailed from the point called *Promonterium, S. Augustini* (whiche pertaineth to the Portugales, and prospecteth against the sea *Atlantike*) euen vnto *Yraba* and the hauen *Cerabaro*, and to the furthest landes founde hitherto westward, they had euer great mountaines in sight, both neere hande, and also faire of, in all that long rase. These mountaines where in som place smooth, pleasaunt, and frutfull, full of goodly trees and hearbes, and somwhere high, rough, full of rockes, & barren, as chaunceth in the famous mountaines of *Taurus* in *Asia*, and also in diuers coastes of our mountaines of *Apennini*, and such other of like bignesse. The ridges also of these mountaines are diuided with goodly and faire vallies. That part of the mountaines which includeth the limittes of *Beragua*, is thought to be higher then the cloudes, insomuch that (as they say) the tops of them can seldome bee scene for the multitude of thicke cloudes whiche are beneath the same. *Colonus* the Admiral, the first finder of these regions, affirmeth that the toppes of the mountaines of *Beragua*, are more then fiftie miles in height. He saith furthermore, that in the same region at the rootes of the mountaines the way is open to the south sea, & compareth it as it were betwene Venice and *Genna*, or *Ianna*, as the *Genues* will haue it called, whiche fable that their citie was builded of *Ianus*. He affirmeth also, that this land reacheth forth toward the south, and that from hence it taketh the beginning of breadth: like as from the Alpes, out of the narowe thigh of *Italie*, we see the large and maine landes of *Fraunce*, *Germanie*, and *Pannonie*, to the *Sarmatians* and *Scythians*, euen vnto the mountaines and rockes of *Riphea*, and the frozen sea, & embrace there with, as with a continuall bonde, al *Thracia*, and *Grecia*, with all that is included within the promontorie or point of *Malea*, and *Hellepontus* south warde, and the sea *Euzinus*, and the marshes of *Meotis* in *Scythia* northwarde. The Admiral supposeth, that on the left hande, in sailing toward the west, this lande

Tirrhenum is nowe called *Tuscane*.

The mountaine of *Beragua* higher then the cloudes.

Mountaine of fiftie miles height.

Ianus otherwise called *Iaphet* the son of *Noc*.

lande is ioined to *India*, beyonde the riuier of *Ganges*, and that on the right hande towarde the North, it is extended to the frosen sea, beyonde the *Hiperboreans* and the North pole. So that both the sea (that is to meane that south sea which we said to bee founde by *Vaschus* and our Ocean) shoulde ioine and incete in the corners of that lande, and that the waters of these seas do not onely inclose and compasse the same without diuision, as Europe is inclosed with the seas of *Hellepontus*, and *Tauais* with the frosen Ocean, and our sea of *Tyrrhenum* with the Spanishe seas: But in my opinion, the vehement course of the Ocean toward the west, doth signifie the let that the said two seas shoulde not so ioine togeather, but rather that that lande is adherent to the firme landes toward the North, as we haue saide before. It shall suffice to haue saide thus muche of the length hereof: Let vs nowe therefore speake somewhat of the breadth of the same. We haue made mention before howe the south sea is diuided by narowe limittes from our Ocean, as it was proued by the experience of *Vaschus Nunnez* and his companions, which first made open the way thither. But as diuersly the mountaynes of our Alpes in Europe are somewhere narrowe and in some place brode: euen so, by the like prouidence of nature, this land in some part therof reacheth farre in breadth, and is in other places coarcted with narowe limittes from sea to sea, with vallies also in some places, whereby men may passe from the one side to the other. Where we haue described the regions of *Vraba* and *Beragua* to be situate, these seas are diuided by small distaunce: Yet ought we to thinke the region, whiche the greatesse riuier of *Maragnon* runneth through, to be very large, if we shall graunt *Maragnonum* to be a riuier and no sea, as the freshe waters of the same ought to perswade vs. For in suche narrowe caues of the earth, there can be no swallowing gulfes of suche bignesse as to receiue or nourishe so great abundance of water. The like is also to be supposed of the great riuier of *Dabaiba*, whiche we saide to be from the corner of the gulfes of *Vraba*, in some place of fourtie fathomes depth, & some where fiftie: also three miles in breadth, and so to fall in to the sea. We must needes graunt, that the earth is brode there, by the which the riuier passeth from the high mountaynes of *Dabaiba* from

By this coniecture, the way shoulde open to Cathay by the *Hiperboreans*.

Looke the navigation of *Cabot*, Decade iii. lib. Vi.

The greatest riuier *Maragnon*.

The greatest riuier *Dabaiba*, or *Sancti Iohannis*.

from the East, and not from the West. They say that this riuier consisteth and taketh his encrease of foure other riuers, falling from the mountaynes of *Dabaiba*. Our men call this riuier *Flumen. S. Iohannis*. They say also that from hence it falleth into the gulfes of *Vraba* by seuen mouthes, as doth the riuier of *Nilus* into the sea of Egypt: Likewise that in the same region of *Vraba*, there are in some places narrowe streights, not passing fiftene leagues, and the same to bee sauage, and without any passage, by reason of diuers maryshes and desolate wayes, which the Latines call *Lamas*, but the Spanyardes according to their varietie call them *Tremedales*, *Trampales*, *Cenegales*, *Sumideros*, and *Zabondaderos*. But before wee passe any further, it shall not bee greatly from our purpose to declare from whence these mountaynes of *Dabaiba* haue their name, according vnto the antiquities of the inhabitantes. They sayde that *Dabaiba* was a womanne, of great magnanimitie and wisdom among their predecessours in olde time, whome in her life all the inhabitantes of those prouinces did greatly reuerence, and beeing dead, gaue her diuine honour, and named the region after her name, beleeuing that shee sendeth thunder and lightning, to destroy the fruites of the earth if shee be angred, and to send plentie if shee be well pleased. This superstition hath bene perswaded them by a craftie kinde of men, vnder preence of religion, to the intent that they might enioy suche giftes and offerings as were brought to the place where shee was honoured. This is sufficient for this purpose. They say furthermore, that the maryshes of the narrow land, whereof we haue spoken, bring forth great plentie of Crocodiles, Dragons, Battes, and Gnats, being very hurtfull. Therefore whensoever they take any iourney toward the south, they go out of the way toward the mountaynes, and eschewe the regions neere vnto those perylous fennes or maryshes. Some thinke that there is a valley lying that way that the riuier runneth, which our men call *Rio de los perdidos*, that is, the riuier of the lost men (so named by the misfortune which there befell to *Nicuesa* and his company) and not farre distaunt from the hauen *Cerabaro*, whiche diuideth those mountaynes toward the south. But let vs nowe finish this booke with a fewe other thinges worthie to be noted. They say therefore,

The riuers haue their increase from the springes of the mountaynes. The riuier of *Nilus* in Egypt.

Maryshes and desolate waies

A superstitious opinion of the original of the mountaynes of *Dabaiba*.

Dragons and Crocodiles in the maryshes.

The hauen *Cerabaro*.

Twentie golden ryuers.

Precious stones.

A precious Diamond of exceeding bigenes.

Topases.

fore, that on the right hand and left hand from *Dariena* there are twentie ryuers, in all the which great plentie of golde is founde. Beeing demaunded what was the cause why they brought no greater aboundance of golde from thence: they answered, that they lacked myners, and that the men which they tooke with them from Spayne thither, were not accustomed to labour, but for the most part brought vp in the warres. This land seemeth also to promise many precious stones: For beside those which I sayde to be founde neere vnto *Cariac* and *Sancta Martha*, one *Andreas Moralis*, a pilot (who had trauayled those coastes with *Iohannes de la Cossa* while hee yet liued) hadde a precious Diamonde, which hee bought of a naked young man in the region of *Cumana*, in the prouince of *Paria*. This stone was as long as two ioyntes of a mans middle finger, and as bigge as the first ioynt of the thumbe, being also paynted on euery side, consisting of eight squares, perfectly fourmed by nature. They say that with this they made scarres in anuyles and hammers, and brake the teeth of fyles, the stone remayning vnperished. The young man of *Cumana*, wore this stone about his necke among other ouches, & solde it to *Andreas Moralis* for fyue of our counterfeit stones, made of glasse of diuers colours, wherewith the ignorant young man was greatly delighted: They found also certayne Topases on the shore. But the estimation of golde was so faire entred into the heades of our men, that they had no regard to stones. Also the most parte of the Spanyardes, doe laugh them to scorne which vse to weare many stones, specially such as are common, iudging it to be an effeminate thing, & more meet for women then men. The noble men only, when they celebrate solenne mariages, or set forth any triumphes, weare cheynes of golde, befer with precious stones, & vse sayre apparell of silke, embrodered with golde, intermyxte with pearles and precious stones, and not at other times. They thinke it no lesse effeminate for men to smel of the sweete sauours of *Arabie*, and iudge him to be infected with some kinde of fylthy lechery, in whome they smell the sauour of muske or *Cassoreum*. But like as by one apple taken from a tree, we may perceiue the tree to be fruitfull, and by one fythe taken in a ryuer, wee may knowe that fishe is engendred in the same: euen so, by a litle gold, and by one stone

we

wee ought to consider that this land bringeth foorth great plentie of golde, and precious stones. What they haue found in the porte of *Sancta Martha*, in the region of *Cariac*, when the whole nauie passed thereby vnder the gouernance of *Petrus Arias*, and his company, with certayne other of the kinges officers, I haue sufficiently declared in his place. To bee short therefore all thinges doe so flourish, growe, encrease, and prosper, that the last are euer better then the first. And surely to declare my opinion herein, whatsoeuer hath heretofore bin discovered by the famous trauayles of *Saturnus* and *Hercules*, with such other whom the antiquitie for their heroical factes honoured as gods, seemeth but litle and obscure, if it be compared to the Spanyards victorious labours. Thus I bid your holinesse farewell, desiring you to certifie me howe you like these first fruites of the Ocean, that being encouraged with your exhortations, I may the gladli er, and with lesse tediousnesse, write such thinges as shall chaunce hereafter.

The fifth Chapter of the
thirde Decade.



As such liuing creatures, as vnder the circle of the moone bring forth any thing, are accustomed by the instinct of nature, as soone as they are deliuered of their birth, either to close vp & matrice, or at the least to be quiet for a space: But our most fruitfull Ocean and new world, engendreth & bringeth forth daily new birthes, whereby men of great wit, and especially suche as are studious of newe and marueylous thinges, may haue somewhat at hand wherewith to feed their mindes. Yf your holinesse doe aske to what purpose is all this: ye shall vnderstand, that I had scarcely finished the historie of such thinges as chaunced to *Vaschus Nunez* and his companie in their voyage to the South sea, when sodenly there came newe letters from *Petrus Arias* the newe gouernour, whom the king had appoynted the yeere beefore with an armie of men and a nauie of ships to sayle to these newe landes. He signified by his

R

letters,

The navigation of Petrus Arias.

The Ilande of Canarie.

Prouision of fresh water and fuel.

letters, that hee with his nauie and company arryued all safely. Furthermore, *Iohannes Cabedus* (whom your holinesse at the request of the most catholike king hadde created Bishop of that prouince of *Darien*) & three other of the chiefe officers ioyned in commission to be his assistants, as *Alphonfus de Ponte*, *Diegues Marques*, and *Iohannes de Taura*, confirmed the same letters, and subscribed them with their names. The navigation therefore of *Petrus Arias*, was in this maner. The day before the Ides of April, in the yere of Christe. 1514. he hoysed vp his sailes, in the towne of saint *Lucar de Barrameda*, situate in the mouth of the ryuer *Betis*, which the Spanyardes now call *Guadalchebir*. The seven Ilandes of *Canaria* are about foure hundred myles distant from the place where this riuer falleth into the sea. Some thinke that these are the Ilandes whiche the olde wryters did call the fortunate Ilandes: but other thinke the contrary. The name of these Ilandes are these. The two that appeare first in sight, are named *Lanzelota* and *Fortisventura*. On the backe halfe of these, lyeth *Magna Canaria* or *Grancanaria*. beyond that is *Tenerif* and *Gomera* somewhat towarde the North from that. *Palma* and *Ferrea* lie behinde, as it were bulwarke to all the other. *Petrus Arias* therefore, arryued at *Gomera* the eight day after his departure, with a nauie of seuentene ships, & a thousand and five hundred men, although there were onely a thousande and two hundred assigned him by the kinges letters. It is sayd furthermore, that hee left behinde him more then two thousande very pensue and sighing that they also myght not bee receiued, profering themselves to goe at their owne charges. Hee taryed xvi. dayes in *Gomera*, to the intent to make prouision of fuel and fresh water, but chiefly to repayre his shippes, beeing sore broosed with tempestes, and especially the gouernours' shippe, which had lost the rudder: For these Ilandes are commodious resting place for all such as intende to attempt any navigations in that maine sea. Departing from hence in the Nones of May, he sawe no more lande vntill the third day of Iune, at the which hee arryued at *Dominica* an Ilande of the Canibales, beeing distant from *Gomera* about eight hundred leagues. Here hee remayned foure dayes, making newe prouision of fresh water and fuel. duryng which tyme, hee sawe no man, nor yet any steppes.

The sea of hearbes.

These mountaynes are called Montes Niuales, or Serra Neuata. Deca. 2. li. lib. i. and ii.

Mountaynes couered with snowe.

steppes of men, but founde plentie of sea Crabbes and great Lizards. From hence he sayled by the Ilandes of *Matinina* (otherwise called *Madanino*) *Guadalupea* and *Galanta* (otherwise called *Galana*) of all which wee haue spoken in the first Decade. Hee passed also through the sea of hearbes or weedes, continuing a long tract: Yet neyther he, nor *Colonus* the Admirall (who first found these Ilandes, and sayled through this sea of weedes) haue declared any reason how these weedes should come. Some thinke the sea to bee verie muddie there, and that these weedes are engendred in the bottome thereof, and so beeing loosed, to ascende to the vppermost part of the water, as wee see oftentimes chaunce in certayne standing pooles, and sometymes also in great ryuers. Other suppose that they are not engendred there, but to bee beaten from certayne rockes by the violence of the waters in tempestes: And thus they leaue the matter in doubt. Neyther haue they yet any certayne experience whether they sticke fast or giue place to the shippes, or wander loose vpon the water: But it is to be thought, that they are engendred there, for otherwise they shoulde bee dryuen together one heapes, by the impulsion of the shyps, euen as a beasome gathereth the sweepings of a house, and should also let the course of the shippes. The fourth day after that he departed from *Dominica*, the hygh mountaynes couered with snowe, (whereof we haue spoken in the seconde Decade) appeared vnto him. They say that there the seas runne as swiftly towarde the West, as it were a ryuer falling from the toppes of hygh mountaynes, although they sayled not directly toward the west but inclined somewhat to the South. From these mountaynes falleth the ryuer of *Gaira*, famous by the slaughter of our men, at such time as *Rodericus Colmenares* passed by those coastes, as we haue sayde before: Likewise many other fayre ryuers haue their originall from the same mountaynes. This prouince (in the which is also the region of *Caramairi*) hath in it two notable hauens, of the which our men named the one *Carthago* or *Carthagena*, & the other *Santa Martha*, the region wherof the inhabitants call *Saturra*. The port of *Santa Martha*, is neerer to the mountaynes couered with snowe, called *Montes Niuales*, for it is at the roots of the same mountains, but the haven of *Carthago* is more westward.

westward, about fyfte leagues. Hee writeth marueilous thinges of the hauen of *Santa Martha*, whiche they also confirme that came lately from thence: Of the which young *Vesputius* is one, to whom *Americus Vesputius* his vncle (being a florentine borne) left the exact knowledge of the Mariners facultie, as it were by inheritance after his death, for hee was a very expert maister in the knowledge of his carde, his compasse, and the eleuation of the pole starre, with all that pertayneth thereto. This young *Vesputius* was assigned by the king to bee one of the maisters of the gouernours shippes, because hee was cunning in iudging the degrees of the eleuation of the pole starre by the quadrant: For the charge of gouerning the rudder, was chiefly committed to one *Iohannes Serranus* a Spanyard, who hadde oftentimes ouerrunne those coastes. *Vesputius* is my very familiar friend, and a wittie young man, in whose company I take great pleasure, and therefore vse him oftentimes for my ghest. He hath also made many voyages into these coastes, and diligently noted suche thinges as hath seene. *Petrus Arias* therefore writeth, and he confirmeth the same, that the inhabitantes of these regions tooke their originall of the Carribbes or Canibales, as appeared by the desperate fiercenesse & cruelty which they oftentimes shewed to our men when they passed by their coastes. Suche stoutnesse and fortitude of mynde is naturally engendred in these naked Barbarians, that they feared not to assaile our whole nauie, and to forbidde them to haue a lande. They fight with venomous arrowes, as wee haue sayde beefore. Perceiuing that our menne contained their threatninges, they ranne furiously into the sea, euen vp to the breastes, nothing fearing eyther the byggenesse or multitudes of our shippes, but ceased not continually beeing thus in the water, to cast dartes, and to shoote their venomous arrowes as thicke as hayle: Inso-much that our men had bin in great danger, if they had not bin defended by the cages or pauilles of the shippes, and their targettes: Yet were two of them wounded, which died shortly after. But this conflict continued so sharpe, that at the length our men were enforced to shoote of their greatest peeces of ordinaunce with hayle shoote: at the slaughter and terrible noyse whereof, the Barbarians beeing sore discomfited and shaken with feare, thinking

The stoutnes
of the Barbari-
ans.

The Canibals
fight in the
water.

The vse of
gunnes.

thinking the same to bee thunder and lightning, turned their backs, and fledde amayne. They greatly feare thunder, because these regions are oftentimes vexed with thunder and lyghtninges, by reason of the hygh mountaynes, and nearencelle of the same to the region of the ayre, wherein such fiery tempests are engendred, which the philosophers call *Meteora*. And albe it that our men hadde nowe dryuen their enemies to flight, and sawe them disparted and out of order, yet doubted they, and were of diuers opinions, whether they shoulde pursue them, or not. On the one partie shame pricked them forward, and on the other side, feare caused them to cast many peyls, especially considering the venomous arrowes whiche these Barbarians can direct so certainly. To depart from them with a drye foote (as sayth the prouerbe) with so great a nauie, and such an armie, they reputed it as a thing greatly sounding to their reproach and dishonour. At the length therefore, shame ouercomming feare, they perswaded them, & came to land with their ship boates. The gouernour of the nauie, and also *Vesputius* doe write, that the hauen is no lesse then three leagues in compasse, being also safe without rockes, and the water thereof so cleare, that a man may see pybble stones in the bottome twentie cubits deepe. They say likewise, that there falleth two fayre ryuers of freshe water into the hauen: but the same to be meeter to beare the Canoas of these prouinces, then any bygger vessels. It is a delectable thing to heare what they tel of the plentie and varietie, and also of the pleasaunt tast of the fyshes, as well of these ryuers, as of the sea there about: By reason wherof they found here manie fysher boates and nettes woonderfully wrought of the stalkes of certayne hearbes or weedes, dried and tawed, and wreathed with cords of spunne gossampine cotton. For the people of *Caramuri*, *Gaira*, and *Satuma*, are verie cunning in fishing, and vse to sell fish to their borderers, for exchange of such thinges as they lacke. When our men hadde thus chased the Barbarians from the sea coastes, and had nowe entred into their houses, they assailed them with newe skirmishes, especially when they sawe them fall to sacking and spoiling, and their wyues and children taken captiue. Their householde stuffe was made of great reedes, which growe on the sea banks

The generati-
on of thunder
and lightning.

Plenty of fish.

Cunning
fishers.

Tapistrie.

This he
whom Carda-
mus praifeth.

**Precious
stones.**

The Smarag-
de is the true
Hemerode.
Another kin-
de of Amber
is founde in
whales.

**Gold and
Brasile.**

Marchasites
are flowres of
mettals, by the
colours where-
of, the kindes
of mettals are
known.

These Locust-
es burne the
corne with
touching, and
devoure the
residue. They
are in India of
three foote
length.

kes, and the stalkes of certaine hearbes beaten, and afterwarde made harde. The floores thereof were strewed, with hearbes of fundrie colours, and the walles hanged with a kinde of tapstry, artificially made of gossampine cotton, and wrought with pictures of Lions, Tigers, and Eagles. The doores of their houses and chambers were full of diuers kinds of shelles, hanging loose by small cordes, that being shaken by the winde, they might make a certaine ratteling, and also a whisteling noise, by gathering the winde in their holowe places: for herein they haue great delight, and impute this for a goodly ornament. Diuers haue shewed me many wonderfull thinges of these regions, especially one *Conzalus Fernandus Oniedus*, being one of the magistrates appointed in that office, which the Spaniards call *Feedor*, who haue also hitherto entred further into the land then any other. He affirmeth, that he chaunced vpon the fragment of a Saphire, bigger then the egge of a goose, and that in certaine hilles where he trauailed with thirtie men, he founde many of the pretious stones called Smaragdes, Calcidones, and Iaspers, beside great peeces of Amber of the mountaines. He also, with diuers others do affirme that in the houses of som of the Canibales of these regions, they founde the like pretious stones, set in golde, and inclosed in tapstry or arras (if it may so be called) wherewith they hang their houses. The same lande bringeth forth also many woodes of brasile trees, and great plentie of gold, in so much that in maner in al places they found on the sea bankes, & on the shores, certaine marchasites in token of golde. *Fernandus Oniedus* declareth furthermore, that in a certaine region called *Zenu*, lying fourescore and tenne miles from *Dariena* Eastwarde, they exercise a straunge kinde of marchandize: For in the houses of the inhabitantes, they founde great chests and baskets, made of the twigges and leaues of certaine trees apte for that purpose, being all ful of Grasshoppers, Grilles, Crabbes, or Crefishes, Snailles also, and Locustes, which destroe the fieldes of corne, all well dried and salted. Being demanded why they reserued such a multitude of these beastes: they answered, that they kept them to be soule to the borderers, whiche dwell further within the lande, and that for the exchange of these pretious birdes, and salted fishes, they re-
ceiued

ceiued of them certayne straunge thinges, wherein partly they take pleasure, and partly vse them for their necessarie affaires. These people dwell not together, but scattered heere and there. The inhabitantes of *Caramairi*, seeme to dwell in an earthly Paradise, their region is fayre and fruitfull, without outrageous heate, or sharpe colde, with litle difference of the length of day and night throughout all the yeere. After that our men hadde thus dryuen the Barbarians to flight, they entred into a valley, of two leagues in breadth, and three in length, extending to certayne fruitfull mountaynes, full of grasse, hearbes, and trees, at the rootes whereof, lye two other vallies toward the ryght hande and the left, through eyther of the whiche runneth a fayre ryuer, whereof the ryuer of *Caira* is one, but vnto the other they haue yet giuen no name. In these vallies they found many fayre gardens, and pleasaunt fieldes, watered with trenches, distributed in marueilous order, with no leise art then our Insulbrians and Heturians vse to water their fieldes. Their common meate, is *Agas*, *Iucca*, *Maizium*, *Battata*, with such other rootes and fruites of trees, and also such fythe as they vse in the Ilandes and other regions of those prouinces. They eate mannes fleshe but seldome, because they meete not oftentimes with straungers, except they goe forth of their owne dominions with a mayne armie, of purpose to hunt for menne, when their rauenyng appetite pricketh them forward: For they abstayne from themselves, and eate none but suche as they take in the warres, or otherwise by chaunce. But surely it is a miserable thing to heare howe many myriades of men these filthy and vn-naturall deuourers of mens flesh haue consumed, and lest thou- sandes of most fayre and fruitfull Ilandes and regions desolate without meane: by reason whereof, our menne found so many Ilandes, whiche for their fayrenesse and fruitfulness myght seeme to be certayne earthly Paradyses, and yet were vtterly voyde of men. Hereby your holiness may consider how pernicious a kynde of men this is. We haue sayde before, that the I-land named *Sancti Iohannis* (which the inhabitants call *Burichena*) is next to *Hispaniola*. It is sayde, that onely the Canibales which dwell in the other Ilandes neere about this, as in the Ilande called *Haybay* or *Sancta Crucis*, and in *Guadalupea* (otherwise called

Gardens.

Insulbrians are
nowe called
Lumbardes,
and Heturians,
Tuscans.

One myriade
is ten thou-
sande.

Querquitera, or *Carraciera*) haue in our tyme violently taken out of the sayde Ilande of *Santi Iohannis*, more then fyue thousande menne to be eaten. But let it suffice thus muche to haue wandered by these monstrous bloudsuckers. Wee will now therefore speake somewhat of the rootes wherof they make their bread, forasmuch as the same shall hereafter be foode to Christian men, in steade of breade made of wheate, and in the steade of radyllie, with such other rootes as they haue beene accustomed to eate in Europe. We haue oftentimes sayde before, that *Iucca* is a roote, wherof the best and most delicate bread is made, both in the firme lande of these regions, and also in the Ilandes : but howe it is tyllid or husbanded, howe it groweth, and of how diuers kindes it is, I haue not yet declared. Therefore, when they intend to plant this *Iucca*, they make a hole in the earth, knee deepe, and rayse a heape of the earth taken out of the same, fashionyng it like a square bedde, of nine foote breadth on euery side, setting twelue trunks of these rootes (being about a foote and a halfe long apeece) in euery of the sayd beddes, containing three rootes of a side, so layd a slope, that the endes of them ioine in maner together in the center or midst of the bedde within the ground. Out of the ioyntes of the rootes, and spaces betweene the same, spring the toppes of the blades of newe rootes, whiche by little and little encreasyng growe to the bignesse and length of a mans arme in the brawne, and oftentimes as bygge as the thygh : so that by the tyme of their full rypenesse, in manner all the earth of the heape is conuerted into rootes, But they say that these rootes are not ripe, in lesse then a yeere and halfe, and that the longer they are suffered to grow, euen vntil two yeeres compleate, they are so much the better, and more perfecte to make breade thereof. When they are taken forth of the earth, they scrape them, and slyse them, with certayne sharpe stones, seruing for the same purpose. And thus laying them betweene two great stones, or putting them in a sacke made of the stalkes of certayne tough hearbes and small reedes, they presse them (as we doe cheese or crabbes, to drawe out the iuyce thereof) and so let them dry a day before they eate them. The iuyce or liquour they cast away : (as wee haue sayde) it is deadly poyson in the Ilands. Yet is the iuyce of such

The maner of
planting the
roote Iucca.

Earth turned
into rootes.

How bread is
made of roots

such as growe in the firme lande wholesome, if it be sodde, as is the whey of our milke. They say that there are many kyndes of this *Iucca*, whereof some are more pleasaunt and delicate then the other, and are therefore reserved as it were to make fyne Manchet for the kinges owne table : But the Gentlemen eate of the meaner sort, and the common people of the basest. The finest they call *Cazabbi*, whiche they make rounde like cakes, in certayne presses, before they see the it, or bake it. They say furthermore, that there are likewise diuers kindes of the rootes of *Ages*, and *Battatas*. But they vse these rather as fruites, and dyshes of seruice, then to make breade thereof, as we vse Rapes, Radishes, Mushromes, Nauies, Parsnippes, and suche like. In this case, they most especially esteeme the best kinde of *Battatas*, which in pleasant tast and tendernesse, farre exceedeth our Mushromes. It shall suffice to haue sayd thus much of roots: We will now therefore speake of another kinde of their bread. We declared before, that they haue a kinde of grayne or Pulse, muche like vnto *Panicum*, but with somewhat bygger graynes, which they beate into meale, vpon certayne great hollow stones with the labour of their handes, when they lacke *Iucca*, and of this is made the more vulgar or common breade. It is sowne thryse a yeere, so that the fruitfulness of the ground may beare it, by reason of the equalitie of the time, whereof we haue spoken sufficiently before. In these regions they found also the grayne of *Maizium*, and sundry kindes of fruites of trees, diligently planted, and well husbanded. The way betweene the regions of *Caramairi* and *Saturma*, is fayre, broade, and right forth. They founde here also sundry kindes of water pottes made of earth, of diuers colours, in the which they both fetch and keepe freshe water : Lykewise sundry kindes of iugges, godderdes, drinking cuppes, pottes, pannes, dishes, and platters, artificially made. When the gouernour hadde giuen commaundement by proclamation, that the inhabitantes should either obey the Christian king, and embrace our religion, or els to depart out of their countrey : they answered with venemous arrowes. In this skirmishe, our menne tooke some of them : whereof, clothing the most parte in fayre apparell, they sent them agayne to their owne companie. But leading the residue to the

Panicum is a
grayne some-
what like mil:
The Italians
call it *Melisa*.

He meaneth
the equal length
of day & night
which is conti-
nually in regi-
ons vnder the
Equinoctiall
lyne.

The thirde Decade.

the shippes, to the intent to shew them the power and magnificence of the christians, that they might declare the same to their companions, thereby to wyne their fauour, they appareled them lykewise, and sent them after their fellowes. They affirme, that in all the ryuers of these coastes, they sawe great argumentes and tokens of golde. They founde here and there in their houses good store of Harts flesh, & Bores flesh, wherewith they fedde themselves delicately. They also haue great plenty of sundry kindes of birdes, and foules, whereof they bring vpe many in their houses, some for necessarie food, and other for dayntie dyshes, as wee doe Hennes and Partriches. Our menne hereby coniecture, that the ayre of these regions is very wholsome, forasmuch as sleeping all night vnder the firmament on the bankes of the ryuers, none of them were at anie tyme offended with reumes or headache, by reason of any noysome humour, or vapour proceeding from the earth, ayre, or water. Our menne furthermore founde there many great botomes of gossampine cotton ready spunne, and fardelles of dyuers kindes of feathers, whereof they make themselves crestes and plumes, after the maner of our men of armes: also certaine clokes, which they esteeme as most comely ornamentes. They founde likewise an innumerable multitude of bowes and arrowes. The inhabitantes also of these regions, in some places vse to burne the carcases of their princes when they are dead, and to reserue their bones buried with spyces in certayne hylles. In other places, they onely drie them, and imbalme them with spyces and sweete gummes, and so reserue them in sepulchers in their owne houses. Somewhere also, they drie them, spyce them, adourne them with precious iewelless, and ouches, and so reuerently place them in certain tabernacles, made for the same purpose in their owne pallaces. When our men hadde many of their tablettes, braselettes, collers, and such other ouches (which they call *Guanines*) they found them rather to be made of laton then of golde: whereby they suppose that they haue v- sed to exchange their ware with some craftie straungers, which brought them those counterfeit ouches, to defraude them of their golde: For euen our men perceiued not the deceit vntill they came to the melting. Furthermore, certayne of our bail- ders

Holsome ayre.

Gossampine
Cotton.
Feathers.

Bowes and
arrowes.

Dead bodies
reserued.

Senzalus Oui
edus sayth,
that they gyle
maneylously
with the ryce
of a certayne
herbe.

The thirde Decade.

124

ders wandering a little way from the sea coastes, chanced to find certayne peeces of white marble: whereby they thinke that in time past some strangers haue come to those lands, which haue digged marble out of the mountaines, and left those fragments on the playne. There our men learned that the riuer *Maragno-* The great ry-
montes Niuales, or *Serra Neuata*, and the same to bee encreased uer Maragne-
by many other riuers, which fall into it throughout all the lowe rus.
and waterly regions, by the which it runneth with so long a tract This ioyneth
from the sayd mountaynes into the sea, and this to be the cause with the migh-
of the greatnesse thereof. These thinges being thus brought to tie riuer called
passe, the gouernour commaunded the trumpeter to blowe a re- Flumen Ama-
traite: Whereupon they which were sent to land (being five hun- zonum, found
dred in number) making a great shout for ioy of their victory, set of late.
themselves in order of battayle, and so keeping their array, re-
turned to the ships laden with spoyle of those prouinces, and shi- Clokes of
ning in souldiers clokes of feathers, with fayre plumes & crestes feathers.
of variable colours. In this meane time, hauing repayed their
ships, and furnished the same with all necessities, they loosed an-
ker the xvi. day of the Calendes of Iuly, directing their course to
the hauen of *Carthagera*, in the which voyage they destroyed &
wasted certayne Ilands of the Canibales, lying in the way accor-
ding as they were commanded by the king. But the swift course The swift
of the water deceiued both *Iohannes Sarranus* the chiefe Pilot of course of the
the gouernours ship, and al the other although they made their water.
boist that they perfectly knew the nature therof: For they affirme
that in one night they were caried fourty leagues beyond their e-
stimation. Fountie lea-
gues in one
sight.

The sixt Chapter of the thirde Decade.



Eere must wee somewhat digresse from Cosmography, and make a philosophical discourse to searche the secret causes of nature. For wher as they all affirme with one consent that the sea runneth there from the East to the Weste, as swiftly as it were a ryuer falling from high mou-
taines, I thought it not good to let such
Sundry opini-
ons why the
sea runneth
with so swifte
course from
the East into
the West.

such matter slyppe vntouched. The which while I consider, I am drawne into no small ambiguitie and doubt, whyther those waters haue their course, whiche flowe with so continuall a tract in circuite from the East, as though they fledde to the West, neuer to returne, and yet neyther the West thereby any whit the more fylled, nor the East emptied. If we shall say that they fall to their centre (as in the nature of heauie thinges) and assigne the Equinoctiall lyne to bee the centre (as some affirme) what centre shall we appoynt to be able to receiue so great abundance of water; Or what circumference shall be found wet; They whiche haue searched those coastes, haue yet founde no like reason to bee true. Many thinke that there should be certayne large strayghtes or entrances in the corner of that great lande, which we described to be eight tymes bigger then Italie, and the corner thereof to bee full of gulfes, whereby they suppose that some strayghtes shoulde passe through the same, lying on the West side of the Ilande of *Cuba*, and that the sayde strayghtes shoulde swalowe vp those waters, and so conueye the same into the West, and from thence agayne into our East Ocean, or North seas, as some thinke. Other will, that the gulfes of that great lande bee closed vppes, and the lande to reache farre toward the North on the backe side of *Cuba*, so that it embrace the North landes, which the frozen sea encompasseth vnder the North pole, and that all the lande of those coastes, should ioine together as one firme lande: Whereby they coniecture, that those waters shoulde be turned about by the object or resistance of that lande, so bending toward the North, as we see the waters turned about in the crooked bankes of certayne ryuers. But this agreeth not in all poyntes. For they also which haue searched the frozen sea, and sayled from thence into the West, doe likewise affirme, that those North seas flowe continually toward the West, although nothing so swiftly. These North seas haue bin searched by one Sebastian Cabot, a Venetian borne, whom being yet but in manner an infant, his parents caryed with them into Englande, hauing occasion to resort thither for trade of marchandize, as is the manner of the Venitians, to leaue no parte of the worlde vnsearched to obtayne rychesse. Hee therefore

The Equinoctiall lyne.

Why al waters moue toward the south or Equinoctiall, read

Cardanus de subtilis liber vi. de elementis.

Strayghtes.

As by the strayght of Magelanus The North landes.

The frozen sea

Sebastian Cabot

fore furnished two shippes in England at his owne charges: And first with three hundred menne, directed his course so farre toward the North pole, that euen in the moneth of Iuly he found monstrous heapes of Ice swimming on the sea, and in manner continuall day light: Yet sawe hee the lande in that tracte free from Ice, whiche hadde bene moulted by heate of the Sunne. Thus seeing such heapes of Ice beefore him, hee was enforced to turne his sayles, and folowe the West, so coasting still by the shore, that he was thereby brought so far into the south, by reason of the lande bending so much southwarde, that it was there almost equall in latitude with the sea called *Fretum Herculeum*, hauing the North pole cleuate in maner in the same degree. He sayled likewise in this tract so farre toward the West, that hee hadde the Ilande of *Cuba* on his left hande, in maner in the same degree of longitude. As he traualyed by the coastes of this great lande (whiche he named *Baccallaos*) he sayth, that hee founde the like course of the waters toward the west, but the same to run more softly and gently, then the swift waters which the Spanyardes founde in their nauigations southwarde. Wherefore, it is not onely more like to bee true, but ought also of necessity to be concluded, that betweene both the landes hitherto vnkown there shoulde be certayne great open places, whereby the water should thus continually passe from the East into the west: which waters I suppose to be dryuen about the globe of the earth by the vncessaunt mouing and impulsion of the heauens, and not to be swallowed vp and cast out agayne by the breathing of *Demogogon*, as some haue imagined, because they see the seas by increase & decrease, to flow and reflow. Sebastian Cabot himselfe named those landes *Baccallaos*, because that in the seas therabout he founde so great multitudes of certayne bygge fyshes, much like vnto Tunnies (which thinhabitants call *Baccallaos*) that they sometimes stayed his shippes. Hee founde also the people of those regions couered with beastes skinnies: yet not without the vse of reason. He also sayth there is great plentie of Beares in those regions, whiche vse to eate fyshes: For plungeing themselves into the water where they perceiue a multitude of these fyshes to lye, they fasten their claws in their scales, and so drawethem to lande, and eate them: So that (as he sayth) the

The voyage of Sebastian Cabot from Englande to the frozen sea.

Demogogon is the spirit of the earth.

People couered with beastes skinnies.

the beares beeing thus satisfied with fysh, are not noysome to menne. He declareth further, that in many places of these regions, he sawe great plentie of lator among the inhabitantes. Cabot is my very friende, whom I vse familiarly, and delight to haue him sometimes keepe mee companie in my owne house: For beeing called out of Englande by the commaundement of the Catholike king of Castile, after the death of Henry King of Englande, the seuenth of that name, hee was made one of our counsaile and assistance as touching the assayres of the new Indies, looking dayly for shippes to bee furnished for him to discover this hidde secret of nature. This voyage is appoynted to be begunne in Marche in the yeere next following, being the yeere of Christe. 1516. What shall succede, your holynesse shall be aduertised by my letters, if God graunt me life. Some of the Spanyardes denie that Cabot was the first finder of the lande of *Bacallaos*, and affirme that hee went not so farre Westwarde: But it shall suffice to haue sayde thus muche of the gulfes and strayghtes, and of Sebastian Cabot. Let vs nowe therefore returne to the Spanyardes. At this time, they let passe the hauens of *Carthago* vntouched, with all the Ilandes of the Canibales thereabout, whiche they named *Insulas Sancti Bernardi*, leauing also behinde their backs, all the regions of *Caramai*. Heere by reason of a todayne tempest, they were cast vpon the Ilande *Fortis*, beeing about fystie leagues distaunt from the entraunce of the gulse of *Fraba*. In this Ilande, they founde in the houses of the inhabitantes, many baskets made of certaine great sea reedes, full of salt. For this Iland hath in it many goodly salt bayes, by reason whereof they haue great plentie of salte, which they sell to other nations for such thinges as they stand in neede of. Not farre from hence, a great Curlew, as bigge as a Storke, came flying to the gouernours shippe, and suffered herselfe to be easely taken, which beeing caryed about among all the shippes of the nauie, dyed shortly after: They sawe also a great multitude of the same kinde of foules on the shore a farre off. The gouernours shippe, which we sayde to haue lost the rudder, beeing nowe sore brooked, and in manner vnprofitable they left behinde, to followe at leasure. The nauie arryued at *Dariena* the twelfth day of the Calendes of Iuly, and the gouernours

The Ilandes
of the Cani-
bales.

The Ilande
Fortis.

Salte.

A strange thing

uernours shippe (being voide of men) was driuen alande in the same coastes within foure daies after. The Spanyardes whiche now inhabited *Dariena*, with their Captaine and Lieutenant *Vaschus Nuñez Balboa* (of whome we haue largelie made mention before) being certified of the arriual of *Petrus Arias* and his companie, went forth three miles to meete him, and receiued him honorably, and religiously with the psalme *Te deum laudamus*, giuing thanks to god by whose safe conduct they were brought so prosperously thitherto at their comfortes. They receiued them gladly into their houses builded after the maner of those prouinces. I may wel call these regions, *Prouinces a Procul Vitis* (that is) such as are ouercome farre off, forasmuche as our men do now inhabite the same, al the barbarous kinges and Idolatours being eiefted. They entertained them with such cheare as they were able to make them: as with the fruites of those regions, and new bread, both made of rootes and the graine *Maizum*. Other delicates to make vp the feast, were of their own store, which they brought with them in their ships, as poudred flesh, salted fishe, and bread made of wheat: for they brought with them many barrells of wheate meale for the same purpose. Heere may your holynesse, not without iust cause of admiration, beholde a kinges nauie and great multitude of Christians, inhabiting not only the regions situate vnder the circle of heauen, called *Tropicus Cancris*, but also in maner vnder the Equinoctiall line, contrarie to the opinion of the olde writers, a fewe excepted. But after that they are nowe mette together, let vs further declare what they determined to do. Therefore, the day after that the nauie arriued, there assembled a company of Spanyards th inhabitours of *Dariena*, to the nūber of foure hundred and fiftie men. *Petrus Arias* the gouernour of the nauy, and his companie, conferred with them both priuile and openlie of certaine articles, whereof it was the kinges pleasure he shoulde enquire: and most especially as concerning suche thinges whereof *Vaschus* the first finder and Admirall of the South sea, made mention in his large letter sent from *Dariena* to Spaine. In this inquisition they founde al things to be true whereof *Vaschus* had certified the king by his letters, and thereupon concluded, that in the dominions of *Comagra*, *Pocchorosa* & *Tumamama*, Howe Vaschus receiued the newe gouernour.

Habitable regions vnder the Equinoctiall line.

Where the
new gouer-
nour planteth
his habitation

A passinge
ship.

Decurians are
officers deu-
ided into
canes &c.

The gold mi-
nes of Daba-
iba.

Tumanama at the assignement of *Vaschus*, certaine fortresses shoulde be erected forthwith, to thintent there to plant their colonie or habitation. To the better accompyshment hereof, they sent immediatly one *Iohannes Aiora*, a noble young gentle man of *Corduba*, & vnder Lieutenent, with foure hundred men, and foure Carauels, and one other litle ship. Thus departing, he sailed first directly to the hauen of *Comogrus*, distant from *Dariena* about twentie and fiue leagues, as they write in their last letters. From hence, he is appointed to sende a hundred and fiftie of his foure hundred, towards the South, by a newe and righter way founde of late, by the whiche (as they say) it is not past twentie and sixe leagues from the pallace of king *Comogrus* to the entraunce of the gulfe of *Sancti Michaelis*. The residue of the foure hundred shal remaine there, to be an aide and succour to as such as shallorney to and fro. Those hundred and fiftie whiche are assigned to go southwarde, take with them for interpretours certain of our men, which had learned the soothern language of the bondmen which were giuen to *Vaschus* when he ouerranne those regions, & also certaine of the bondemen themselves which had nowe learned the Spanishe tongue. They say that the hauen of *Pocchorrosa* is only seuen leagues distant from the hauen of *Comogrus*. In *Pocchorrosa* he is assigned to leaue fiftie men, with the lightest ship, which may be a passinge betwene them: that like as we vse post horses by land, so may they by this currant ship, in short space certifie the Lieutenant and thinhabitours of *Dariena* of such thinges as shal chaunce. They entend also to build houses in the region of *Tumanama*. The pallace of king *Tumanama*, is distant fro *Pocchorrosa* about twenty leagues. Of these foure hundred men, being of the olde souldiers of *Dariena*, & men of good experience: fiftie were appointed to be as it were Decurians, to guide and conduct the new men from place to place to do their affaires. When they had thus set all thinges in order, they thought it good to aduertise the king hereof, and therewith to certifie him, that in those prouinces there is a king named *Dabaiba*, whose dominion is verie riche in gold, but the same to be yet vntouched by reason of his great power. His kingdome ioineth to the second great riuier, named *Dabaiba* after his name, whiche falleth into the

sea

sea out of the corner of the gulfe of *Yraba*, as we haue largely declared before. The common report is, that all the land of his dominions is ryche in golde. The pallace of King *Dabaiba* is fytie leagues distant from *Dariena*. The inhabitauntes say, that from the pallace, the gold mynes reach to the borders on euery side. Albeit our menne haue also golde mynes not to bee contemned, euen within three leagues of *Dariena*, in the which they gather golde in many places at this present: Yet do they affirme greater plentie to bee in the mynes of *Dabaiba*. In the bookes of our first frutes, written to your holinesse, we made mention of this *Dabaiba*, wherein our men were deceiued, and myltooke the matter: For where they founde the fyshermen of king *Dabaiba* in the maryshes, they thought his region had bene there also. They determined therefore to sende to king *Dabaiba*, three hundred choyse young men, to be chosen out of the whole armie, as most apt to the warres, and well furnished with all kyndes of armour and artillerie, to the intent to go vnto him, and will him, eyther friendly and peaceably to permit them to inhabite part of his kingdome, with the fruition of the golde mynes, or els to bidde him battayle, and driue him out of his countrey. In their letters, they oftentimes repeate this for an argument of great ryches to come, that they in a manner dygged the ground in no place, but founde the earth myxt with sparkes and small graynes of golde. They haue also aduertised the king, that it shal be commodious to place inhabitours in the hauen of *Sancta Martha*, in the region of *Saturma*, that it may be a place of refuge for them that sayle from the Ilande of *Dominica*, from the wh che (as they say) it is but foure or fiue dayes sayling to that hauen of the region of *Saturma*, and from the hauen, but three dayes sayling to *Dariena*. But this is to bee vnderstoode in going and not in returning. For the returning from thence is so laborious and difficulte, by reason of the contrary course of the water, that they seeme as it were to ascende hyghe mountaynes, and stryue agaynst the power of *Neptunus*. This swift course of the sea towards the west, is not so violent to them whiche returne to Spayne from the Ilandes of *Hispaniola* and *Cuba*, although they also doe labour agaynst the fall of the Ocean: The cause whereof is, that the sea is

An error.

The region of
Saturma.
The Ilande of
Dominica.

Difficulte say-
ling agaynst
the course of
the sea.

S

heere

The daunge-
rous straightes
of Scylla and
Charibdis.

The vehement
course of the
sea from the
east to the west

heere very large, so that the waters haue their full scope. But in the tract of *Paria*, the waters are constrained together by the bending sides of that great lande, and by the multitude of Ilandes lying agaynst it, as the like is seene in the strayghtes or narrow seas of *Scicile*, where the violent course of the waters cause the dangerous places of *Scylla* and *Caribdis* by reason of those narrow seas which conteyne *Ionium*, *Libicum*, and *Tirrhenum*. *Colonus* the firste finder of these regions, hath left in writing, that sayling from the Ilande of *Guanassa*, and the prouinces of *Lia*, *Muia*, and *Cerabaro*, being regions of the west marches of *Berugua*, he founde the course of the water so vehement and furious agaynst the foreparte of his shippe, while he sayled from those coastes towarde the East, that he coule at no time touche the ground with his sounding plummet, but that the contrarie violence of the water woulde beare it vpp from the bottome: Hee affirmeth also, that hee coule neuer in one whole day, with a meetely good winde, wyne one myle of the course of the water. And this is the cause why they are oftentimes enforced to sayle first by the Ilandes of *Cuba* and *Hispaniola*, and so into the mayne sea towarde the North, when they returne to Spaine, that the North wyndes may further their voyage, whiche they cannot bring to passe by a direct course: But of the motions of the Ocean sea to and fro, this shall suffice. Let vs nowe therefore rehearse what they write of *Dariena*, and of their habitation there, which they call *Santa Maria Antiqua*, planted on the sea bankes of *Dariena*. The situation of the place, hath no natural munition or defence, & the aire is more pestiferous then in *Sardus*. The Spanishe inhabitours are all pale and yelowe, like vnto them which haue the yelowe iaudies: which neuertheless commeth not of the nature of the region, as it is situate vnder the heauen. For in many regions being vnder the selfe same degree of latitude, hauing the pole of the same elevation, they find hoisome & temperate ayre, in such places where as the earth bringeth forth fayre springes of water, or where holisome riuers runne by bankes of pure earth without mudde: but most especially where they inhabite the sides of the hils, and not the valleyes. But that habitation whiche is on the bankes of the ryuer of *Dariena*, is situate in a deepe valley, and enuironed

on

on euery side with high hilles: By reason whereof, it receiue the Sunne beames at noonetyde directly perpendicular ouer their heades, and are therefore sore vexed by reflection of the beames, both before, behnde, and from the sides. For it is the reflection of the sunne beames whiche causeth feruent heate, and not their accesse or neerenesse to the earth, forasmuch as they are not passible in themselues, as doth manifestly appeare by the snowe lying continually vnmolten vpon certayne hygh mountaynes, as your holiness knoweth right well. The sunne beames therefore falling on the mountaynes, are reflected downwarde into the valley, by reason of the obiecte of the declining sides of the hilles, as it were the fall of a great rounde stone, rowled from the toppe of a mountayne. The valley therefore receiue both those beames whiche fall directly thereon, and also those whiche are reflected downwarde from euery side of the mountaynes. Their habitation therefore in *Dariena*, is pernicious and vnwholesome, onely of the particular nature of the place, and not by the situation of the region as it is placed vnder the heauen, or neere to the sunne. The place is also outrageous by the nature of the soile, by reason it is compassed about with muddie and stinking maryshes, the infection whereof is not a little encreased by the heate: The village it selfe is in a marishe and in manner a standing puddle, where, of the droppes falling from the handes of the bondemen, while they water the paumes of their houses, Toades are engendred immediately, as I my selfe sawe in another place the droppes of that water turne into flies in the Sommer season. Furthermore, where soeuer they digge the ground the depth of a handfull and a halfe, there springeth out vnwholesome and corrupt water, of the nature of the ryuer, whiche runneth through the deepe and muddy channell of the valley, and so falleth into the sea: Now therefore they consult of remoouing their inhabitations. Necessitie caused them first to fasten their foote heere, because that they whiche first arryued in those landes, were oppressed with suche vrgent hunger, that they hadde no respect to chaunge the place, although they were thus vexed by the contagion of the soile and heate of the Sunne, becside the corrupt water, and infectious ayre, by reason of venemous vapours, and exhalati-

By what mea-
nes the Sunne
beames are
cause of fer-
uent heate.

The pernici-
ous ayre of
Dariena.

Toades and
Flies engen-
dred of drops
of water.

Necessity hath
no lawe.

ous ryfing from the fame. An other great incommodity was, that the place was deftitute of a commodious hauen, being three leagues diftaunt from the mouth of the gulfe: The way is alfo rough and difficult to bring victualles and other necessities from the fea. But let vs nowe fpeake fomewhat of other particular things which chaunced. Therefore fhortly after that they were arryued, there happened many things whereof they hadde no knowledge before. A certayne well learned philition of Ciuile, whom partly the authoritie of the Byfhop of *Dariena*, and partly the defire of golde, had allured to thofe landes, was fo fcarred with lightning in the night feafon, lying in bedde with his wife, that the houle and all the ftuffe therein being fet on fire and burnt, hee and his wife beeing fore fcorched, ranne foorth crying, and almoft naked, hardly efcaping the daunger of death. And another time as certayne of them ftood on the fhore, a great Crocodile fodenly caryed away a maffie of a yeere and a halfe olde, as a kyte fhoulde haue fatched vp a chicken: and this euen in the prefence of them all, where the miserable dogge cryed in vaine for the helpe of his maifter. In the nyght feafon they were tormented with the byting of battes, whiche are there fo noy-fome, that if they bite any man in his fleepe, they putte him in daunger of life, onely with drawing of bloude: In fo much that fome haue dyed thereof, falling as it were into a confumption through the maliciousnelle of the venomous wounde. If thefe Battes chaunce to finde a cocke or a henne abroad in the night feafon, they byte them by the combes, and fo kil them. They alfo whiche went laft into thefe dominions, do write, that the lande is troubled with Crocodiles, Lions, and Tygers: but that they haue nowe deuifed artes and engins how to rake them. Likewise that in the houfes of their fellows, they founde the hides and cafes of fuch Lions and Tygers as they hadde killed. They write furthermore, that by reafon of the ranknelle and fruitfullnelle of the grounde, kyne, fwyne, and horfes, doe marueiloufly increafe in thefe regions, and growe to a muche bygger quantitie then they whiche were of the firft broode. Of the exceeding highnelle of the trees with their fruites, of the garden hearbes, fruites, plantes, and feedes, which

A houle fet on fire with lightning.

A dogge deuoured of a Crocodile.
Tanquam canis de Nilo.

The byting of Battes.

Lions and Tygers.

Beaftes waxe higher in their kinde.

which our men brought from Spaine, and fowed and fet the fame in thefe regions: likewise of the Hartes and other foure footed beaftes both tame and wilde, alfo of diuers kindes of foules, birdes, and fifhes, they write euen as wee haue declared in the decades before. *Careta*, the king of the region of *Cioba*, was with them for the fpace of three daies: whom when they had friendly entertained, and fhewed him the fecrete places of their fhippes, their Horfes alfo, with their trappers, bardes, and other furnimentes, befide many other things whiche feemed ftraunge to him, and had further delighted his minde with the harmony of their musical instrumentes, & giuen him many rewardes, they difmiffed him halfe amafed with too much admiration. He fignified vnto them, that there are trees in that prouince, of the planks whereof if fhippes were made, they fhoulde be fafe from the woormes of the fea, whiche they call *Bromas*. Howe thefe woormes gnawe and corrode the fhippes, we haue declared before. Our fhippes are greatly troubled with this plague, if they lie long in the ha- uens of thefe regions. But they affirme that the wood of this tree is fo bitter, that the woormes will not tafte thereof. There is alfo an other tree peculiar to thefe landes, whole leaues if they onely touche the bare in any place of a mans body they caufe great blifters, and thofe fo malicious, that except the fame be foorthwith healed with falte water or falting fpite- tle, they do incontinently engender deadly paines. They fay likewise, that the fauour of the wood is prefent poison, and that it can no whither be caried without daunger of life. When the inhabitants of the Ilande of *Hifpaniola* had oftentimes attempted to shake of the yoke of feruitude, and coulde neuer bring the fame to paffe, neither by open warre, nor yet by priuie confpiracies, they were determined in the night feafon to haue killed our men in their fleepe with the fmoke of this wood: But when the Chriftian men had knowledge hereof, they compelled the poore wretches to confefle there intent, and punifhed the chiefe authours of the deuice. They haue alfo a certaine hearbe with the fauour wherof they are preferved from the hurt of this venomous wood, fo that they may

Note.

Broma or *Biffa* are woormes which deftroy fhippes.

A venomous tree.

Perhaps their venomous arrows are made of this wood.

A prefervative againft poison.

The Lands of
the South Sea.

The rich Iland
called Ditis.

Cap. sancti
Augustini.
Of the euil suc-
esse of these
voyages, reade
decale, 3.
Lib. 9.

An expedition
to destroy the
Canibales.

Booke decade
3. Lib. 9.

bear it safely. Of these small things it shall suffice to haue saide thus much. They looke dayly for many greater things to certifie vs off from the Ilandes of the South sea: For at such time as the messenger whiche brought our letters departed from thence, *Petrus Arius* prepared an expedient on to that riche Ilande which lieth in the mouth of the gulf called *Sinus S. Michaelis*, and reacheth into the South sea, being also left vntouched of *Vaschus*, by reason that the Sea was at that time of the yeere fore troubled with tempestes, as we haue further declared in *Vaschus* his voyage to the South. Wee looke therefore dayly for greater things then are hitherto past. For they haue now taken in hande to subdue manie other prouinces, which we suppose to be either very riche or to bring forth some straunge workes of nature. *Iohannes Diaz Solisius* of *Nebrissa* (of whom we haue made mention before) is sent by the front of the cape or point of *Sancti Augustini* (which reacheth seuen degrees beyonde the Equinoctial line, and pertaineth to the dominion of the Portugales) to thintent to ouerrunne the South side, from the backe halfe of *Paria*, *Cumana*, *Cuquibacca*, with the hauens of *Carthago*, and *Sancta Martha*, of *Dariena* also, and *Beragua*, that more perfect and certaine knowledge may be had of those tractes. Further more, one *Iohannes Poncius* was sent forth with three ships, to destroy the Canibales, both in the lande and Ilandes there about: as well that the nations of the more humane & innocent people may at the length liue without feare of that pestiferous generation, as also the better and more safely to searche the secretes and richesse of those regions. Many other likewise were sent diuers and sundrie waies, as *Gasper Badaocias* to search the West partes, *Franciscus Bezerra*, to saile by the corner of the gulf and *Valleius*, to passe by the mouth or enterance thereof to the East coastes of the gulf, to searche the secretes of the lande, in the which *Fegedays* with his company had of late begun to plant there habitation, and had builded a fortresse and a village, *Badaocius* departed first from *Dariena*, with fourescore souldiours well appointed, whome *Lodonicus Mercado* followed with fiftie: To *Bezerra* were also fourescore assigned, and threescore and tenne to *Valleius*. Whether they shall arriue at safe and commodious hauens, or fall into vntowardly stations, he onely knoweth whose

whose prouidence ruleth all: for as for vs men wee are included within the knowledge of things after they haue chaunced. Let vs now therefore come to other matters.

The seventh Chapter of the
thirde Decade.



Petrus Arius the gouernour of the supposed continent, was scarcely entred into the mayne sea with his nauie, onwarde on his voyage to *Dariena*, but I was aduertised that one *Andreas Moralis* a pilot, who had oftentimes ouerrun the coastes of these newe seas, and the Ilandes of the same, was come to the court to sell such marchandies as he brought with him from thence. This man had diligently searched the tracte of the supposed continent, and especially the inner regions of the Ilande of *Hispaniola*, whereunto hee was appointed by his brother *Nicolaus Ouandus* (the gouernour of the Ilande, and chiefe Commendator of the order of the knights of *Alcantara*) because he was a wittie man, and more apt to search such things then any other: so that with his owne handes hee drew fayre cartes and tables of such regions as hee discovered. Wherein as he hath bene founde faithfull of such as haue since had better triall hereof, so is he in most credite amongst the best sort. He therefore resorted to me, as all they are accustomed to do which returne from the Ocean. What I learned of him & diuers other, of things heretofore vnkown, I wil now declare. The beginning of this narration, shall be the particular description of the Ilande of *Hispaniola*, forasmuch as it is the heade, and as it were, the principall mart of all the liberality of the Ocean, and hath a thousand & againe a thousand, faire, pleasant, beautifull, & rich *Nereides*, whiche lye about it on euery side, adorning this their lady & mother, as it were an other *Tetis* the wife of *Neptunus* & goddess of the sea, enuyroning her about, & attending vpo her as their queene & patronesse.

The nauigation
of *Andreas
Moralis*.

A particular
description of
the Ilande of
Hispaniola.
Nereides are
nymphes of
the sea, he men-
tioneth Ilandes
Tetis the
wife of *Neptu-
nus* & goddess
of the sea.

troneffe. But of these *Nereides* (that is to say, the Ilandes placed about her) wee will speake more hereafter. Lette vs in the meane tyme declare somewhat of the Ilande whiche our menne named *Margrita Dives* (whiche the Spanyardes call *De las perlas*) being nowe well knowne, and lying in the south sea in the gulfe called *Sinus Sancti Michaelis* (that is) saint Michaels gulfe. This Ilande hath presently brought to our knowledge many straunge and woonderfull thinges, and promisseth no small hope of greater thinges in tyme to come. In this is founde great plenty of pearles, so fayre and great, that the sumptuous queene *Cleopatra* might haue seemed to weare them in her crownes, chaynes, and braslettes. Of the shellfishes wherein these are engendred, we wil speake somewhat more in the end of this narration. But let vs nowe returne to *Hispaniola*, moste like vnto the earthly paradise. In the description hereof, wee will beginne of the imposition of diuers names, then of the fourme of the Ilande, temperate ayre, and beneficiall heauen, and finally of the deuision of the regions. Therefore for the right pronounciation of the names, your holines must vnderstand that they are pronounced with the accent, as you may know by the verge set ouer the heads of the vowels, as in the name of the Ilande *Matinino*, where the accent is in the last vowel, and the like to bee vnderstoode in all other names. They say therefore, that the first inhabitours of the Ilande were transported in their *Canoas* (that is, boates made of one whole peece of woode) from the Ilande of *Matinino*, being lyke banished men & yuen from thence by reason of certaine contrarie factiōs and diuisions among themselves, like as we reade howe *Dardanus* came from *Corytha*, and *Tenrus* from *Creta* into Asia, and that the region where they placed their habitation, was afterward called *Troianum*. The like wee reade howe the Tyrians and Sidonians arriued with their nauy in *Libya* by the fabulous conduction of *Dido*. These *Matinians* in like maner being banished from their owne country, planted their first habitation in that parte of the Ilande of *Hispaniola*, which they call *Cahonao*, vpon the banke of the ryuer named *Bahaboni* as is reade in the beginning of the Romans that *Aeneas* of Troy arriued in the regio of *Italic*, called *Latium*, vpon the bankes of the ryuer of *Tiber*. Within

Great pearles.

Hispaniola like vnto the earthly Paradise.

The first inhabitours of Hispaniola.

Within the mouth of the ryuer of *Bahaboni*, lyeth an Iland, where it is sayd that the inhabitantes builded their first house, whiche they named *Cansoteia*. This house they consecrated shortly after, and honoured the same reuerently, with continuall gyftes and monumentes, euen vntill the comming of our menne, like as the Christians haue euer religiously honoured Hierusalem the fountayne and originall of our fayth: As also the Turkes attribute the like to the citie of *Mecha* in Araby, and the inhabitantes of the fortunat Ilandes (called the Ilandes of Canarie) to *Tyrma*, builded vppon a hygh rocke, from the whiche manie were went with ioyfull myndes and songes to cast themselues downe headlong, beeing perswaded by their priestes that the soules of all such as so died for the loue of *Tyrma*, shoulde thereby enioye eternall felicitie. The conquerours of the Ilandes of Canarie, founde them yet remaynyng in that superstition euen vntill our tyme, nor yet is the memorie of their sacrifices vtterly worne away: the rocke also reserueth the olde name vnto this daye. I haue also learned of late, that there yet remayneth in the Ilande some of the faction of *Betanchor* the Frenche manne, and first that brought the Ilandes to good culture and ciuilitie, beeing thereto lycenced by the king of Castile, as I haue sayde before. These do yet (for the most part) obserue both the language and maners of the Frenche monne, although the heyres and successeurs of *Betanchor*, had solde the two subdued Ilands to certaine men of Castile: Yet the inhabitours which succeeded *Betanchor*, & builded them houses, and encreased their families there, do continue to this day, and liue quietly and pleasantly with the Spanyardes, not griued with the sharpe colde of Fraunce. But let vs nowe returne to the inhabitantes of *Matinino* and *Hispaniola*. The Ilande of *Hispaniola* was first named by the first inhabitours *Quizqueia*, and then *Haiti*: and this not by chance, or at the pleasure of suche as deuised these names, but of credulitie and beleefe of some great effecte. For *Quizqueia*, is as muche to say as, A great thing, and that so great, that none may bee greater. They interprete also, that *Quizqueia* signifieth, large, vniuersall, or all, in like signification as the Greekes named their God called *Pan*, because that for the greatnes thereof, these simple soules

Ierusalem.

Mecha. The Ilandes of Canarie.

Betanchor a frenchman.

The first names of Hispaniola.

foules supposed it to bee the whole worlde : and that the Sunne boames gaue light to none other world, but onely to this Ilande, with the other adiacent about the same, and thereupon thought it most woorthie to be called great, as the greatest of all other knowne to them. *Haiti* is as much to say by interpretation, as rough, sharpe, or craggie. But by a figuratiue speache called denomination (whereby the whole is named by parte) they named the whole Ilande *Haiti* (that is) rough: Forasmuch as in many places the face of this Ilande is rough, by reason of the craggie mountaynes, horrible thicke woodes, and terrible darke and deepe vallies, enuironed with great and high mountaynes, although it bee in manie other places exceeding beautiful and flourishing. Heere must wee somewhat digresse from the order we are entred into. Perhappes your holinesse wil maruell by what meanes these symple men shoulde of so long continuance beare in mind such principles, wherast they haue no knowledge of letters. So it is therefore, that from the beginning, their princes haue euer bene accustomed to commit their children to the gouernance of their wise men, which they call *Bontios*, to be instructed in knowledge, and to beare in memorie suche thinges as they learne. They giue themselves chiefly to two thinges: As generally, to learne the originall and successe of thinges, and particularly, to rehearse the noble factes of their graundfathers, great graundfathers, and auncestours, as well in peace as in warre. These two thinges they haue of old time composed in certayne meeters and ballettes in their language. These rymes or ballettes, they call *Arcitos*. And as our minstrelles are accustomed to sing to the Harpe or Lute, so do they in like manner sing these songs, and daunce to the same, playing on Timbrels made of shels of certayne fishes: These Timbrels they call *Magnei*. They haue also songs and ballettes of loue, and other of Lamentations and mourning, some also to encourage them to the warres, with euery of them their tunes agreeable to the matter. They exercise themselves much in dauncing, wherein they are very actiue, and of greater agilitie then our men, by reason they giue themselves to nothing so much, and are not hindered with apparell, which is also the cause of their swiftnesse of foote. In their ballets, lest them of their auncestours, they haue pro-

Their manner
of learning.

Ballets and
rymes.

Singing and
dauncing.
Songs of
loue and
mourning.

prophecies of the comming of our menne into their countrey. These they sing with mourning, and as it were with groning, bewayle the losse of their libertie & seruitude. For these prophecies Note. make mention that there shoulde come into the Iland *Magnachios*, that is, men clothed in apparell, and armed with such swordes as shoulde cutte a man in sunder at one stroke, vnder whose yoke their posteritie should be subdued. And here I do not maruell that their predeceffours coulde prophecie of the seruitude and bondage of their succession (if it be true that is sayd) of the familiaritie they haue with spirites, whiche appeare to them in the night, whereof we haue largely made mention in the ninth chapter of the first decade, where also we haue intreated of their Zemes (that is) their Idolles, and images of deuilles which they honoured. But they saye that since these Zemes were taken away by the Christians, the spirites haue no more appeared. Our men ascribe this to the signe of the crosse, wherwith they defende themselves from such spirites: For they are nowe all cleansed and sanctified by the water of baptisme, wherby they haue renounced the deuil, & are consecrated the holy members of Christ. They are vniuersally studious to knowe the bondes and limits of their regions and kingdomes, and especially their *Mitani* (that is) noble men: so that euen they are not vtterly ignorant in the surueying of their landes. The common people haue none other care then of selling, sowing, and planting. They are most expert fishers, by reason that throughout the whole yeere, they are accustomed dayly to plunge themselves in the ryuers, so that in manner they liue no lesse in the water then on the lande. They are also giuen to hunting: For (as I haue sayd before) they haue two kindes of foure footed beastes whereof the one is, little Conies, called *Vsas*, and other Serpentes, named *Inannas*, much like vnto Crocodiles, of eight foot length, of most pleasant taste, and lyuing on the sande. All the Ilandes nourishe innumerable byrdes and foules: as our Ewts or Stockdoves, Duckes, Geese, Hearons, beside no lesse number of Poppingayes then Sparrowes with vs. Euery King hath his subiectes diuided to sundrye affaires: as some to hunting, other to fishing, and other some to husbandrie. But let vs nowe returne to speake further of the names. Wee haue sayde that

Their familiaritie with spirites.

The deuil is driven away by baptisme.

Surueyers.

Serpentes:
A Crocodile is much like to
our Ewts or
Lyserte.

Quixquein

Cipanga.

Italie called
Latium.

Isabella.

The fourme of
the Iland of
Hispaniola.

A particular
carde of His-
paniola.

Hispaniola
compared to
Italie.

The tempera-
ture of Hispa-
niola.

Quizqueia and *Haiti*, were the olde names of this Ilande. The whole Iland was also called *Cipanga*, of the region of the mountaynes abounding with golde: lyke as our auncient poets called all *Italie Latium*, of part thereof. Therefore as they called *Ansonia* and *Hesperia*, Italy: euen so by the names of *Quizqueia*, *Haiti*, and *Cipanga*, they vnderstood the whole Iland of *Hispaniola*. Our men did first name it *Isabella*, of Queene *Helisabeth*, whiche in the Spanishe tongue is called *Isabella*, and so named it of the first Colony where they planted their habitation, vpon the banke neere vnto the sea on the North side of the Ilande, as we haue further declared in the first Decade. But of the names, this shall suffice. Let vs nowe therfore speake of the fourme of the Ilande. They which first ouerranne it, described it vnto me to be like vnto the leafe of a Chesnut tree, with a gulse towarde the West side, lying open agaynst the Ilande of *Cuba*. But the expert shypmaister *Andreas Moralis*, brought me to the forme therof somewhat differing from that. For from both the corners, as from the East angle and the West, he described it to be indented and eaten with many great gulfes, & the corners to reache forth very farre, and placeth manie large and safe hauens in the great gulse on the East side: But I trust shortly so to traualle further herein, that a perfect carde of the particular description of *Hispaniola* may be sent vnto your holinesse. For they haue now drawne the Geographicall description thereof in cardes, euen as your holinesse hath seene the fourme and situation of Spayne, and Italy, with their mountaynes, valleyes, riuers, cities, and colonies. Let vs therefore without shame, fastnesse compare the Iland of *Hispaniola* to *Italie*, sometime the head and Queene of the whole worlde. For if we consider the quantitie, it shall bee founde little lesse, and much more fruitfull. It reacheth from the East into the West, fye hundred and fourtie myles, according to the computation of the latter seachers, although the Admirall somewhat increased this number, as wee haue sayde in the first Decade. It is in breadth somewhere almost three hundred myles, and in some places narrower, where the corners are extended: But it is surely muche more blessed and fortunate then *Italie*, being for the most parte thereof so temperate and flourishing, that it

it is neyther vexed with sharpe colde, nor afflicted with immoderate heate. It hath both the staynges or conuersions of the Sunne (called *Solstitia*) in manner equall with the Equinoctiall, with litle difference betwene the length of the day and the night throughout all the yeere. For on the south side, the day ascendeth scarcely an houre in length aboue the night, or contrariwise. But the difference is more on the north side: Yet are there some regions in the Ilande in the whiche the colde is of some force. But your holynesse must vnderstande this to bee incident by reason of the object or neerenesse of the mountaines, as we will more largely declare hereafter: Yet is not this colde so pearcing or sharpe, that the inhabitants are molested with snowe or byting frost. In other places, the lande enioyeth perpetuall spring time, and is fortunate with continuall sommer and haruest. The trees flourish there all the whole yeere, and the meddowes continue alway greene. All thinges are exceeding fortunate, and growe to great perfection. Howe wonderfully all garden hearbes and fruites do encrease, so that within the space of sixteene dayes after the seede is sowne, all hearbes of small steames, as lettise, borage, radishe, and such other, come to their full ripenesse, and also how hearbes of the bigger sort, as Gourdes, Melons, Cucumbers, Pompons, Sitrones, and such other, come to their perfection in the space of thirtie dayes, we haue sufficiently, declared els where. Of the beastes transported out of Spayne thither, we haue saide howe they growe to a much greater kinde: In somuch that when they fall into communication of the oxen or kine, they compare them in biggenesse to Elephantes, and swyne to Mules: but this somewhat by an excessiue kinde of speach. Wee haue also made mention howe their swines fleshe is more sauourie and of farre better and more pleasaunt tast, and more wholsome then ours, by reason that they are fedde with the fruites of *Mirobalane* trees, and other pleasaunt and nourishing fruites of that countrey, which growe there of themselues, as doe with vs *Beeches*, *Holly*, and *Okes*. Vines would also prosper there with marueylous encrease, if they hadde any regard to the planting therof. The like encrease commeth of wheate, if it be sowne vpon the mountains, where the cold is of some strength: but not

The Equino-
ctiall.

Cold acciden-
tal, and not by
the situation of
the regions.

Perpetuall
spring and
sommer.

Marueylous
fruitfulness.

Beastes.

Oxen and
swyne of excee-
ding bignes.

Swine fed
with Miro-
balanes.

The thirde Decade.

An earre of
wheat as big
as a mans
arme in the
browne.

Great plenty
of cattayle.

Incommo-
dities of intempe-
rate regions

Holsome ayre
and water.

Golde euery
where.

in the same plaines, by reason of too much fatnesse and ranknes of the grounde. It is in maner incredible to heare, that an earre of wheate should be bigger then a mans arme in the browne, and more then a span in length, bearing also more then a thousand graynes, as they all confesse with one voyce, and earnestly affirme the same with othes. Yet they say that the bread of the Ilande called *Cazabbi*, made of the roote of *Iucca*, to be more hol-some, because it is of easier digestion, and cultured with lesse labour, and greater encrease. The residue of the time which they spend not in setting and planting, they bestowe in gathering of golde. They haue nowe such plentie of foure footed beasts, that Horses and oxe hydes, with sheepe skinnnes, and goate skinnnes and such other, are brought from thence into Spaine: so that nowe the daughter in many things helpeth and succoureth her mother. Of the trees of brasyle, spices, the graine which colour-eth scarlet in bright shyning red, mastix, Gossampine cotton, the precious metall called *Electrum*, & such other commodities of this Ilande, we haue spoken sufficiently before. What there-fore canne chaunce more happy vnto man vpon the earth, then there to lyue where he need not to be dryuen to close chambers with sharpe colde or faynting heate, nor yet in winter eyther to be laden with heauie apparel, or to burne the shinnes with continuall sitting at the fire, which thinges make men olde in short time, by resoluing the naturall heate, whereof a thousand diseases ensue. They also affirme the ayre to be very healthfull, and the waters and ryuers to be no lesse holsome, as they whiche haue their continuall course through the earth of the golden mynes. For there is in maner no ryuers, no mountaynes, and but fewe playnes, that are vtterly without golde. But lette vs nowe at the length come to the particular description of the inner partes of this blessed Ilande. Wee haue before declared how it is in maner equally diuided with foure great ryuers, descending from hygh mountaynes, whereof that which runneth towardes the East, is called *Ianna*, as that towardes the West is named *Arribanious*, the thirde is *Nahiba* or *Haiba*, whiche runneth Southward, the fourth is called *Iache*, and falleth to-wardes the North. But this shypmaister hath brought an other description, obserued of the inhabitantes from the beginning.

Let

The thirde Decade.

134

Let vs therefore diuide the whole Iland into fve partes, calling the regions of euery prouince by there olde names: and finally make mention of such thinges as are worthy memory in euery of them. The beginning of the Ilande on the East side, is contained in the prouince named *Caircimu*, so named for that in their language *Cimu* signifieth the front or beginning of anie thing. After this, foloweth the prouince of *Hubaba*, and then *Caibabo*, the fourth is *Bainoa*. *Guaccarima* conteineth the west corner. But the last saue one, *Bainoa* is of larger boundes then the three other. *Caircimu* reacheth from the first front of the Ilande to the riuier *Hozama*, which runneth by the cite of saint Dominicke. But towarde the North side, it is ended at the rough mountaines of *Haiti*. *Hubabo*, is included within the mountaines of *Haiti* and the riuier *Iaciga*. *Caibabo* the third prouince, conteineth al that lieth between *Cubabo* and *Dahatio*, euen vnto the mouth of the riuier of *Iaccha* or *Iache* (one of the foure which diuide the Iland equally) & ascendeth to the mountaines of *Cibana*, where the greatest plenty of gold is founde, out of the which also the riuier *Demahus* springeth, and ioining with the springes of the riuier of *Naiba* (being an other of the foure which diuideth the Iland toward the south sea) falleth to an other banke of the riuier of saint Dominick. *Bainoa*, beginneth at the confines of *Caibabo*, and reacheth euen vnto the Iland of *Cubini*, which lieth neare vnto the sea bankes of the North side of the Ilande, where we saide that they erected the first colonie or habitatio. The prouince of *Guaccarima*, occupieth the remanēt towarde the west: this they named *Guaccarima* because it is the extreame or vttermost part of the Iland. For *Iarima* in their language, signifieth the taile or end of any thing, and *Gua*, is an article which they vse oftentimes in the names of things, and especially in the names of their kinges, as *Guarionexius* & *Guaccanarillus*. In the prouince of *Caircimu*, are these regions, *Hignei*, *Guanama*, *Reyre*, *Xagua*, *Aramana*, *Arabo*, *Hazoa*, *Macorix*, *Caiacoa*, *Guaigua*, *Baguaximabo*, & the rough mountaines of *Haiti*. Here let vs speake somewhat of their aspirations, which they vse otherwise then the Latines do. It is to be noted that there is no aspiration in their vowels, which haue not the effect of a consonant. So that they pronounce their aspirations more vehemently then we

The cite of
S Dominick.

Of prouinces
diuided into
regions.

The pronun-
ciation of the
Hebrues and
Arabians.
The Moores
and Arabians
possessed
Spaine.

How the aspi-
ration chaun-
geth the signi-
fication of
woords.

Diuers lan-
guages in
the Iland.

we do the consonant .f. Yet, all suche wordes as in there tongue are aspirate, are pronounced with like breath and spirite as is f. sauing that heerein the neather lippe is not moued to the vppermost teeth. With open mouthes and shaking their breastes they breath out these aspirations, *ha, he, hi, ho, hu*, as the Hebrues and Arabians are accustommed to pronounce theirs. I finde also that the Spaniardes vse the like vehemencie in the aspirations of those wordes which they haue receiued of the Moores & Arabians which possessed Spaine, and continued there many yeeres, as in these wordes *Almohadda*, which signifieth a pillow or boustler, also *Almohaza*, that is a horse combe: with diuers such other words, which they speake in maner with panting breastes, & vehement spirites. I haue thought it good to rehearse these things, because among the Latines it oftentimes so chaunceth, that only the accent or aspiration, chaungeth the significati on of the worde, as *hora*, for an houre, and *ora*, for the plurall number of this worde *os*, whiche signifieth the mouth: also *ora*, whiche signifieth regions or coastes. The like also chaunceth in the diuersitie of the accent, as *occido* I kil, & *occido* I fal: euen so in the language of these simple men, there are many thinges to be obserued. But let vs now returne to the description. In the prouince of *Hubabo*, are these regions, *Xamana*, *Canabacoa*, *Cubabo*, with many other, the names whereof I haue not yet learned. The prouince of *Cubabo*, conteineth these regions, *Migna* and *Cacacubana*. The inhabitauntes of this region, haue a peculiar language much differing from the common language of the Iland, and are called *Maiorixes*. There is also an other region called *Cubana*, whose language differeth from the other. Likewise the region of *Baiohagua*, hath a diuers tongue. There are also other regions, as *Dahabon*, *Cyababo*, and *Manababo*. *Coroy* is in the middle of the Ilande. By this runneth the riuier *Nizans*, and the mountaines called *Mathaitin*, *Hazna*, & *Neibaymao*, confine with the same. In the prouince of *Bainoa*, are 3 regions of *Maguana*, *Iagohamcho*, *Baurucco*, *Dabaigua*, & *Attibuni*, so named of the riuier also *Cannoa*, *Bniaici*, *Dababonici*, *Maiguariti*, *Atiei*, *Maccarina*, *Ghabba*, *Annimici*, *Marié*, *Guaricco*, *Amaguei*, *Xaragua*, *Yaguana*, *Azuei*, *Iacchi*, *Honorucco*, *Diagno*, *Camaie*, & *Neibaimao*. In *Guaccaierima* the last prouince, these regions are contained *Municarao*, *Gnabagua*, *Taque-*

Taquenazabo, *Nimaca*, *Baiona* the lesse, *Cabain*, *Iamaici* *Manabaxao*, *Zunana*, *Habacca*, and *Ayquiora*. But let vs entreate somewhat of the particulars of the regions. In the prouince of *Cuizcimu*, within the great gulf of the beginning, there is a great caue in a hollow rocke vnder the root of a high mountaine, about two furlonges from the sea, the entry of this caue is not much vnlyke the doores of a great temple, being very large, and turning many wayes. *Andreas Azorais* the shypmaister, at the commandement of the gouernour, attempted to search the caue with the finest vessels. He sayth that by certayne priue wayes many ryuers haue concourse to this caue, as it were a synke or chanel. After the experience hereof, they ceased to maruaile whether other ryuers ranne, which comming fourscore & ten myles were swallowed vp, so that they appeared no more, nor yet fel into the sea by any knowne wayes. Nowe therefore they suppose that ryuers swallowed vp by the hollow places of that stony mountayne, fall into this caue. As the shypmaister entred into the caue, his shippe was almost swallowed. For he sayth, that there are many whirlepooles and ryfinges or boylinges of the water, which make a violent conflict and horrible roryng, one encounteryng the other: also many huge holes and hollow places, so that what on the one side with whirlepooles, and on the other side with the boyling of the water, his shippe was long in manner toiled vp and downe like a ball. It greatly repented him that he had entred, yet knew he no way how to come forth. He now wandred in darkenesse as well for the obscurenesse of the caue into the which hee was farre entred, as also that in it were thick clouds, engendred of the moist vapours proceeding of the conflict of the waters, which continually fall with great violence into the caue on euery side. Hee compareth the noyse of these waters, to the fall of the famous ryuer *Nilus* from the mountains of Ethiope, they were also deafe, that one could not heare what another saide. But at the length with great daunger and feare, he came forth of the caue, as it had bene out of hell. About threescore myles distant from the chiefe citie of Saint Dominicke, there are certayne hygh mountaynes, vpon the toppes whereof is a lake or standing poole inaccessible, neuer yet seene of the which came lately to the Ilande, both by reason of the rough-

Riuers deuoured of caues.

Whirlepooles and conflict of waters.

Clouds in the caue.

The cataractes of Nilus.

A standing poole in the top of a high mountaine.

Fearne and
bramble bu-
shes grow one
by in cold re-
gions.

The Caspian
and Hircanian
sea.

ness of the mountaynes, and also for that there is no path or open way to the toppes of the same. But at the length the shipmaster being conducted thither by one of the kinges, ascended to the toppes of the mountaynes, and came to the poole. He saith that the colde is there of some force: and in token of winter, he founde fearne and bramble bushes, which two growe onely in colde regions. These mountaynes, they call *Ymizki Hibabaino*. This poole is of fresh water three myles in compasse, and well replenished with diuers kinds of fishes. Many small riuers or brooks fall into it. It hath not passage out, because it is on euery side enclosed with the toppes of mountaynes. But let vs now speake of another poole, which may well be called a sea in the mydlande, and bee compared to the Caspian or Hircanian sea in the firme lande of *Asia*, with certayne other lakes and pooles of freshe water.

The eyght Chapter of the
thirde Decade.

A great lake
of foure and
fifty water.



Sea fishes in
lakes of the
mydlande.

The province of *Bainoa* being thirde as bigge as the three first, that is *Caizimu*, *Yhabo*, and *Caibabo*, includeth a velley named *Caionani*, in the which there is a lake of salt, sower, and bytter water, as we reade of the sea called *Caspium*, lying in the firme lande betweene *Sarmatia* and *Hircania*. We haue therefore named it *Caspium*, although it bee not in the region of *Hircania*. It hath many swallowing gulfes, by the which, both the water of the sea springeth into it, & also such as fall into it from the mountayns are swallowed vp. They thinke that the caues thereof, are so large and deepe, that great fylhes of the sea passe by the same into the lake.

The deuour-
ing fish called
Tiburonus.

Among these fyshes, there is one called *Tiburonus*, which cutteth a man in sunder by the myddest at one snap with his teeth, and deuoureth him. In the ryuer *Hozama*, running by the chiefe citie of Saint Dominicke, these *Tiburoni* doe sometymes come from the sea, and deuoure many of the inhabitantes: especially such as do dayly plunge themselves in the water, to their

tent to keepe their bodies very cleane. The riuers which fall into the lake, are these. From the North side *Guanicabon*: From the Southe, *Xaccoci*: From the East, *Guannabo*: And from the West, *Occoa*. They saie that these riuers are great and continuall, and that beside these, there are .xx. other small riuers whiche fall into this *Caspium*. Also on the North side within a furlong of the lake, there are about two hundred springs, occupying likewise about a furlong in circuit, the water wherof is colde in sommer, treble also, and holosome to be drunke. These springs make a riuer that can not bee waded ouer, which neare at hande ioining with the other, falleth into the lake. Here must we staie a while. The kinge of this region founde his wife praying in a Chapell builded by the Christians within the precincte of his dominion, and required her company to satisfie his fleshely lust. His wife reprobued him, and put him in remembraunce to haue respect to the holy place. The wordes which she spake to him were these, *Teitoca*, *Teitoca* which is as much to say, as, be quiet, be quiet. *Techeta cynato guamechyna*: That is God will be greatly angry. *Guamechyna*, signifieth God, *Techeta* greatly, *Cynato* angrie. But the husbände haling her by the arme, saide, *Guaibba*, that is, goe, *Cynato macabuca guamechyna*: That is, What is that to me if God be angry? And with these wordes as he profered her violence, sodenly he became dumme and lame. Yet by this miracle being striken with repertaunce, he euer after ledde a religious life, insomuche that from thencefoorth he would neuer suffer the Chapell to be swept or decked with any other mans hande. By the same miracle, many of thin habitauntes, and all the Christians being moued, resorted deuoutly to the Chapell. They take it in good parte that the king suffered the reuenge of that reproche. Let vs now returne to *Caspium*. That salte lake is tossed with stormes and tempestes, and oftentimes drowneth small shippes or fisher boates, and swalloweth them vp with the mariners: In so much that it hath not been hearde of, that any man drowned by shippewracke, euer plunged vp againe, or was caste on the shore, as commonly chaunceth of the dead bodies of suche as are drowned in the sea. These tempestes, are the daintie banquets of the *Tiburones*.

The riuers
that fall into
the lake Caspi-
um.

CC. springs
within the
space of a fur-
long.

A miracle.

The Indian
language.

A king striken
dumme and
lame by a my-
racle.

Such as are
drowned in
the lake are
not cast vp
again.

This *Caspium*, is called *Hagueigabon*. In the myddest hereof, lyeth an Iland named *Guarizacca*, to the which they resort when they go a fishing: but it is now cultured. There is in the same playne, an other lake next vnto this, whose water is mixte of salt and fresh, and is therefore neither apt to be drunke, nor yet to be refused in vrgent necessitie: This containeth in length twentie and five miles, and in breadth eight miles, in some places also nine or ten. It receiue many riuers, which haue no passage out of the same, but are swallowed vp as in the other. Water springeth out of the sea into this also: but in no great quantitie, which is the cause that it is so commixt. In the same prouince towardes the west side, there is an other lake of freshe water, not farre distaunt from *Caspium*: this the inhabitants call *Iainagua*. The same salte lake hath on the North side thereof, an other named *Guacca*: this is but litle, as not past three or foure miles in breadth, and one in length, the water of this may well be drunke. On the South side of the salt lake, there lieth an other named *Rabbarco*, of three miles in length, and in maner rounde. the water of this is freshe, as of the two other. This lake, because it hath no passage out, nor yet any swallowing gulfes, conueieth the superfluous waters to the sea if it be encreased with the streames which fall sometimes more abundantly from the mountaines: There is in the region of *Xamana* in the prouince of *Bainoa*. There is an other called *Guaniba*, lying betwene the East and the South, neere vnto the side of *Caspium*: this is ten miles in length, and almost rounde. There are furthermore many other small standing pooles or lakes dispersed here and there in the Ilande, whiche I will let passe, lest I shoulde be tedious in remaining too long in one thing. I will therefore make an ende with this addition, that in all these great plentie of fishe and foule is nourished. All these lakes lie in a large plaine, the which from the East reacheth into the West a hundreth and twentie miles, being of breadth. xviii. miles where it is narrowest, and .xxv. where it is largest. Looking toward the West, it hath collaterally on the left hand, the mountaines of *Daignani*, and on the right hand, the mountains of *Gaigna*, so called of the name of the vale it selfe. At the roots of the

mountaines

mountaynes of *Caigna* towardes the North side, there lyeth an other vale much longer and larger then that before named: For it containeth in length almost two hundred myles, and in breadth thirtie where it is largest, and about .xx. where it is narrowest. This vale in some parte thereof, is called *Maguana*, in an other place, *Iguanin*, and els where, *Hathathici*. And forasmuch as we haue here made mention of this parte of the vale named *Hathathici*, wee will somewhat digresse from the discourse of this description, and entreate of a thing so straunge and marueilous, that the lyke hath not beene heard of. So it is therefore, that the king of this region named *Caramatexius*, taketh great pleasure in fishing. Into his nettes chaunced a young fische, of the kinde of those monsters of the sea which the inhabitours called *Manati*, not founde I suppose in our seas, nor knowne to our men before this tyme. This fishe is foure footed, and in shape lyke vnto a Tortoyse, although shee be not couered with a shell, but with scales, and those of such hardnesse, & couched in such order that no arrow can hurte her. Her scales are beset and defended with a thousand knobbes, her backe is playne, and her head vtterly like the head of an Oxe. She liueth both in the water, & on the land, shee is slowe of mouing, of condition meeke, gentle, affociable, and louing to mankinde, and of a marueilous sence or memory, as are the Elephant and the Delphyn. The king nourished this fish certayne daies at home with the bread of the countrey, made of the root of *Iucca* & *Panycke*, and with such other roots as men are accustomed to eate: For when shee was yet but young, hee cast her into a poole or lake neere vnto his pallace, there to be fed with hande. This lake also receiue waters, and casteth not the same forth againe. It was in tyme past called *Guanrabo*: but is now called the lake of *Manati*, after the name of this fische, which wandered safely in the same for the space of .xxv. yceres, and grewe exceeding bigge. Whatsoeuer is written of the Delphines of Baian or Arion, are much inferiour to the dooinges of this fische, which for her gentle nature they named *Matum*, that is, gentle, or noble. Therefore whensoeuer any of the kinges familyers, especially such as are knowne to her, resort to the bankes of the lake, and call *Matum*, *Matum*, then she (as ininde- Maguana full of such benefites as shee hath receiued of men) listeth vp her head,

A fish carryeth
men ouer the
lake.

A maracilous
thing.

The ryuer
Atribunicus.

head, and cometh to the place whither she is called, and there receiueh meate at the handes of suche as feede her. If anye desirous to passe ouer the lake, make signes and tokens of their intent, she boweth her selfe to them, therewith as it were gently inuityng them to amount vppon her, and conueyeth them safely ouer. It hath beene seene, that this monstrous fish hath at one tyme safely caryed ouer tenne men singing and playing. But if by chaunce when shee lifted vp her head she espyed any of the Christian men, she would immediately plunge downe againe into the water, and refuse to obey, because shee had once receiued iniurie at the handes of a certayne wanton young manne among the Christians, who hadde cast a sharpe darte at her, although shee were not hurte, by reason of the hardnesse of her skinne, being rough and full of scales and knobbes, as wee haue sayde: Yet did shee beare in memorie the iniurie shee susteyned, with so gentle a reuenge requiting the ingratitude of him, which had delt with her so vngently. From that day whensoever shee was called by any of her familiars, she would first looke circumspectly about her, least any were present apparelled after the manner of the Christians. She would oftentimes play and wastle vppon the banke with the Kinges chamberlens, and especially with a young man whom the King fauoured well, being also accustomed to feede her. Shee would bee sometimes as pleasant and full of play as it had beene a monkey, or marmoset, & was of long tyme a great comfort and solace to the whole Iland. For no small confluence aswel of the christians as of the inhabitants, hadde daily concourse to behold so strange a myracle of nature, the contemplation whereof was no lesse pleasant then wonderfull. They say that the meate of this kinde of fische, is of good tast, and that many of them are engendred in the seas thereabout. But at the length, this pleasant play-fellow was lost, and caryed into the sea by the great ryuer *Atribunicus*, one of the foure whiche diuide the Ilande: For at that tyme there chaunced so terrible a tempest of wynde, and rayne, with such flouds ensuing, that the lyke hath not lightly beene heard of. By reason of this tempest, the ryuer *Atribunicus* so ouerflowed the banks, that it filled the whole vale, and mixt it selfe with al the other lakes: at which tyme also, this gentle *Matum* and pleasant compa-

companion, folowing the vehement course & fall of the flouds, was thereby restored to his olde mother and natyue waters, and since that tyme neuer scene agayne. Thus hauyng digressed sufficiently, let vs now come to the situation of the vale. It hath collaterally the mountaynes of *Cibana* and *Caiguam*, which bring it to the South sea. There is an other vale beeyonde the mountaynes of *Cibana* towards the North, this is called the vale of *Guarionexius*, because that before the memorie of man, The great vale it is descended by ryght of inheritance, were cuer the Lordes ^{us.} of the whole vale. Of this king, wee haue spoken largely in the first narration of the Ilande in the first Decade. This vale is of length from the East to the West, a hundred and fourescore myles, and of breadth from the South to the North, thirtie myles where it is narrowest, and fiftie where it is broadest. It beginneth from the region *Canabocca* by the prouinces of *Huhabo* and *Caiabo*, and endeth in the prouince of *Bainoa*, and the region of *Mariena*: it lyeth in the midst betweene the mountaynes of *Cibana*, and the mountaynes of *Cabonui* & *Caxacubuna*. There is no prouince nor any region, which is not notable by the maiestie of mountaynes, fruitfulness of vales, pleasantnesse of hilles, and delectableness of playnes, with abundance of faire ryuers running through the same. There are no sides of mountaynes or hilles, no riuers, which abound not with golde and delicate fishes, except only one riuer, which from the original thereof, with the springes of the same breaking forth of the mountaynes, cometh out salt, and so continueth vntill it perish: This riuer is called *Babuan*, and runneth through the middle of the region *Magnana*, in the prouince of *Bainoa*. They suppose that this ryuer hath made it selfe a way vnder the ground, by some passages of playster, or salte earth: for there are in the Ilande many notable salte bayes, whereof wee will speake more heereafter. Wee haue declared howe the Ilande is diuided by foure ryuers, and fyue prouinces. There is also another partition, whiche is this, the whole Ilande consisteth of the toppes of foure mountaynes, whiche diuide it by the myddest from the East to the West: in all these is abundance of nourishing moysture, and great plentie of golde, of the caues also of the which, the waters

Golde in all
mountaynes,
and golde and
fish in all ry-
uers.

Salt bayes.

The ryuers haue their increase from the crese of the moun:aynes. No hurtfull or rauening beast in the Ilande.

The authors excuse.

By what meanes the people of the Ilande are greatly consumed.

The pleasures of Hispaniola.

The region of Corobi situate in the cloudes.

of all the ryuers (into the which the caues emptie themselves) haue their originall and increase. There are likewise in them horrible dennes, obscure and darke vales, and mightie rockes of stone. There was neuer any noysome beast founde in it, nor yet any rauening foure footed beast: no Lion, no Beare, no fierce Tygers, no craftie Foxes, nor deuouring Woolues. All thinges are blessed and fortunate, & now more fortunate, for that so many thousandes of men are receiued to bee the sheepe of Christes flocke, all their Zemes and Images of deuilles beeing reiected and vtterly out of memorie. If I chaunce nowe and then in the discourse of this narration to repeate one thing diuers tymes or otherwise to make digression, I must desire your holynesse therewith not to bee offended: For whyle I see, heare, and wryte these thinges, mee seemeth that I am heere with so affected, that for very ioy I feele my minde stirred as it were with the spirite of Apollo, as were the Sibilles, whereby I am enforced to repeate the same agayne: especially when I consider howe farre the amplitude of our religion spreadeth her wynges. Yet among these so many blessed and fortunate things, this one grieueth mee not a little: that these simple poore men, neuer brought vp in labour, doe daily perishe with intollerable trauaile in the golde mynes, and are thereby brought to such desperation, that many of them kill themselves, hauing no regard to the procreation of children: insomuch that women with childe, perceiuing that they shall bring forth suche as shall bee slaues to the Christians, vse medicines to destroy their conception. And albeit that by the Kinges letters patentes it was decreed that they shoulde be set at libertie: yet are they constrained to serue more then seemeth conuenient for free men. The number of the poore wretches is wonderfully extenuate, they were once reckened to bee about twelue hundred thousand heades: but what they are now, I abhorre to rehearse. We will therefore let this passe, and returne to the pleasures of Hispaniola. In the mountaynes of *Gibana*, which are in manner in the midst of the Ilande, in the prouince of *Catiba* (where we sayd to bee the greatest plentie of natyue gold) there is a region named *Corobi*, situate in the cloudes, enuironed with the toppes of high mountaynes, and well inhabited: it consisteth of a playne

of .xxv. myles in length, and .xv. in breadth. This plaine is higher then the toppes of other mountaines: so that these mountaines may seeme to bee the chiefe progenitours of the other. This playne suffereth alterations of the foure tymes of the yere, as the Spring, Sommer, Autumne, and winter. Heere the hearbes waxe withered, the trees loose their leaues, and the meadowes become hoare: the whiche thinges (as we haue saide) chaunce not in other places of the Ilande, where they haue only the Spring and Autumne. The soile of this plaine bringeth forth searne and bramble bushes, bearing blacke berries, or wilde raspes, which two are tokens of colde regions: Yet is it a faire region, for the colde thereof is not very sharpe, neither doeth it afflict thinhabitantes with frost or snowe. They argue the fruitfulness of the region by the searne, whose stalkes or steeles are bigger then a speare or lauelin. The sides of those mountaines are riche in golde, yet is there none appointed to digge for the same, because it shalbe needfull to haue apparelled miners, and such as are vsed to labour: For thinhabitantes living contented with little, are but tender, and can not therefore away with labour, or abide any colde. There are two riuers which runne through this region, and fall from the toppes of the present mountaines: One of these is named *Comoiayxa*, whose course is towarde the West, and fallerth into the channell of *Nai-ba*: the other is called *Tirecotus*, which running towarde the East, ioineth with the river of *Iuma*. In the Ilande of *Creta* (now called Candie) as I passed by in my legacie to the Soldane of Alcair or Babilon in Egypt, the Venetians tolde mee, that there lay such a region in the toppes of the mountaines of *Ida*, whiche they affirme to be more fruitfull of wheate corne then any other region of the Ilande: But forasmuch as once the Cretences rebelled against the Venetians, and by reason of the streight and narrow way to the toppes thereof, long defended the region with armes against thauthoritie of the Senate, and at the length, being foreweried with warres, rendred the same, the Senate commaunded that it should be left desarte, and the streights of thentraunces to be stopped, least any should ascend to the region without their permission. Yet in the yere of Christ M. D. ii licence was graunted to the husbände men to till and

A plaine in the toppes of mountaines.

The higher, the colder. Moderate colde in the mountaines.

Golde.

Thinhabitantes of Hispaniola can abide no labour, nor colde.

the Ilande of Creta or Candie, vnder the dominion of the Venetians.

and manure the region, on such condition, that no such as were apte to the warres might enter into the same. There is also an other region in *Hispaniola*, named *Coroby*, after the same name: this diuideth the boundes of the prouinces of *Vbabo* and *Caiabo*. It hath mountaines, vales, and plaines: but because it is barren, it is not much inhabited: Yet is it richest in golde, for the originall of the abundaunce of golde beginneth herein, in so much that it is not geathered in small graines and sparkes, as in other places: but is founde whole, massie, and pure, mong certaine softe stones, and in the vaines of rockes, by breaking the stones whereof, they folowe the vaines of golde. They haue founde by experience, that the vaine of golde is a liuing tree, and that the same by all waies that it spreadeth and springeth from the roote by the softe pores and passages of the earth, putteth forth branches, euen vnto the vppermost parte of the earth, and ceaseth not vntill it discouer it selfe vnto the open aire: at which time, it sheweth forth certaine beautifull colours in the steede of floures, rounde stones of golden earth in the steede of frutes: and thinne plates in steede of leaues. These are they which are disparcelled throughout the whole Ilande by the course of the riuers, eruptions of the springes out of the mountaines, and violent falles of the flooddes: For they thinke that such graines are not engendred where they are geathered, especially on the drie land, but otherwise in the riuers. They say that the roote of the golden tree extendeth to the center of the earth, and there taketh norithmet of increase: For the deeper that they dig, they finde the trunks thereof to be so much the greater, as farre as they may folowe it for abundaunce of water springing in the mountaines. Of the branches of this tree, they finde some as small as a thread, & other as bigge as a mans finger, according to the largenesse or straightnesse of the riftes and cliftes. They haue sometimes chaunced vpon whole caues, susteined & borne vp as it were with golden pillars, and this in the waies by the which the branches ascende: the which being filled with the substance of the trunke creeping from beneath, the branche maketh it selfe waie by whiche it maie passe out. It is oftentimes diuided by encountring with some kinde of harde stone: Yet is it in other cliftes nourished by the exhalations and

Pure and massie golde in the region of *Coroby*.

The vaine of golde is a liuing tree. These colours of floures are called *Marchasites*.

The roote of the golden tree.

The branches of the golden tree. Caues susteined with pillars of golde.

The stones of the golden mines.

and vertue of the roote. But nowe perhappes you will aske me what plenty of golde is brought from thence. You shall therefore vnderstand, that onely out of *Hispaniola*, the summe of foure hundred, and sometimes fife hundred thousande ducates of golde is brought yeerely into Spayne: as may be gathered by the fift portion due to the Kings Exchequer, which amounteth to the summe of a hundred and fourescore, or fourescore & tenne thousande Castellanes of golde, and sometymes more. What is to be thought of the Ilande of *Cuba* and *Santi Iohannis* (otherwise called *Burichena*) being both very rich in golde, we will declare further hereafter: to haue sayde thus much of golde, it shall suffice. We will now therefore speake somewhat of salt, where-with wee may season and referue such thinges as are bought with golde. In a region of the prouince of *Bainoa*, in the mountaynes of *Daiagno*, about twelue myles distant from the salt lake, called *Caspins*, there are salte bayes in the mountaynes, in a manner as harde as stones, also clearer and whiter then crystall. There are likewise such salt bayes, which growe wonderfully in *Laletania* (nowe called *Cataloma*) in the territorie of the duke of *Cadonna*, the chiefe ruler in that region: but such as knowe them both, affirme that these of *Bainoa* are most notable. They say also, that this cannot bee cleft without wedges and beetelles of Iron: But that of *Laletania* may easily bee broken, as I my selfe haue prooued. They therefore compare this to suche stones as may easily be broken, and the other to marble. In the prouince of *Caiximu*, in the regions of *Iguanama*, *Caiaco*, and *Guariagua*, there are springes whose waters are of marueylous nature, being in the superficiall or vppermost parte freshe, in the middest myxte of salte and freshe, and in the lowest parte salte and soure. They thinke that the salt water of the sea issueth out softly, and the freshe to spring out of the mountaynes: The one falleth downe, and the other ryseth, and are not therefore so vniuersally myxte, whereby the one may vtterly corrupt the other. If any manne lay his eare to the ground neere to any of these springes, hee shall perceiue the grounde there to bee so hollow, that the rebounding noyse of a horseman comming may bee hearde for the space of three myles, and a footeman one myle. In the last region toward the South, named *Guaccaxima*, in the

What golde is brought, yeerely from *Hispaniola* into Spayne.

Salt of the mountaynes very hard and cleare.

Salt as hard as stones.

Springes of salt, freshe, and souer water.

Hollow caues in the ground.

lordship.

Certaine wild
men liuing in
caues and
dennes.

Men without
a certayne lan-
guage.

Men as swift
as Grehounds.

A wilde man
runneth away
with a childe.

Pitch of the
rocke.

Pitch of two
kindes of trees
The Pyne
tree.

lordship of *Zanana*, they say there are certayne wild men, which liue in the caues and dennes of the mountaynes, contented only with wyld fruities: These men neuer vse the company of any other, nor will by any meanes become tame. They lyue without any certayne dwelling places, and without tyllage or culturyng of the grounde, as we reade of them whiche in olde tyme lyued in the golden age. They say also that these men are without any certayne language: They are sometymes seene, but our menne haue yet layde handes on none of them. If at any tyme they come to the sight of men, and perceiue any making toward them, they flee swifter then a Harte: Yea, they as firme them to bee swifter then Grehounds. What one of these solitarie wanderers dyd, it is worth the hearing. So it is, that our men hauing granges adioyning neere vnto the thicke woods, certayne of them repayed thither in the moneth of September, in the yeere M.D. xiiii. in the meane time, one of these wyld men came leaping out of the woode, & approching somewhat toward them with smyling countenance, soddenly snatched vpp a childe of theirs, being the sonne of the owner of the grange, which he begot of a woman of the Ilande: He ranne away with the childe, and made signes to our men to follow him: Many followed, as well of our men, as of the naked inhabitantes, but all in vayne. Thus when the pleasant wanderer perceiued that the Christians ceased to pursue him, hee left the chylde in a crosse way by the which the swyneherdes were accustomed to dryue the swyne to their pasture. Shortly after, a swyneherde founde the childe, and brought him home to his father, yet tormenting himselfe for sorrowe, supposing that wyld man to haue bene one of the kinde of the Canibales, and that his sonne was nowe deuoured. In the same Ilande they gather pytch, whiche sweateth out of the rockes, beeing much harder and sourer then the pytch of the tree, and is therefore more commodious to calke or defende shypes agaynst the woormes called *Bromas*, whereof wee haue spoken largely before. This Ilande also bringeth forth pytch in two kyndes of trees, as in the Pyne tree, and another named *Copeia*. I neede not speake of the Pyne tree, because it is engendred and knowne in manner euery where. Let vs therefore speake somewhat of the

the other tree called *Copeia*, Pitche is likewise gathered of it, as of the Pyne tree, although some say that it is gathered by distilling or dropping of the woode when it is burnt. It is a strange thing to heare of the lease thereof, and howe necessarie prouision of nature is shewed in the same. It is to bee thought that it is the tree, in the leaues whereof the Chaldeans (beeing the first finders of letters) expressed their mynde beefore the vse of paper was knowne. This lease is a spanne in breadth, and almost rounde. Our menne write in them with pynnes or needles, or any such instrumentes made of metall or wood, in manner as well as on paper. It is to bee laughed at, what our men haue perswaded the people of the Ilande as touching this lease. The symple soules beleue, that at the commaundement of our men, leaues doe speake and disclose secretes. They were brought to this credulitie by this meanes. One of our menne dwelling in the cite of *Dominica*, the chiefe of the Ilande, deliuered to his seruant (being a man borne in the Ilande) certayne rosted Conies (whiche they call *Frias*, beeing no bygger then myse) willing him to carie the same to his friende, whiche dwelt further within the Ilande. This messenger, whether it were that he was thereto constrained through hunger, or entysed by appetite, deuoured three of the Conies by the way. Hee to whom they were sent, wrote to his friende in a lease how many he receiued. When the maister hadde looked a while on the lease in the presence of the seruant, hee sayde thus vnto him, Ah sonne, where is thy fayth? Could thy greedie appetite preuaile so much with thee, as to cause thee to eate the Conies committed to thy fidelitie? The poore wretche trembling and greatly amased, confessed his fault, and therewith desired his maister to tell him howe he knewe the trueth thereof. This lease (quoth he) which thou broughtest mee, hath tolde me all. Then he further rehearsed vnto him the houre of his comming to his friende, and lykewise of his departing when hee returned. And thus they merily deceiue these seely soules, and keepe them vnder obedience: insomuche that they take our men for gods, at whose commaundement leaues do disclose such thinges as they thinke most hid and secrete. Both the sides of the lease receiue the fourmes of letters, euen as dooth our paper. It is thicker then double

The tree
Copeia.

The lease of a
tree in the
stead of paper.

They beleue
that leaues do
speake.
A pretie
storie.

Ignorance
causeth ad-
miration.

The leafe
wherein they
write.

A. Stronge co-
loure of the
iuyce of an
apple.

An hearbe
whose smoke
is poyson.

double parchment, and maruelous tough. While it is yet florishing and newe, it sheweth the letters white in greene, and when it is drie, it becommeth white and harde, like a table of woode, but the letters waxe yelowe: It dooth not corrupt or putrifie, nor yet looseth the letters though it bee wet, nor by any other meanes, except it bee burnt. There is another tree named *Xagua*, the iuyce of whose soure apple, being of a darke redde coloure, stayneth and coloureth whatsoever is touched therewith, and that so firmly, that no washing can take it away for the space of twentie dayes. When the apple is full ripe, the iuyce looseth that strength. The apple is eaten, and of good tast. There is an hearbe also, whose smoke (as wee haue rehearsed the like beefore of a certayne wood) is deadly poyson. On a tyme when the Kinges assembled together, and conspired the destruction of our men, where as they durst not attempt the interprise by open warre, their deuise was, priuily to lay many bundels of those hearbes in a certayne house, which shortly after they intended to set on fire, to the intent that our men, making hast to quench the same, might take their death with the smoke thereof: But, their purposed practise being bewrayed, the authours of the deuise were punished accordingly. Nowe (most holy father) forasmuche as your holynesse writeth, that whatsoever we haue written of the newe worlde, doth please you right well, wee will rehearse certaine thinges out of order, but not greatly from our purpose. Of the setting the rootes of *Maizium*, *Ages*, *Iucca*, *Battatas*, and such other, being their common food, and of the vse of the same, we haue spoken sufficiently before: But by what meanes they were first applied to the comodity of men, we haue not yet declared. Wee nowe therefore entende to entreate somewhat heereof.

The



They say that the first inhabitours liued contented with the rootes of Dates, and Magueans, which is an hearbe, much like vnto that which is comonly called Sengrene or Orpin: also the rootes of Guaeigans, which are round and great, much like vnto puffes of the earth or mushromes. They did likewise eate *Guaieros*, like vnto Persnips, *Cibaies* like Nuttes, *Cibaioes* and *Macoanes*, like vnto Onions, with diuerse other such rootes. They say that after many yecres, a certaine *Bostion*, that is, a wise olde man, sawe vpon the bankes syde a bush like vnto fenell, & transplanting the root therof, brought it from wildernesse to a better kinde, by nourishing it in gardens. This was the beginning of *Iucca*, which at the first was deadly poyson to all such as did eate thereof rawe. But for as much as they perceiued it to be of pleasant taste, they determined many wayes to proue the vse thereof, and at the length found by experience, that being sodde, or fryed, it was lesse hurtfull: by which meanes also, they came to the knowledge of the venome lying hyd in the iuyce of the roote. Thus by drying, salting, seasoning and otherwise temperyng it, they brought it to their fyne bread, which they cal *Cazabbi*, more delectable and holosome to the stomacke of man then bread made of wheate, because it is of easier digestion. The same is to be vnderstoode of other roots, and the grayne of *Maizium*, which they haue chosen for their chiefe meate among the seedes of nature, as we reade howe *Ceres* the daughter of *Saturnus*, gathered wheate and barley (with such other corne as are now most in vse among men) in Egypt, of certayne graynes taken out of the mudde dryuen from the mountains of Ethiopia by the increase of the ryuer *Nilus*, & left in the playne at such time as *Nilus* resorted agayne to his chanell. For the which fact, we reade that the antiquitie gaue diuine honour to *Ceres*, who first nourished and increased suche chosen seeds. There

The kinde of
finites where-
with the inha-
bitantes lyued
first.

Necessitie the
mother of all
artes.

The fyne
bread *Cazab-
bi*, made of the
rootes of
Iucca.

Howe *Ceres*
first founde
the wheate &
barley in
Egypt.

The roots of
Ages.

There are innumerable kindes of Ages, the varietie whereof, is knowne by their leaues and flowers. One kinde of these, is called *Guanaguax*, this is white both within and without. Another named *Gnaragnei*, is of violet colour without, and white within. The other kindes of *Ages*, they call *Zazancios*, these are redde without and white within. *Squintes*, are white within redde without. *Tinna*, is altogether of violet colour. *Hobas* is yelow both of skinne and inner substance. There is another named *Atibunieix*, the skinne of this is of violet colour, and the substance white. *Aniguamar*, hath his skinne also of violet colour, and is white within. *Guaccaracca*, hath a white skinne, and the substance of violet colour. There are many other which are not yet brought to vs. But I feare me least in the rehearal of these, I shall prouoke the spurres of malicious persons against me, which will scorne these our doinges, for that wee haue written of many such small thinges, to a Prince occupied in such weyghtie affayres, as vnto your holynesse, vpon whose shoulders resteth the burden of the whole Christian worlde. But I woulde aske of these malicious enuyers of other mens trauailes whether *Plinie* and such other famous writers, when they directed and dedicated such thinges to kinges and Princes, entended onely to profit them to whom they consecrated the fruit of their knowledge. They sometimes intermyxt famous things with obscure thinges, light with heauie, and great with small, that by the furtherance of Princes, their vniuersall posteritie might enioye the fruition of the knowledge of thinges. At other times also being entent about particular thinges, and desirous of new thinges, they occupied themselues in searching of particular tractes and coastes, with such thinges as nature brought forth in the same, by this meanes to come the better to more absolute and vniuersall knowledge. Let them therefore contemne our doing, and we will laugh to scorne, not their ignorance and slouthfulness, but pernicious curiosnesse: and therewith hauing pytie of their frowarde dispositions, will committe them to the venemous Serpentes of whome enuie tooke his first originall. It shall in the meane tyme abundantly content vs, that these thynges doe please your holynesse, and that you doe not despise our simple vestures, wherewith wee haue onely weaved

The authours
excuse.

Plinie.

toget-

together, and not adourned, gathered, and not described, such marueilous thynges, in the garnishing whereof, nature hath sufficiently shewed her cunning. Our desire is none other herein, but for your sake to doe our endeouour that these thinges may not perishe: let euery man take heereof what lyketh him best. Of the sheepe or bullocke solde in the market, nothing remayneth in the euening, because the shoulder pleaseth one, the legge another, and the necke another: yea some haue most phantalic to the bowelles, and some to the feete. Thus hauing enough wandered, lette vs returne to our purpose, and declare with what woords they salute the Kinges children when they are first borne, and how they apply the beginning of their liues to the end, and why their kinges are called by many names. Therefore when the King hath a sonne borne, suche as dwell neere about his pallace or village, repayre to the queenes chamber, where one saluteth the newe borne childe with one name, and another with another name. God saue thee thou shining lampe, sayth one: Another calleth him, bright and cleare. Some name him the victourer of his enemies: and other some, the puillaunt conquerour descended of bloud royall, and brighter then golde: with diuers other suche vayne names. Therefore like as euery of the Romane emperours was called *Adiabenicus*, *Parthicus*, *Armenicus*, *Dacicus*, *Gothicus*, and *Germanicus*, according to the titles of their parents and auncesters: euen so by the impolition of names inuented by other kinges, *Bechicus* *Anacacoa* the lord of the region of *Xaragua* (of whom and of the wise woman *Anachaona* his sister, we haue spoken largely in the first Decade) was called by all these names following, *Tureigna Hobin*, which is as much to saye as, a king shining as bright as laton, *Starei*, that is, bright, *Fuibo*, highnesse, *Duiheynequen*, a rich floud. With all these names, and more then fourtie other such, doth king *Beuchius* magnifie himselfe as often as hee commaundeth any thing to bee done, or causeth any proclamation to be made in his name. If the cryer by negligence leaue out any of these names, the king thinketh it to sounde greatly to his contumely and reproche: The like is also of other. Howe fondly they vse themselues in making their testaments, wee will nowe declare. They leaue the inheritance of their kingdomes to the eldest

By what names they salute the kings children when they are borne. The names and tytles of the Romane Emperours.

Howe they make their testaments.

V

sonnes

sonnes of their eldest sisters. If shee sayle, to the eldest of the seconde sister, and so of the thirde if the seconde also sayle: For they are out of doubt that those children come of their bloude, but the children of their owne wyues, they counte to bee not legitimate. If there remayne none of their sisters children, they leaue the inheritaunce to their brothers: and if they sayle, it descendeth to their owne sonnes. Last of all, if all these sayle, they assigne it to the worthiest, as to him that is of greatest power in all the Ilande, that hee may defende their subiectes from their auncient enemies. They take as many wyues as them lyketh. They suffer the best beloued of the kinges wyues and concubines to be buried with him. *Anachaona* the sister of *Beuchius* the king of *Xaragua*, being a woman of such wisdom and cunning, that in making of rymes and ballertes shee was counted a prophetisse among the best, commanded, that among all the wyues and concubines of the King her brother, the fairest (whose name was *Guanabatabenechina*) shoulde be buried aliue with him, and two of her waiting maydes with her: Shee had not bene otherwise perswaded by the prayers of certayne fryers of saint Fraunces order, which chaunced then to bee present. They say that this *Guanabatabenechina* had none in all the Ilande comparable to her in beautie. She buried with her all her iewels, and twentie of her best ornamentes. Their custome is, to place beside euery of them in their sepultures, a cuppe full of water, & a portion of the fyne bread of *Cazabbi*. In *Xaragua*, the region of this king *Beuchius*, and in *Hazua*, part of the region of *Caiabo*, also in the fayre vale of salte and freshe lakes, and lykewise in the region of *Yaguina* in the prouince of *Bainoa*, it rayneth but seldome: In all these regions are fosses or trenches made of olde time, whereby they conuey the water in order to water their fieldes, with no lesse art then doe the inhabitours of newe Carthage, and of the kingdome of *Murcia* in *Sparteria* for the seldome fall of rayne. The region of *Magnana* diuideth the prouince of *Bainoa* from *Baiabo*, and *Zanana* from *Guaccalarima*. In the deepe vales, they are troubled with rayne more often then needeth. Also the confines of the chiefe citie, named *S. Dominike*, are moister then is necessarie. In other places, it raineth moderately

So did great Alexander.

The kinges wyues & concubines are buried with him.

They burie their iewels with them.

A dreame of apothecaries life after this.

Where it rayneth but seldome.

Where it rayneth much.

moderately. There are therfore in the Iland of *Hispaniola*, diuers and variable motions of the elementes, as we reade the like of many other regions. Of their colonies or mansions which the Spaniards haue erected in this Iland, we haue spoken sufficiently before. They haue since that time builded these villages, *Portus plata*, *Portus Regalis*, *Lares*, *Villanona*, *Azuam*, and *Saluaterra*. Hauing saide thus much of the Iland of *Hispaniola*, the mother and lady of the other Ilandes, and as it were *Tethys* the most beautifull wife of *Neptunus* the God of the sea, let vs nowe entreate somewhat of her Nimphes and faire *Nereides*, which waite vpon her, and adourne her on euery side. We will therfore begin at the nearest, called the newe *Arethusa*, so named of the fountaine *Arethusa* in the Iland of Sicilie. This is famous by reason of a spring, but otherwise vnprofitable. Our men named it of late *Duas Arbores*, because it hath onely two trees growing in it: neere vnto the which is a fountaine that cometh from the Iland of *Hispaniola* through the secrete passages of the earth vnder the sea, and breaketh forth in this Ilande, as the riuier *Alpheus* in *Achaia* runneth vnder the sea from the citie of *Elde*, and breaketh forth in the Iland of Sicilie in the fountaine *Arethusa*. That the fountaine of this newe *Arethusa*, hath his originall from the Ilande of *Hispaniola*, it is manifest heereby, that the water issuing out of the fountaine bringeth with it the leaues of many trees whiche growe in *Hispaniola*, and not in this Ilande. They saie that the fountaine hath his originall from the riuier *Tiamiroa*, in the region of *Guaccalarima*, confining with the lande of *Zanana*. This Ilande is not past a mile in circuite, and commodious for fishermen. Directly towards the East (as it were the porter keeping the entrie to *Tethis*) lieth the Ilande of *Sancti Iohannis* (otherwise called *Burichena*) whereof we haue spoken largely before: this aboundeth with gold, and in fruitfull soyle is equall with her mother *Hispaniola*: in this are many colonies or mansions of Spaniards, which apply them selues to geathering of golde. Towards the west on the North side, great *Cuba* (for the longnesse thereof, long supposed to be continent or firme lande) wardeth our *Tethis* on the backe halfe. This is much longer then *Hispaniola*, and from the East to the west is diuided in the

Variable motions of the Elementes.

The colonies and villages which the Spaniards haue builded.

The other Ilandes about *Hispaniola*.

The Ilande of *Arethusa*.

A spring running vnder the sea from *Hispaniola* to *Arethusa*.

The Ilande of *Sancti Iohannis*.

The Ilande of *Cuba*.

Habitable regions vnder the Equinoctial.

The riche gol-demines of Cuba.

The Island of Iamaica.

The Island of Guadalupea.

The gum called Anime album.

Dates.

Pine trees.

The Canibales.

middest with the circle called *Tropicus Cancræ*. *Hispaniola* and the other lying on the South side of this, are included almost in the myddel space betweene the saide Tropike and the Equinoctiall line, which many of the olde writers supposed to be uninhabitable and desart, by reason of the feruent heate of the Sunne in that climate, as they coniectured: but they were deceived in their opinion. They affirme that richer golde mynes are founde in *Cuba*, then in *Hispaniola*. They say also that euen now while I write these thinges, there is golde geathered together ready to the melting, amounting to the quantitie of a hundred and fourescore thousand Castellans of gold, an argument surely of great riches. *Iamaica* is more towarde the South then these, and is a pleasaunt and fruitful Islande, of soyle apt for corne, grasses and fettes, it consisteth of onely one mountaine: the inhabitants are warrelike men, and of good wit, *Colonus* compared it to Scicilie in bignesse. They which of late searched it more exactly, say that it is somewhat lesse, but not much. It is thought to be without golde and precious stones, as the like was supposed of *Cuba* at the beginning. The Islande of *Guadalupea* (first named *Caraqueira*) lying on the South side of *Hispaniola* is foure degrees nearer the Equinoctiall. It is eaten and indented with two gulfs (as we reade of great Britanie, nowe called England, and Calidonia, nowe called Scotland) being in maner two Islandes. It hath famous Portes. In this they founde that gumme whiche the Apothecaries call *Anima Album*, whose fume is holisome against reumes and heauinelle of the head. The tree whiche engendereth this gumme, beareth a fruite much like vnto a Date, being a spanne in length. When it is opened, it seemeth to containe a certaine sweete meale. As our husbandmen are accustomed to referue Chestnuts, and such other harde fruites, all the winter, so do they the Dates of this tree, being much like vnto a Figge tree. They founde also in this Islande, Pine trees, of the best kinde, and such other daintie dithes of nature, whereof we haue spoken largelie before: Yea they thinke that the inhabitants of other Islandes, had their seedes of so many pleasaunt fruites from hence. For the Canibales, being a wilde and wandering people, and ouerrunning all the countreie about them,

to

to hunte for mans fleshe were accustomed to bring home with them whatsoeuer they founde straunge or profitable in anye place: They are intractable, and will admit no strangers. It shall therefore be needefull to ouercome them with great power: For as well the women as men, are experte archers, and vse to inuene their arrowes. When the men go forth of the lande a man hunting, the women manfully defend their coastes against such as attempt to inuade the same. And hereby I suppose it was thought, that there were Islandes in the Ocean, inhabited onely with women, as *Colonus* the Admiral him selfe perswaded mee, as I haue saide in the first Decade. This Islande hath also fruitfull mountaines and plaines, and notable riuers. It nourisheth hony in trees, and in the caues of rockes, as in *Palma* one of the Islandes of *Cumaria*, hony is geathered among the briers and bramble bushes. About .xviii. miles Eastward from this Islande, lieth an Islande which our men named *Desiderata*, being .xx. miles in circuite, and verie faire. Also about tenn miles from *Guadalupea* towarde the South, lieth the Islande of *Galanta*, being thirtie miles in circuite, and plaine: It was so named for the neatnesse and beautifullnesse thereof. Nine miles distant from *Guadalupea* towarde the East there are sixe small Islandes, named *Todos Sanctos*, or *Barbata*: these are full of rocks, & barren, yet necessary to be knownen to such as vse to trauaile the seas of these coastes. Againe, from *Guadalupea* .xxxv. miles towarde the North, there is an Islande named *Monsserratus*, containing in circuite fourtie miles, hauing also in it a mountaine of notable height. The Islande named *Antigua*, distante from *Guadalupea* thirtie miles, is about fourtie miles in circuite. *Diego Colonus* the sonne and heire of *Christophornus Colonus*, tolde me that his wife (whom he left in the Islande of *Hispaniola* at his comming into Spaine to the counte) did write vnto him, that of late among the Islandes of the Canibales, there is one founde which aboundeth with golde. On the leste side of *Hispaniola* towarde the South, neere vnto the hauen *Beata*, there lieth an Islande named *Portus Bellus*: they tell marueilous thinges of the monsters of the sea about this Islande, and especially of the Tortoises, for they say that they are bigger then great rounde targettes. At suche time as the

Whereby it was thought that there were Islandes of women.

Hony in trees and rockes.

The Islande Desiderata.
The Islande Galanta.

The Islandes of Todos Sanctos, or Barbata.

The Islande Monsserratus
The Islande Antigua.

The Islande Portus Bellus
Great Tortoises.
The generation of Tortoises.

heate of nature moueth them to generation, they come forth of the sea, and making a deepe pit in the sande, they lay three or foure hundred egges therein. When they haue thus emptied their bagges of conception, they put as much of the sande againe into the pit, as may suffice to couer the egges, and so resort againe to the sea, nothing carefull of their succellion. At the day appointed of nature to the procreation of these beastes, there creepeth out a multitude of Tortoises, as it were pisse-mires swarming out of an ant-hill: and these onely by the heate of the Sunne, without any helpe of their parentes. They say that these egges are in maner as bigge as Geese egges. They also compare the fleshe of these Tortoises, to be equall with veale in taste. There are beside these, innumerable Ilandes, the which they haue not yet searched, nor yet is it greatly necessary to list this meale so finely. It may suffice to vnderstande that there are large landes, and many regions, which shall heereafter receiue our nations, tounes, and maners, and therewith embrace our religion. The *Troians* did not sodeinly replenish *Alia*, the *Tirians* *Libia*, nor the *Greekes* and *Phenices* *Spaine*. As touching the Ilandes whiche lie on the North side of *Hispaniola*, I haue let passe to speake: For albeit they are commodious for tillage and fishing, yet are they lesse of the Spaniards as poore and of small value. We will nowe therefore take our leaue of this old *Tethis*, with her moist and watery *Nimphes*, and receiue to our new acquaintance the beautifull lady of the South sea, richly crowned with great pearles, the Ilande of *Dites* being riche both in name and in treasure. In my Epistle booke which I sent vnto your holinesse this last yeere, I declared howe *Vaschus Nunnez Balboa*, the Captaine of them which passed ouer the daungerous mountaines toward the South sea, learned by reporte, that in the prospect of these coastes there lay an Ilande abounding with pearles of the greatest sort, and that the king thereof was riche, and of great power, infesting with warres the other kinges his borderers, and especially *Chiapes* and *Tumacchus*: Wee declared further, howe at that time it was left vntouched by reason of the raging tempestes which troubled that South sea three monethes in the yeere. But

The Egges of
Tortoises.

Innumerable
Ilandes.

Troians.
Tirians.
Greekes.
Phenicians.
The North
Ilandes.

The Ilandes
of the south sea

The Ilande of
pearles.

it is now better knowne to our men, who haue now also brought that fierce king to humanitie, and conuerted him from a cruell Tyger, to one of the meeke sheepe of Christes flocke, sanctified with the water of baptisme, with all his familie and kingdome. It shall not therefore be from our purpose to declare, by the gouernance of what captaines, or by what meanes these thinges were so happily atcheiued.

Wilde beastes
must be tamed
with the rod.

The tenth Chapter of the
thirde Decade.



At the arryuall of *Petrus Arias* the new gouernour of *Dariena*, he gaue commandement that one *Gaspar Moralis* should take in hand the expedition to the Ilande of *Dites*. Hee therefore tooke his voyage first to *Chiapes* & *Tumacchus* kinges of the south, whom *Vaschus* before had conciled & left friends to the Christians. They friendly & magnifically entertained our men, who prepared the a nauy of 5 kings boats to passe ouer into this Iland, which they cal *Dites*, and not *Margarita* or *Margaritea*, although it abound with pearls, which in the latin tong are called *Margarita*. For they first called another by this name, which lyeth next to the mouth of *Os Draconis* in the regio of *Paria*, in the which also is found great plenty of pearles. *Gaspar* brought with him only xl. armed men to the Iland, for that he could couey ouer no greater number, by reason of the smalnes & narrownes of their boates or barks, which they cal *Culchar* made of one whole peece of timber, as we haue sayd before. The king of the Iland came forth against them fierly, with cruel and threatening countenance, & with a great band of armed men, crying in maner of a larme, & in token of the battayle, *Guazzanara* *Guazzanara*, which is as much to say as, battaile against the enemy, & is (as it were) a watch word to giue the onset: wherewith also they threw their darts, for they haue not the vse of bows. They were so obstinate & desperate, that they assailed our men wth foure *Guazzanaras*, that is, battailes. At the length our men with certaine of *Chiapes* and *Tumacchus* men (being olde enemies to this king of the Ilande) got the vpper hande, by reason they assailed the

An expedition
to the Ilande
of Dites in the
south sea.

The Ilande of
Margarita.

Os Draconis
Paria.

A conflict.

the king sodenly and vnawares Yet was hee determined to as-
semble a greater power, and once againe to attempt the fortune
of warre, but that he was otherwise perswaded by the kinges
his borderers, which counsell'd him to giue ouer, and submit
himselfe, sometime by the example of themselves & other, threat-
ning the destruction of his flourishing kingdome, and other-
whiles declaring vnto him the humanitie and gentlenesse of our
men, by whose friendship hee might obteyne honour and qui-
etnesse to him and his: willing him furthermore to consider, what
chaunced vnto them which the yeere before resisted and aduen-
tured the hazzarde of the battaile, as did these kings *Poncha*, *Pec-
chorrosa*, *Quarequa*, *Chispes*, and *Turacchus*, with such other. By
these perswasions, the king submitted himselfe, and came friend-
ly to our men, whom he conducted to his palace, which they say
to bee marueilously adourned and prince like. As soone as they
entred into the pallace, hee brought forth a basket of curious
workmanship, and full of pearles, which hee gaue them. The
summe of these pearles amounted to the weight of a hundred &
ten pounds, after. viii. ounces to the pounce: being againe re-
warded of our men, with such tryfles as they brought with them
of purpose, as garlandes of Chrystall, and glasse, and other coun-
terfeit stones of diuers colours, with looking glasse also, and
laton belles, and especially two or three Iron hatchets (which
they more esteeme then great heapes of golde) he thought him-
selfe abundantly recompenced. They laugh our men to scorne,
that they will depart with so great and necessarie a thing for anie
summe of golde: affirming an axe or hatchet to be profitable
for many vses of men, and that golde serueth onely for wanton
pleasures, and not to be greatly necessarie. Being therefore ioy-
full and glad of the friendship of our men, he tooke the captaine
by the hande, and brought him with certaine of his familiars
to the highest towre of his palace, from whence they might pro-
specte the mayne sea: then casting his eyes about him on e-
uery side, and looking towarde the East, hee saide vnto them,
Beholde, heere lyeth open before you the infinite sea, exten-
ded beyonde the sunne beames: then turning him toward the
South and West, he signified vnto them that the lande whiche
laie before their eyes, the toppes of whose great mountaines
they

The king of
the Ilande of
Dites submit-
teth himselfe.
The kinges
pallace.
A hundreth
and ten pound
weight of
pearles.

Axes and hat-
chets more
esteemed then
golde.

The kinges
wordes.

they might see, was exceeding large: then comming some-
what neerer, hee sayde, Beeholde these Ilandes on the right in golde and
hande and on the left, which all obey vnto our empyre, and are pearles.
ryche, happie, and blessed, if you call those Ilandes blessed
whiche abound with golde and pearie. We haue in this I-
land little plentie of golde: but the deepe places of all the seas a-
bout these Ilandes are full of pearles, whereof you shall re-
ceyue of mee as many as you will require, so that yee persist
in the bonde of friendshippe which you haue begunne. I great-
ly desire your friendshippe, and woulde gladly haue the fruiti-
on of your thinges, whiche I sette muche more by then mil-
lions of pearles: You shall therefore haue no cause to doubt
of any vnfaithfulnesse or breach of friendshippe on my behalfe
Our menne gaue him lyke friendly wordes, and encouraged
him with many fayre promises to doe as hee had sayde. When
our menne were nowe in a readinesse to departe, they couenan-
ted with him to pay yeerely to the great king of Castyle
a hundred pounce weight of pearles. Hee gladly agreed to
their request, and tooke it for no great thing, nor yet thought
himselfe any whit the more to become tributarie. With this
king they founde such plentie of Harts and Conies, that
our men, standing in their houses, might kill as many as them
list with their arrowes. They liue heere very pleasauntly, ha-
uing great plentie of all thinges necessarie. This Iland is scarce-
ly fixe degrees distant from the Equinoctiall lync. They haue
the same maner of breade, made of rootes and the grayne of
Maizium, and wine made of seedes and fruites, euen as they
haue in the region of *Comogra*, and in other places, as well in
the Ilandes, as in the firme lande. This king is nowe baptised,
with all his familie and subiectes. His desire was, at his baptis-
me, to bee named *Petrus Arias*, after the name of the gouer-
nour. When our men departed, hee accompanied them to the
sea side, & furnished them with boates to returne to the continēt.
Our menne diuided the pearles among them, reseruing the fift
portion to be deliuered to the officers of the kinges Exchequer
in those partes. They say that these pearles were marueilous pre-
cious, faire, orient, & exceeding big: insomuch that they brought
many with them bigger then hassell nuttes. Of what pryse & va-
luc

C. pounce
weight of
pearles yeerely
for a tribute.

Plentie of
Hartes and
Conies.

Wine of fruits
and seedes.

The king is
baptised.

The fift parte
of pearles due
to the king.

Big pearles.

A pearle for a Pope.

An other pearle of great price

Nice and superstitious pleasures.

Diuers opinions of the generation of pearles.

Hearbes in the bottome of the sea.

A hundred pearles in one shell fythe.

lie they might bee, I consider by one pearle the whiche *Paulus*, predecessor to your holines, bought at the second hand of a marchant of Venice for foure & fourtie thousand ducates. Yet among those which were brought from this Iland, there was one bought euen in *Dariena*, for a thousand & two hundred Castellás of gold this was almost as big as a meane walnut, & came at the length to the handes of *Petrus Arias* the gouernour, who gaue it to that noble and faithfull woman his wife, of whose manner of departure with her husband, we haue made mention before. We must then needes thinke that this was very precious, whiche was bought so deare among such a multitude of pearles, where they were not bought by one at once, but by poundes, and at the least by ounce. It is also to be thought that the Venetian marchant bought his for no great summe of money in the East parts: But he solde it the dearer, for that he chaunced to liue in those lasciuious and wanton dayes, when men were giuen to such nice and superfluous pleasures, and met with a marchant for his purpose. But let vs now speake somewhat of the shellfishes, in the which pearles are engendred. It is not vnknowne to your holynesse, that *Aristotle*, and *Plinie* his follower, were of diuers opinions as concerning the generation of pearles. But these Indians, and our men, rest onely in one assertion, not assenting to them in any other: as, eyther that they wander in the sea, or that they moue at any tyme after they are borne. They will therefore that there be certayne greene places, as it were meadowes, in the bottome of the sea, bringing forth an hearbe much like vnto Tyme, and affirme that they haue scene the same, and that they are engendred, nourished, and growe therein, as we see the increase, and succession of Oysters to grow about themselves. Also that these fishes delight not in the conuersation or companie of the sea dogges, nor yet to be contented with onely one, two, or three, or at the most foure pearles, affirming that in the fyshing places of the King of this Ilande, there was founde a hundred pearles in one fythe, the whiche *Gaspard Moralis* the Captaine himsele, and his companions, diligently numbred: For it pleased the King at their beeing there, and in their presence, to commaunde his dyuers to goe a fyshing for those kinde of fyshes. They compare the matrices

ces of these fyshes, to the places of conception in Hennes, in the whiche their egges are engendred in great multitudes and in like manner. For the better prooffe whereof, they say that they founde certayne pearles comming forth of their matrices, as beeing nowe come to the tyme of their full ripenelle, and moued by nature to come out of their mothers wombe, opening it selfe in time conuenient: lykewise, that within a while after, they sawe other succede in like manner. So that to conclude, they sawe some comming forth, and othersome yet abiding the tyme of their perfection: which being complete, they also became loose, and opened the matrix. They perceyued the pearles to be inclosed in the myddest of their bellies, there to be nourished and increasde, as an infant sucking his mothers pappes within her wombe, beefore hee moue to come forth of her priue places. And if it chaunce any of these shellfishes to be founde scattered in the sande of the sea (as I my selfe haue scene Oysters disparcelled on the shores in dyuers places of the Ocean) they affirme that they haue beene violently driuen thither from the bottom of the sea by force of tempestes, & not to haue wandered thither of themselves. But, that they become white by the clearenesse of the morning dewe, or waxe yelowe in troubled weather, or otherwise that they seeme to reioyce in fayre weather and cleare ayre, or contrarywise, to be as it were astonysed and dymme in thunder and tempestes, with such other: the perfect knowledge hereof, is not to be looked for at the handes of these vnlearned men, which handle the matter but grossely, and enquire no further then occasion serueth. Yet do they affirme by the experience and industrie of the dyuers, that the greatest pearles lie in the deepest places, they of the meane sort hygher, and the least highest of all, and neerer to the brimme of the water: And say therefore, that the greatest doe not wander, but that they are created, nourished, and increase in the deepest places of the sea, whether fewe dyuers (and that but seldome) dare aduenture to dyue so deepe to gather them, as well for feare of the sea crabbes, which wander among these pearle fyshes to feede of them, and for feare of other monsters of the sea, as also least their breath should fayle them in too long remai-

The birth of pearles.

Where the biggest meane & least pearles are engendred

Sea crabbes.

The sea mus-
cles wherein
pearles are en-
gendred.

remayning in the water : And this they say to be the cause why the oldest (& therefore biggest) sea muscles inhabite the deepest places, from whence they are not lightly moued by tēpests. Furthermore, how much the bigger & older these fishes are, they say that in their larger matrices, the greater number & bigger pearles are found, and that for this cause there are fewer found of the biggest sort. They thinke also, that when they first fall from their fishes in the deepe places, they are deuoured of other fishes, because they are not yet heard. Againe, the smallest differ from the biggest in a certaine swelling or impostumation, which the Spanyards call a tympany : For they denie that to be a pearle which in olde muscles cleaueth fast to the shell, but that it is a wart, which being rased from the shell with a fyle, is round & bright but only of one side, and not precious, being rather of the nature of the fish it selfe, then of a pearle. They confesse that they haue seene certaine of these muscles cleauing on rockes, yet these but fewe, and nothing woorth. It is also to bee thought, that the pearle fishes or sea muscles whiche are founde in India, Arabia, the redde sea, or Taprobana, are ruled in such order as the aforesaid famous authours haue written : For their opinion herein is not vtterly to be reiected, forasmuche as they were learned men, and trauayled long in the searching of these thinges. But wee haue nowe spoken sufficiently of these sea fyshes, and of their egges, which the fond nicenesse and wantonnesse of menne haue made dearer then the egges of hennes or geese. Let vs therefore intreate somewhat of other particular thinges, which are come to our knowledge of late. Wee haue elswhere largely described the mouthes of the gulfes of *Vraba*, with sundry and variable regions diuided with the manifolde gulfes of that sea : But as concerning the West coastes, in the which our men haue builded houses, and planted their habitations on the bankes of *Dariena*, I haue no newe matter to write. Yet as touching the East partes of the gulfes, I haue learned as followeth. They say that the vniuersall lande of the East region of the gulfes, from the corner thereof farre reaching into the of the East side sea, and from the extreame or vttermoost mouth of the same, receiuing the waters of the sea whiche fall into it, euen vnto *Or Draconis* and *Paria*, is by one generall name called *Caribana*.

The regions
of the East side
of the gulfes of
Vraba.

Caribana, of the *Caribes* or *Canibales* whiche are founde in euery region in this tracte : But from whence they haddeth their particular originall, and howe, leauing their natyue soyle, they haue spreade their generation so farre, lyke a pestiferous contagion, wee will nowe declare. Therefore from the firste front reaching forth into the sea (in whose tracte we sayd that *Fogeda* fastened his foote) towarde the corner, about nine myles distant, there lyeth a village of *Caribana*, named *Futcraca* : three myles distaunt from this, is the village of *Vraba*, of the whiche it is thought that the whole gulfes tooke his name, because this village was once the heade of the kingdome. About fixe myles from this, is *Feti* : Nine myles from *Feti*, is *Zerema* : And about twelue myles from this, *Sorache*. Our men founde all these villages full of people, all the which giue themselves onely to man hunting : Insomuche that if they lacke enemies agaynst whome they may keepe warre, they exercise crueltie agaynst themselves, and cyther slay the one the other, or els dryue the vanquished to flyght. Whereby it is apparant, that by these their continuall warres, and dryuing the one the other out of their countreys, this infection hath gone so farre, not onely on the firme lande, but also into the llandes. I was also aduertised of another thing, the whiche to my iudgement seemeth woorthie to bee put in memorie. One *Cornuales*, a iudge in causes of lawe among the Spanyardes of *Dariena*, sayth that on a tyme walking abroad with his booke in his hande, hee met by the way with a fugityue, which hadde fledde from the great landes lying farre towarde the West, and remayned here with a King with whome hee was entertayned. When this man perceiued the lawyer looking on his booke, marueyling thereat, hee came running vnto him, and by interpretours of the king whom hee serued, spake thus vnto him. Haue you also bookes, wherein you may referue thinges in perpetuall memorie ; and letters, whereby you may declare your mynde to suche as are absent ? And herewith desired that the booke might bee opened vnto him, supposing that he shoulde therein haue founde the letters of his owne countrey : But when hee sawe them vnlyke, he sayde further, that in his countrey there were cities fortified with walles, and gouerned by lawes, and that the people

The region of
Caribana.

The originall
of the *Canibales*.

The villages
of *Caribana*.

Manhunters.

Bookes:
Looke in the
beginning of
the booke of
the lande late-
ly founde.

Circumcised
people.

What chaun-
ced to the Ca-
pitaynes whi-
che the gover-
nour sent dy-
uers wayes.

Looke decade
iii. liber. vi.

The voiage of
Iohannes So-
lisius.
Cap S. Augu-
stini.

John Solisius
is slaine of the
Canibales.

The fiercenes
of the Cani-
bales.

people also vsed apparell : but of what religion they were, I did not learne. Yet hadde our menne knowledge both by the woordes and signes of this fugitiue, that they were circumcised. What nowe thinke you hereby (most holy father) Or what doe you diuine may come hereof, when time shall subdue all these vnder your throne ? Let vs nowe entermingle certaine small things among these great matters. I haue not thought good to pretermit that which chaunced to *Iohannes Solisius*, who, to searche the south side of the supposed continent, departed with three shippes from the port *Ioppa* (not farre distant from the Ilandes of *Gades* or *Cales* in the Ocean) the fourth day of the Ides of September, in the yeere M. D. xv. or what successe *Iohannes Pontius* hadde, whom the newe gouernour *Petrus Arias* appoynted to vanquish and destroy the Caribes or Canibales, deuourers of mans flesh : also to what ende the voiajes of the other captaynes came, which were sent forth diuers wayes at the same tyme, as *Gonzalus Badasocius*, *Franciscus Bezarra*, and *Valleius*, *Iohannes Solisius* tooke the matter in hande in an euill houre. He sayled beyonde the poynt of saint Augustine (whiche they cal *Cabo S. Augustini*) toward the South side of the supposed continent beyond the Equinoctial line. For (as we haue said before) that point reacheth Southwarde to the seuenth degree of the South pole, called the pole Antartike. He proceeded in that voiage fixe hundred leagues, and found the land from the point to extend so farre toward the South beyond the Equinoctiall, that he came to the thirtieth degree of the South pole. As he sayled thus forward, hauing nowe on his backe halfe the starres named *Caput Draconis*, (that is, the Dragons head) and the regions of *Paria* lying northwarde from him, & prospecting toward the pole Artyke, he chaunced to fall into the hands of the filthy Canibales : For these craftie foxes seemed to make signes of peace, when in their mindes they conceived a hope of a daintie banquet, & espying their enemies a farre of, began to swallow then spetie, as their mouth watered for greedines of their pray. As vnhappy *Solisius* descended, with as many of his company as coule enter into the boate of the byggest shyppe, sodenly a great multitude of the inhabtantes brust forth vpon them, and slue them every man with clubbes, euen in the sight of their fellowes.

fellowes. They caried away the boate, and in a moment broke it all to fytters, not one escaping. Their surie not thus satisfied they cut the slayne men in peeces, euen vpon the shore, where their fellowes might behold this horrible spectacle from the sea. But they being stricken with feare through this example, durst not come forth of their shippes, or deuise howe to reuenge the death of their Captayne and companions. They departed therefore from these vnfortunate coastes, and by the way lading their shyppe with Brasell, returned home agayne with Iesse, Brasyle, and heauie cheare. Of these thynges I was aduertised of late by their owne letters. What they haue els doone, I shall haue more particular knowledge hereafter. *Iohannes Pontius* was also repulsed by the Canibales in the Ilande of *Gnadalupen*, being one of the chiefe Ilandes of their habitation. For when they sawe our men a farre of on the sea, they lay in ambushe, sodenly to inuade them when they shoulde come a lande. Our men sent forth a fewe foote men, and with them their Laundresses to walhe their shirtes and sheetes : For from the Ilande of *Ferren*, being one of the Ilandes of Canarie (euen vnto this Ilande, for the space of foure thousand & two hundred myles) they had scene no lande, where they might finde any fresh water, forasmuche as in all this large space the Ocean is without Ilandes. At their comming therefore to lande, the Canibales assailed them, caryed away the women, and putte the menne to suche distresse, that fewe of them escaped. By reason whereof, *Pontius* being greatly discomfited, durst not inuade the Canibales, fearing their venommed arrowes, which these naked man-hunters can direct most certainly. Thus good *Pontius* sayling of his purpose, was fayne to giue ouer the Canibales, whome (being safe & vnder the house rooffe) he threatned to vanquish & destroy. Whither he went from thence, or what new thinges hee founde, I haue as yet no further knowledge. By these mysfortunes, *Solisius* lost his lyfe, and *Pontius* his honour. Let vs nowe speake of another, whose enterpryse came to lyke purpose the same yeere. *Iohannes Aiora*, borne in the citie of *Corduba*, a man of noble parentage, sent in steade of the Lieutenaunt (as we haue saide) more couetous of gold, then carefull of his charge, or desirous of prayse for well seruing, sought occasions of quarrelling against

Iohannes
Pontius is re-
pulsed by the
Canibales.

The voyage of
Iohannes
Aiora.
Looke Deca-
de iii. liber. vi.

The lowd be-
hauour of
Iohn Aiora.

agaynst the kinges, and spoyled many, violently extortyng gold of them agaynst right & equitie: and further, handled them so extremely, that of friendes they became most cruell enemies, insomuche that they ceased not with desperate myndes, by all meanes they could, to slay our men openly or priuily. By reaso whereof it is come to passe, that where beefore they bartered quietly, exchanging ware for ware, they are nowe fayne to doe all thynges by force of armes. When hee had thus exacted a great quantitie of golde of them (as it is sayde) hee fled priuily and tooke away a shippe with him by stealth, as the common rumour goeth, nor yet hitherto haue we heard whither he went, or where hee arriued. Some suspect that *Petrus Arias* the gouernour shoulde consent to his departure, because this *Iohannes Aiora*, is brother to *Gonsalus Aiora*, the kinges hystoriographer, a man both learned, and expert in the discipline of warre, and so much the gouernours friend, that these two among a fewe, may be counted examples of rare amitie. I my selfe also am greatly bounde vnto them both, and haue long enioyed their friendship yet shall I desire them both to pardon me in declaring my phantasie heerein, that in all turmoyles and tragicall affayres of the Ocean, nothing hath so muche displeased me, as the couetousnesse of this man, who hath so disturbed the pacified minds of the Kinges. Nowe among these troublous chaunces, let vs rehearse the variable fortune of *Gonsalus Badasocius*, and his felowes, whose prosperous beginniges, ended with vnfortunate successe. *Gonsalus* therefore in the moneth of May, in the yeere of Christ 1515. departed from *Dariena* with fourescore armed men directing his voyage towarde the South, and resting in no place vntill he came to the region of *Cerabaro*, which our men named *Gratia Dei*, distant from *Dariena* about a hundred and fourescore myles: for they call it threescore leagues. He spent certaine daies heere in idlenesse: for he coule neither by fayre meanes, nor by foule, allure the king of the region to come to him. While he lay thus idley, there came to him other fyftie men, sent from *Dariena* vnder the gouernance of capayne *Lodonicus Mercader*, who departed from *Dariena* in the Calendes of May, to the intent to searche the inner partes of those regions. When they mette together, they determined, after consultation, to passe ouer

The variable
fortune of Gon-
salus Badaio-
cius.

Cerabaro. De
cade iii. li. iiii.

ouer the mountaynes lying towarde the South, open vnto the South sea lately founde. Beholde nowe a wonderfull thing, that in a lande of suche marueilous longitude in other places, they founde it heere to bee onely about fyftie myles, distant to the South sea: for they count it xvii. leagues, as the manner of the Spaniardes is to reckon, and not by myles: Yet say they that a league consisteth of three myles by lande, and foure by sea, as wee haue noted before. In the toppes of the mountaynes and turning of the waters, they founde a king named *Iuana*, whose kingdome is also named *Coiba*, as is the region of king *Careta*, of whom we haue made mention elsewhere. But for as much as the region of this *Iuana*, is ryer in golde: they named it *Coiba Dites*, that is, *Coiba* the rich: For where soeuer they dygged the grounde, whether it were on the drie lande, or in the wet chanelles of the ryuers, they founde the sande, whiche they cast foorth, myxt with golde. *Iuana* fledde at the comming of our men, and could neuer be brought agayne. They spoyled all the countrey neare about his palace: yet had they but litle golde, for he had caryed all his stuffe with him. Here they founde certayne slaues, marked in the faces after a straunge sorte: For with a sharpe pricke made eyther of bone, or els with a thorne, they make holes in their faces, and foorthwith sprinkling a powder thereon, they moiste the pounced place with a certaine blacke or reade iuyce whose substance is of suche tenacitie and clamminesse, that it will neuer weare away: They brought these slaues away with them. They say that this iuyce is of suche sharpenesse, and putteth them to suche payne, that for extreme doloure they haue no stomacke to their meate certaine dayes after. The kinges which take these slaues in their warres, vse their helpe in seeking for golde, and in tyllage of the grounde, euen as doe our men. From the pallace of *Iuana*, following the course of the water about tenne myles towarde the south, they entred into the dominion of another king, whom our menne named the olde man, because hee was olde, not passing of his other name. In the region of this king also, they founde golde in all places, both on the lande, and in the ryuers. This region is very fayre, and fruitfull, and hath in it many famous ryuers. Departyng from

The South
sea.

A league con-
taineth foure
myles by sea
and but three
by lande.

The golden
region Coiba
Dites.
Sande myxt
with golde.

Howe their
slaues are
marked in
the face.

Golde.

The thirde Decade.

A fruitfull region left desolate by ciuile discord.

Size thousand Castellans of golde.

King Taracuru.

Four thousand Pesos of golde. Salte.

from hence, in fyue dayes iourney they came to a lande leste desolate: They suppose that this was destroyed by ciuile discord, forasmuche as it is for the most parte fruitfull, and yet not inhabited. The fyfth day, they sawe two men coming a farre off: these were laden with breade of *Maizim*, whiche they caryed on their shoulders in sacks. Our men tooke them, and vnderstoode by them that there were two kynges in that tract, the one was named *Periquete*, who dwelt neere vnto the sea, the others name was *Totonoga*. This *Totonoga* was blinde, and dwelt in the continent. Thetwo men whiche they met, were the fishers of *Totonoga*, whom hee hadde sent with certayne fardelles of fysh to *Periquete*, and had againe receiued bread of him for exchange: For thus doe they communicate their commodities one with another by exchange, without the vse of wicked money. By the conducting of these two menne, they came to king *Totonoga*, dwelling on the West side of saint Michaels gulfe, in the South sea. They hadde of this king the summe of fixe thousande Castellans of golde, both rude, and artificially wrought. Among those grumes of rude or natyue golde, there was one founde of the weight of two Castellans, whiche argued the plentifull rychnesse of the grounde. Following the same coast by the sea syde towarde the West, they came to a king, whose name was *Taracuru*, of whom they had golde, amounting to the weight of eyght thousande *Pesos*. Wee haue sayde before that *Pesos* is the weight of a Castellane, not coyned. From hence they went to the dominion of this kinges brother, named *Panacome*, who fledde at their coming, and appeared no more afterwarde. They say that his kingdome is ryche in golde. They spoyled his pallace in his absence. Syxe leagues from hence, they came to another king, named *Tabor*. From hence they came to the king of *Cheru*. He friendly entertained our men, and gaue them foure thousand *Pesos* of golde. He hath in his dominion many goodly salt bayes: the region also aboundeth with gold. About twelue myles from hence, they came to another king called *Anata*, of who they had xv. thousande *Pesos* of golde, whiche he had gotten of the kings his borderers, whom he had vanquished by warre. A great part of this gold was in rude fourme, because it was molten when hee set

The thirde Decade.

152

Their maner of warre.

set the kinges houses on fire whome he spoyled. For they robbe and slay the one the other, sacking & firing their villages, and wasting their countreies. They keepe warre barbarously, and to vtter destruction, executing extreame crueltie against them that haue the ouerthrowe. *Gonsalus Badaocius*, with his felowes, wandred at libertie, vntill they came to this king, and had gathered great heapes of golde of other kinges. For what in braçettes, collers, earerings, brest plates, helmettes, and certaine barres wherewith women beare vp their brestes, they had gathered together in gold the summe of foure score thousand Castellans, which they had obtained partly by exchange for our thinges where they founde the kinges their friends, & otherwise by forcible meanes where they found the contrary. They had gotten also fourtie slaues; whose helpe they vsed both for cariage of their victualles and baggages, in the fleede of Moiles or other beastes of burden, & also to relieue such as were lickt and forwearyed by reason of their long iourneies and hunger. After these prosperous voiajes, they came by the dominion of king *Scoria*, to the palace of a king named *Pariza*, where (fearing no suche thing) *Pariza* enclosed them with a great armie, and assailed them straggeling and vnwares, in such sort that they had no leasure to put on their armour. He slue and wounded about fiftie, and put the residue to flight. They made such hast, that they had no respect either to the golde they had gathered, or to their slaues, but left all behinde them. Those fewe that escaped, came to *Dariena*. The opinion of all wise men, as concerning the variable & inconstant chaunces of fortune in humane thinges were false, if all thinges shoulde haue happened vnto them prosperously. For such is the nature of this blinde goddess, that she oftentimes delighteth in the ouerthrowe of them whom she hath exalted, and taketh pleasure in confounding high thinges with lowe, and the contrary. We see this order to be immutable, that who so wil apply him selfe to geather rootes, shal sometimes meet with sweete Liquerisse, and other whiles with sowre Cockle. Yet woe vnto *Pariza*: for he shall not long sleepe in rest. The gouernour him selfe was of late determined with three hundred & fiftie choice souldiers to reuenge the death of our men: but where as he by chaunce fel lickt, his power went forward

Gonsalus Badaocius hath the ouerthrowe and is spoyled of great riches of gold.

The inconstancie of fortune.

forwarde vnder the conducting of his Lieutenaut *Gasper Spinoza*, a Iudge in cases of lawe in *Dariena*. At the same time other were sent forth to the Iland of *Dites*, to exact the portion of pearles limited to the King for his tribute. What shall succede, time will bring to our knowledge. The other two attempted thinhabitautes beyonde the gulfe. *Franciscus Bezerra*, passing ouer the corner of the gulfe, and the mouthes of the riuer of *Dabaiba*, with two other captaines, and a hundred and fiftie soldiers well appoynted, went to make warre vpon the Canibales, even in *Caribana* their owne cheifest dominion, towards the village of *Turasy*, whereof wee haue made mention beefore in the comming of *Fogeda*. They brought also with them diuers engines of warre, as three peeces of ordinaunce, whose shot were bygger then egges: likewise fourtie archers, and xxv. hagbutters, to the entent to reach the Canibales a farre off, & to preuent their venomed arrowes: But what became of him & his companie, or where they arriued, wee haue yet no perfect knowledge. Certaine which came of late from *Dariena* to Spaine reported, that at their departure they of *Dariena* stood in great feare least they also were tossed with some misfortune. The other captaine *Valleius* obtayned the forepart of the gulfe, but hee passed ouer by an other way then did *Bezerra*, for he tooke the beginning of *Caribana*, & *Bezerra* the end: *Valleius* returned againe. But of the threescore and ten men which he conueighed ouer with him, hee left fourtie and eight slaine among the Canibales. These are the newes which they bring that came last from *Dariena*. This came to mee the day beefore the Ides of October in this yeere 1516. *Rodericus Colmenares* (of whom we haue made mention beefore) & one *Franciscus Delapiente*. This *Franciscus* was one of the vnder captaines of this band, whose cheife captaine was *Gonsalus Badaocius*, who hardly escaped the handes of King *Pariza*. These two captaines therefore, *Rodericus* & *Franciscus*, who departed from *Dariena* immediately after the misfortune which befel to *Badaocius* & his companie doe both affirme, the one, that he hath heard, & the other that he hath seene, that in the South sea there are diuers Ilandes lying westward from the the Iland of *Dites*, and Saint Michaels gulfe, in many of the which are trees engendred and nourished, which bring forth the same aromaticall frutes

as

The expedition of *Franciscus Bezerra* against the Canibales.

Gunnes.

Valleius repulsed of his enemies.

The Ilands of the South sea.

In this sea lie the Ilandes of *Mollucca*, most fruitfull of spices.

as doth the region of *Collacuttea*. This lande of *Collacuttea*, with the regions of *Cochinus* and *Camemorus*, are the chiefe marte places from whence the Portugales haue their spices: And hereby doe they coniecture, that the land where the fruitfulness of spice beginneth, should not be farre fro thence, inso much, that many of them which haue ouerrunne those coastes, do only desire that leaue may be graunted them to search further, and that they will of their owne charges frame and furnish shippes, and aduenture the voyage to seeke those Ilandes and regions. They thinke it best that these shippes should be made and prepared, euen in saint Michaels gulfe, and not to attempt this voyage by saint Augustines point, which way were both long and difficult, and full of athousand daungers, and is saide to reach beyonde, the fourtieth degree of the pole Antartike. The same *Franciscus*, being partener of the trauayles and daungers of *Gonsalus*, saith, that in ouerrunning those landes, he founde great heardees of Hartes and wylde Bores, and that he tooke many of them by an art which thinhabitautes taught him: which was, to make pittes or trenches in their walkes, and to couer the same with boughes: By this meanes also they deceyue all other kindes of wilde & foure footed beastes. But they take foules after the same maner that we do: As stocke doves, in an other tame stocke dove brought vp in their houses. These they tie by a string and suffer them to flie a litle among the trees: to the which as other birdes of that kinde resort, they kill them with their arrowes. Otherwise they take them with nettes, in a bare place purged from bryers & bushes, & scattering certayne feedes round about the place, in the middest wherof they tie a tame foule or bird, of the kinde of them which they desire to take: In like maner doe they take Poppingayes & other foules. But they say that Poppingayes are so simple, that a great multitude of them will flie euen into the tree in whose boughes the fouler sitteth, and swarme about the tame chattering Poppingay, sufferyng themselves to bee easily taken: For they are so without feare of the sight of the fouler, that they tary while he cast the snare about their neckes, the other beyng nothing feared heereby, though they see him drawe them to him with the snare, and put them in the bagge which hee hath about him for the same purpose. There is another

Collacuttea. *Cochinus* and *Camemorus*, from whence the Portugals haue their spices.

He meaneth by the streight of Magellanus

How they take Hartes and wilde Bores.

Stocke doves.

Their maner of fouling.

Poppingayes are easily taken

A straunge
kinde of fou-
ling.

Fishes and
wormes engen-
dred of slime.
Foules.
Gourdes of
the tree.

other kinde of fouling, heeretofore neuer heard of, and pleasant to consider. Wee haue declared before howe that in certayne of the Ilandes, and especially in *Hispaniola*, there are diuers lakes or standing pooles: In some of these (being no deeper then men may wade ouer them) are seene great multitudes of water foules: as well for that in the bottome of these lakes there growe many hearbes and weedes, as also that by reason of the heate of the Sunne, pearling to the naturall place of generation and conception, where being double in force by reflection, & preserued by moy sture there, are engendred of the sliminess of the earth and water, and by the prouidence of the vniuersall creator, innumerable little fishes, with a thousand sundry kindes of frogges, wormes, gnattes, flyes, and such other. The foules which vse these lakes, are of diuers kyndes: as Duckes, Geese, Swannes, sea Mewes, Gullies, and such other. Wee haue sayde also, that in their Orchardes they noryshe a tree which beareth a kinde of great Gourdes. Of these Gourdes therefore, well stopped least any water should enter in at their ryses, and cause them to sinke, they cast many in the shalowe pooles, where, by their continuall wandering and waueryng with the motions of the wynde and water, they put the foules out of suspicion & feare: the fouler in the meane time, disguising him selfe as it were with a visour, putteth a great gourde on his head, much like to a helmet, with two holes neere about his eyes, his face and whole head beside being couered therewith: and thus entreth hee into the poole euen vnto the chynne. For being from their infancie exercised in swimmyng, and accustomed to the waters, they refuse not to continue therein along space: the fouls thinking this Gourde to bee one of the other that swymme vpon the water, the fouler goeth softly to the place where hee seeth the greatest flocke of foules, and with waggyng his head, counterfeiting the mouing of the wauering Gourdes draweth neere to the foules, where softly putting forth his right hande, hee sodainly snatcheth one by the legges, and plungeth her into the water, where hee putteth her into a bagge which hee hath with him of purpose: The other foules supposing that this dyued into the water of her owne motion to seeke for foode (as is their maner) are nothing moued heereby, but goe forwarde on their

way

way before, vntyll they also fall into the same snare. I haue heere for this cause entred into the declaration of theyr manner of huntynge and fouling, that by these more pleasaunt narrations, I may somewhat mittigate and assuage the horreur conceyued in your stomake by the former rehearfall of their bloody actes and cruell manner. Let vs nowe therefore speake somewhat againe of the newe and later opinions, as concerning the swyft course of the sea towards the West about the coastes of *Paria*, also of the manner of gathering of golde in the golde myne of *Dariena*, as I was aduertised of late: and with these two quiet and peaceable thinges, we will make an ende of the tragicall affayres of the Ocean, and therewith byd your holy-nelle farewell. So it is therefore, that *Andreas Moralis* the pilot and *Oniedus* (of whome wee haue made mention before) repayed to mee, at my house in the towne of Matrite. As wee met thus together, there arose a contention betwene them two, as concerning this course of the Ocean. They both agree, that these landes and regions perteyning to the dominion of Castile, doe with one cotinuall tract & perpetual bond, embrace as on whole firme land or continent, all the mayne land lying on the North side of *Cuba*, & the other Ilands, being also Northwest both from *Cuba* & *Hispaniola*: Yet as touching the course of the water, they vary in opnion. For *Andreas* will that this violent course of water be receiued in the lappe of the supposed continent, which bendeth so much, and extendeth so farre towards the North, as wee haue sayde: and that by the obiekt or resistance of the lande, so bending and crooking, the water should as it were rebounde in compasse, and by force thereof bee driuen about the North side of *Cuba*, and the other Ilands, excluded without the circle called *Tropicus Cancrri*, where the largenes of the sea may receiue the waters falling from the narrow streames, & therby repress that inordinate course, by reason that the sea is there very large and great. I can compare his meanyng to nothing more aptely, then to the swift streame commyng foorth of a myll, and falling into the myll poole: For in all such places where waters runne with a violent fall through narrowe chanells, and are then receyued in large pooles, they are sodainly disparcelled, and their violence broken: So that where as before they seemed of suche force as

Later opinions
of the swyft
course of the
Ocean to-
ward the West

The continent
or firme land.

The voyages
of Diegus
Colonus.

The voyage
from the new
land to Spaine

The contrary
course of wa-
ters.

to ouerthrowe all thinges beeing in their way, it cannot there be perceived which way they runn. The Admirall himselfe *Diegus Colonus*, sonne and heyre to *Christophorus Colonus*, the first finder of these landes (who had nowe in comming and going, foure times passed through these seas) being demaunded of me what he founde or perceived in sayling too and fro: answered, that there was muche difficultie in returning the same way by the which they goe. But whereas they fyrst take the way by the mayne sea towarde the North, before they directe their course to Spayne, hee sayth that in that tract hee felt the shyppe sometymes a little dryuen backe by the contrary course of the water: Yet supposed that this chaunceth onely by the ordinary flowing and reflowing of the sea, and the same not to be enforced by the circumflection or course of the water, rebounding in compasse as wee haue sayde. But thinketh rather, that this mayne land or supposed Continent, should somewhere bee open, and that the sayde open place, should bee as it were a gate entrie, or streight, diuiding the North partes of that lande from the South, by the which also the Ocean runnyng towarde the West, may by the rotation or impulsion of the heauens, bee dryuen about the whole earth. *Oniedus* agreeth with *Andreas Moralis* as touching the continuall adherence and closenesse of the sayde continent: Yet neither that the waters should so beate against the bending backe of the West lande, or bee in such sort repulsed and driuen into the mayne sea: But sayth, that he hath diligently considered, that the waters runne from the deepest & myddeft of the maine sea, towarde the West: Also, that sayling neere vnto the shore with small vessels hee founde the same waters to returne againe towarde the East, so that in the same place they runne together with contrary course, as we oftentimes see the like to chaunce in ryuers, where, by the obiect of the bankes diuers whirle pooles and turninges arise in the water. By reason whereof, if any chaffe, strawe, wood, or any other thing of light substance be cast in any such places in ryuers, it followeth, that all such as runne with the water in the middest of the channell, proceede well forward, but such as fall into the bending gulfes and indented margences of the crooked bandes, are caryed ouerthwart the channell, and so wander about vntill they

they meete with the full and directe course of the ryuer. Thus haue wee made you partener of suche thinges as they haue giuen vs, and written their dyuers opinions: Wee will then giue more certayne reason, when more certayne trueth shal be knowne. We must in the meane time leane to opinions, vntill the day come appointed of God to reueale this secrete of nature, with the perfect knowledge of the pointe of the pole starre. Hauing sayde thus muche of the course of the Ocean, a brieft declaration of the gold mynes of *Dariena*, shall close vp our Decades, and make an ende of our trauailes. Wee haue saide, that niene myles distant from *Dariena*, are the sides of the hilles and the drye plaines in the which golde is geatherd, both on the dry lande, and also on the bankes, and in the channells of ryuers. Therefore to all suche as are willing to geather golde, there is of ordinarie custome appointed to euery man by the surveyers of the mynes, a square plotte of grounde, conteining twelue pases, at the arbitrement of the chooser, so that it be not ground already occupied, or left of other. The portion of grounde being thus chosen (as it were assigned of the stugures to buylde a temple) they inclose their slaues within the same, whose helpe the Christians vse in tylling of their grounde, and geathering of golde, as we haue sayd. These places appointed vnto them they keepe as long as them list: and if they perceyue tokens of little golde, they require an other plot of grounde of twelue pases to be assigned them, leauing the first in common: And this is thorder which the Spaniardes inhabiting *Dariena* obserue in geathering of golde. I suppose also, that they vse the like order in other places: Howbeit, I haue not yet enquired so farre. It hath been prooued, that these twelue pases of grounde, haue yelded to their choosers the summe of fourescore Castellanes of golde. And thus leade they their lyues in fullfilling the holy hunger of golde: But the more they fill their handes with finding, the more increaseth their couetous desire. The more woodde is layde to the fire, the more furiously rageth the flame. Vnsatiable couetousnesse is no more diminished with increase of rycheffe, then is the drinnesse of the droplee satisfied with drynke. I let passe many thinges whereof I intende to wryte more largely in time conuenient, if I shall in the meane season vnderstand

The point of
the pole starre

The golde.
mynes of *Dariena*, and the
manner of geathering golde.

Our inclosers
wold leaue no
such commons

Aurisacra
Fames.

The droplee of
couetousnesse.

The fourth Decade.

derstande these to be acceptable vnto your holynesse: my due-
tie and obseruance to whose authoritie, hath caused mee the
gladlier to take this labour in hande. The prouidence of the
eternall creatour of all thinges, graunt your holynesse many
prosperous yeeres.

The 4. Decade of Peter Martyr a Millanoise of Angleria
written to Pope Leo the 10 now first set
forth, and examined.



Oft blessed Father, *Aegidius Viter-
biensis* that bright example of the
Heremites of *Augustines* profession,
and of the sacred order of *Cardinals*
hauing executed his *Legation a Late-
re* whē he departed out of *Spaine*, left
mee this charge in your Holynesse
name, and his owne, that after my
3. Decades long since sent vnto your
Holynes, I should set downe also in
writing, what the pregnant *Ocean* brought forth, beginning
from the yeare 1492. and concludinge with the yeare 1516.
of all which I deferred to write, because many idle things were
reported, and very litle worth the memorie. In our royall
Senate of Indian affaires, *Epistles* full of circumstances sent from
euery vaine fellowe, were daily read, out of the which wee
gathered little substance. One boasted that hee had found a
finger of the hande discovered, another, a ioynt of the finger,
and they who were the first Authors of discovering that world
vaunted much more proudly and with full mouth, that they had
discovered great matters, and writt newe and strange things.
Imitating the *Ante*, which thinketh shee is waightily loden,
when shee carrieth a graine of corne to her Anthill, stolne out
of the floore from a greate heape, sowed by anothers labour.
I call a finger of the hand found out graines of corne whatso-
euer *Ilandes*, the *Ocean* maintaineth, lying neere to *Hispaniola*
and *Cuba*, and so to the *Continent*. For they are compassed
about

The fourth Decade.

156

about, both before, and behinde, and also on both sides with
innumerable *Ilandes*, as hennes inuironed with chickens, yet
euery one is to haue the reward of his labour. Let vs there-
fore omittinge circumstances present to the hands of your Ho-
lines, to delight your longinge cares, whatsoeuer is reported
of the *Ilands Incatan*, and *Cozumella*, and the huge country of
Hacoluca, as yet not well knowne whether it bee an *Iland*,
or annexed to the *Continent*, seeming woorthy of my remem-
brance. After this I will breifly declare in the ensuinge story
what succeeded in the supposed *Continent*: And *Hispaniola* shall
finish the whole worke.

The first Chapter.



Y my former Decade, published by
meanes of the *Printers*, your Ho-
lines may gather that certaine fugi-
tiues arriuing vppon the borders of
Dariena, wondering at our bookes,
said, they sometimes dwelt in such
countries, whose inhabitants vsed
such instruments, and liued politick-
ly vnder lawes, & *Pallaces* & had state-
ly *Temples* built of stone, & also streets, and paved wayes orderly
composed, where they traded, and vsed to resort. Those lands
our men haue now found out. Who therefore were the
Authors, and how matters proceeded, let your *Holynes* lend
your attentiuē care, seeing all these are published, to be subiected
to your *Throne*. Of the *Iland Cuba* (which *Diecus Velasquez* Leiu-
tenant gouernor by the name of *Colonus* the Admirall, called
Fernandina, neere *Hispaniola* on the west, yet so toward the North,
that the *Tropick* of Cancer diuideth *Cuba* in the middest, but
Hispaniola is distant certaine degrees from thee *Tropick* to the
Aequator) we haue spokē some what before. In this *Iland* of *Cu-
ba* there are now 6. towns erected. The cheife whereof taketh his
name from Saint *Iames* the *Patrone* of the *Spaniardes*. Heere,
there is natieue gold both in the mountaine, and riuers: so that
they are dayly occupied in gathering and digginge thereof.
The

The fourth Decade.

Franciscus Fernandes Lupus Ochoa. Christoph. Morantes their voyage. The Spaniards restes.

S. Antony. Anthonius Alominus.

Iucatan and why so called.

Cayrus a great City.

The same yeare that I finished my booke, three Spaniards of the most auncient citizens of *Cuba*, *Franciscus Fernandes* of *Corduba*, *Lupus Ochoa* *(Caicedus)*, and *Christophorus Morantes*, determined to seeke out new countries: but, for the kinge, *Bernardinus Ignig-nez Calciatensis* of the office of *Accompts*, and Captaine of one of the shippes. The Spaniards mind is euer restless, and alwayes buyfying it selfe about great attempts. These men (at their owne proper costs and charge) furnished three shippes, such as they call *Caranelles*, and from the west angle of *Cuba* called *Saint Antonie*, they take sea, with their *Pilott Anthonius Alaminus* and 110. soldiers: for this angle is most commodious, and fit for relieuinge of shippes, and for prouision of wood and water. Betweene the West and South, which winde the Spaniards call South, west, they see lande for six dayes space. In which time (they say) they rann onely 66. leagues, for they anchored where soeuer sunneste came vpon them, least wandringe through an vnknown sea, they might strike vpon the rockes or lightinge amonge the sandy shels, might so be drowned and sunke. At length they fell vpon a very greate lande, where they goe a shoare and are curteously intertained and receiued by the Inhabitants. Our men (by signes, and beeking to them) demaunde of them what they call the name of the whole Prouince? They answered *Iucatan*, which signifieth in their language, I vnderstand you not. Our men thought *Iucatan*, had bin the name of the Prouince. So from this vnpremeditated euent this name of *Iucatan* remained, and shall continue for euer: yet the beginning thereof thinhabitants call *Encampi*. Our men goe vnto the citty seated on the shore, which for the hugeness therof they call *Cayrus*, of *Cayrus* the *Metropolis* of *Aegipt*: where they find turreted houses, stately temples, wel paved wayes & streets where marts and faires for trade of marchandise were kept. The houses are either of stone or bricke, and lime maruelous artificially built. To the square courts or first habitations of their houses they ascend by 10. or 12. steps or staires. Yet they are not tiled but couered with reedes, or great stalkes of herbes. They gratifie each other with mutuall presents. The *Barbarians* gaue our men brooches, & Iewels of gold very faire, & cunningly wrought, and our men requited them with vesturs of filke & woll, & gaue them also

The fourth Decade.

157.

also counterfet stones of glasse and little laton or copper belles acceptable presentes to them beecause of the strangeness there of, But they made slight account of our counterfeits, beecause themselves (out of certaine stones in their Mines) might get those that were much brighter. This nation is not apparreled with wooll, beecause they haue no sheepe, but with Cotton after a thousand fashions, and diuersly coloured. The women are clad from the wast to the ancle, and couer their heade and brest with diuers vayles, and are very carefull that their leggs, and feete be not seene. They frequent their *Temples* often, to the which the better sort pave the wayes with stone from their houses. They are great Idolaters: and are Circumcised, but not all. They liue vnder lawes, and trafficke together with greate fidelitie, by exchaunginge commodities without mony. They sawe Crosses: and beeing demaunded by Interpreters whence they hadde them, some say, that a certaine man of excellent beauty passinge by that coast, left them that notable token to remember him. Others report a certaine manne brighter then the Sunne dyed in the workinge thereof. But concerninge the truth, there is no certaintie knowne.

The apparrell of the Iucatanians.

The Iucatanians superstitious Idolaters, and some of them circumcised.

Crosses and a fabulous Tradition thereof amongst them howbeit obseruable.

The second Chapter.



Auing staid there some fewe dayes they now beegan to seeme troublesome to the inhabitants: for the long stay of a geust is not well pleasinge vnto any. Taking therefore prouision of victuals, they bed their course directly to the West: and passing the prouinces *Coma*, and *Maia* (so called of the borderers) they tooke only woodd and water for their voyage. The *Barbarians* on the shore wondered to see our great vessels floatinge on the sea, to the beholdinge whereof menne, and women, children came striving and thronginge from all places. Our menne also (not without great astonishment and admiration) beheld farre off from sea, their goodly

The fourth Decade.

The prouince
of Campechi-
um.

A strange arti-
ficiall specta-
cle.

The prouince
of Aguanil.

goodly buildinges, but chiefly their *Temples* next the Seaside, aduanced like *Castelles*. At length hauing sayled 110. leagues, they determined to anchor in a prouince called *Campechinum*, whose towne consisteth of 3000. houses, where after they hadde landed, and friendly imbraced each other, the *Barbarians* with great astonishment wondered at our mens art of sayling, the greatnesse of the vesselles, the sayles, the flagges, and other thinges. But as soone as they hearde the thunder of our ordinance discharged, and perceiued a smoaky, and sulphury fire sent, and smell, they thought lightning had come from *Heauen*. The pettie king of this prouince curteously and royally entertayned our men in his *Pallace*, when they had feasted them after their manner, (where they haue both *Peacocks* and crammed foule both of the Mountaynes, Woods, and Water, as *Partriches*, *Quayles*, *Turtles*, *Duckes*, *Geese*, and fourefooted wilde beastes, as *Boores*, *Hartes*, and *Hares*: beside *Wolfs*, *Lyons*, *Tygers*, and *Foxes*) our menne were conducted with a princely Trayne to a broade crosse-way, standing on the side of the towne. Here they shew our menne a square stage or pulpit foure steppes high, partly of clammy *Bitumen*, and partly of small stones, whereto the Image of a manne cutte in marble was ioyned, two fourefooted vnknowne beastes fastening vpon him, which (like madde dogges) seemed, they would teare the marble mans guttes out of his belly. And by the Image stood a *Serpent*, belineared all with goare bloud deuouring a marble *Lyon*, which *Serpent* compacted of *Bitumen*, and small stones incorporated together, was seuen and fourtie feete in length, and as thicke as a great *Oxe*. Next vnto it were three rafters or stakes fastened to the ground, which three others crossed, vnderpropped with stones. In which place they punish malefactors condemned, for prooffe whereof, they sawe innumerable broken arrowes, all bloudie, scattered on the ground, and the bones of the deade, cast into an inclosed courte neere vnto it. The houses also heere, are built of lime and stone. This king they called *Lazarus* because they landed vpon *S. Lazarus* day. They depart from thence, alwayes to the West 15. leagues: and take the prouince called *Aguanil*. The towne thereof is called *Moscobo*, and their king *Chiapoton*, accenting the last sillable with

The fourth Decade.

158

a sharpe accent. This king sternely beholdeth our men like an enemy, and seekes to intrap them with a *Stratagem*. For demanding water, they signifie vnto them that there is a fountayne on the other side of the next hill, where they were to passe through a narrowe path: but by the chaunging of their countenances, and carying of their bowes and arrowes; they perceiued the deceite. Our men refuse to goe any further. The *Barbarians* therefore charge them, and set vpon them, straggling & vnprovidid, and ouerthrowe aboue a thousande of our menne. Such as fledde, stucke fast in the myre on the shore, for the Sea was very muddy there, by meanes whereof they shot 22. of our men through with their arrowes, and so slewe them, and for the most parte wounded the rest. They report that *Franciscus Fernandez* himselfe Admirall of the Fleete, receiued 33. woundes almost none escaped scotfree: if they hadde marched forward to the hilles they shewed them, they hadde bene slayne euery man. They therefore that remayned alieue, returned sad and sorrowfull, to the Ilande *Fernandina* from whence they came, and are receiued by their companions with teares, and sighes, for those they hadde left behinde them, and those that were present, being wounded.

1000 Spany-
ardes slayne
by the Barba-
rians.

The Admirall
wounded in
33. places of
his body by
the Barbari-
ans.

The thirde Chapter.



Iecus Velasquez Lieutenant *Gouernour* of *Cuba Fernandina* vnderstanding this, furnished a fleete of foure *Caramelles*, with 300. menne or thereabouts. And appoynteth his Nephewe *John Grisalua* Admirall of this litle Fleete, ioyning vnder officers with him, *Alphonfus Anila*, *Franciscus Montegria*, and *Petrus Aluaradus*, but for Pilotte the selfe same *Anthonijs Alaminus*, who hadde the direction and regiment of the former Fleete. Who vnderooke the same voyage agayne, but sometimes more to the South. And hauing sayled some 70. leagues they discryed a tower spiring aboue the Sea, but sawe no land. By direction of which tower, they made towarde an Ilande called *Cosumel*, three leagues distaunt from whence (they say) they smelt the sweete sauour of freih water.

The Ilande
Cosumel.
the

the winde blowing from thence. They finde this Iland to be 45. leagues about, a playne lande, and almost fortunate and fertile soyle. It hath golde, not naturally growing there, but brought vnto it from forreine partes. It aboundeth with hony frutes, and hearbes, and hath great plentie of foule and foure-footed beastes. That I may briefly conclude, the *Oeconomicall*, and *Politickall* gouernment of these inhabitantes, agreeth with theirs of *Incatan*. Their houses, temples, streetes, and trade of marchandise are all one, and the apparell both of men and women is of Cotton, which the common people of *Italicall Bombase*, and the Spanyards, *Algodon*, not cloth of woll, or silke. Their houses of bricke or stone, are couered with reedes, where there is scarcitie of stones, but where Quarries are, they are couered with shindle or slate. Many houses haue marble pillars, as they haue with vs. They founde auncient towers there, and the ruines of such as hadde beene broken downe and destroyed, seeming very auncient: but one aboue the rest, whereto they ascended by 18. steppes or staires, as they ascended to famous, and renowned temples. These people woondered at our ships, and art of sayling. At the first incounter they were vnwilling to entertaine guests, but afterward they courteously admitted them. The *Gouernour* (whome they suppose to bee a *Priest*) conducted them vnto a tower, in the toppewhereof they erect a banner, and adiudging the Dominion thereof to the king of Castile. They call the Ilande *Santa Cruce*, because they entered into the same the *Nones* of May, being then the feast of the holy crosse. But they say, it was called *Cozumella*, of a certaine king *Cozumellau*, whose auncelsters (as he vaunteth) were the first inhabitants of this Ilande. In the tower they founde chambers, wherein were marble Idolles, or Statues, and Images of earth in the similitude of Beares, these they call vpon with loud singing all in one tune, and sacrifice vnto them with fumes, and sweere odors, worshipping them as their household gods. There they performe their diuine ceremonies, and adoration: they are also circumcised. This king was apparelled with a garment of gossampine cotton, curiously wrought, and had the toes of one of his feete cut of. For a deuouring fish called *Tubero*, violently snapped his toes of at a bit, while he was swimming. He hono-

Their houses.

Auncient Towers.

Santa Cruce.

Idolles.

Circumcision. The Kinges apparell.

honorably feasted our men, and bountifully entertained them. After three daies they depart, sayling directly to the west, and elsie great mountaines a farre of. Which they perceiued to bee *Incatan*, a land which they had alreadie discovered, being but fise leagues distant from *Cozumella*. They take the south side of *Incatan* (to witte) next the continent. They compasse it, but not all, by reason of the multitude of rockes, and sandie shelves. Then *Alaminus* the Pilot brings backe the ships to the North side of the Ilande, already knowne vnto him. And at length came to the same towne *Campechium* and king *Lazarus*, to whom the former ships went the yeere before: of whom beeing gently receiued, they are inuited to the towne. But they soone repented, that they had inuited them. For within a stones cast from the towne, the borderers will our men to stand, and command them to begon, our men desire leaue to water before they depart. They shewe them a well behinde them, from whence (they say) they might drawe water, but not elswhere. They lodge at night in a fiede neere vnto the well. The *Barbarians* mistrust, and about 3000. armed men incampe themselves not farre from our men neither partie slept that night, they fearing our menne woulde breake into the towne, and our men suspecting some sudden assault of the *Barbarians*, wakened the sleepe, with the sound of the trumpet, and drumme. As soone as day began to peepe, the *Barbarians* come vnto them, and call for our *Cuba* Interpreter, whose speech (though not the same) is notwithstanding somewhat like vnto it: and lighting a Torch of Frankincense, between both armies, they threaten to kill them, vntill they quickly depart, before the torch bee extinguished, and plainly tell them, that they will haue no guests. The torch is put out, or consumed they encounter hand to hand, and kill one of our men, whome they shot through his shield with an arrow, and wounded many: so that our men retired to the ordinance placed by the we, to discharge them vpon the *Barbarians*. The borderers retire vnto the towne, the souldiers with eger courage desired to pursue them. The Admiral *Grisalua* forbiddeth them: from thence they proceed to the furthest end of *Incatan*, & found it more then 200. leagues in length from east to west. They go to an excellent harbor which they called the haven of *Desire*. Afterwardes they passe ouer sea

The Barbarians encamp & make warre against the Spaniards.

The haues of Desire.

The fourth Decade.

Collua or Oloa.

The ryuer Grifalua.

Golden targets.

The Generall by a Barbarian King armed from toppe to the toe in comelye gold.

to other landes, and lande on the west neere to *Incatana*: and doubt whether it be any Ilande or not. They suppose it to be annexed to the Continent, there they find a Bay, which they imagine to be compasse on both sides with lande: but knewe no certaintie thereof. This lande is called *Collua*, or otherwise *Oloa*, of the borderers. A mightie great riuer founde there, through the rage and violent current thereof into the Sea, yeeldeth potable waters for the space of two leagues. They called the riuer (by the Admirals name) *Grifalua*, the bordering *Barbarians* wondering at the sayling of their shippes, beset both side of the riuer, to the number of 6000. warriors, armed with golden targets, bowes, and arrowes, and broade wodden swords, and speares hardened in the fire, to resist their landing, and to defend the shore. Both parties that night stode in armes. At the first dawning of the day, beholde, about an hundred *Canoes* full of armed men. Wee haue elsewhere sayde, that the *Canoes* are litle barkes, made of one tree. Here the Interpreters of *Cuba*, and they, agreed well inough in language. Peace offered by the Interpreters, is admitted. One *Canoe* commeth vnto them, the rest stande still. The Maister of the *Canoe*, demandeth what our men seeke in strang countries: they answer they desire gold, but onely by exchange, not of gift or violently. The *Canoe* returneth to the king and the mariners report what they had done: the king being sent for, willingly commeth vnto them. O admirable thing (most holy father) & worthy to be reported. The king calles his chamberlane vnto him, willeth the furniture of his chamber to be brought, & commandeth to arme our Generall *Grifalua* therewithall: first therfore he beginneth to put him on golden shoes, bootes, breastplate, and whatsoeuer armour vsually made of Iron, or Steele, a man of armes armed from top to toe vnto weare when he cometh into the field, all that made of gold, wrought with wonderfull art, the king bestoweth on *Grifalua*. *Grifalua* requiteth him with vestures of silke, linnen, woollen, and other things, of our country. In the beginning of this *Incatana*, when they passed ouer from *Cozumella*, they light on a *Canoe* of fishermē, wherein were 9. borderers, fishing with golden hookes: they take them all vnarmed, misdoubting nothing. The king knew one of thē, & promised to send *Grifalua* as much gold the next day for his rāsome as the

The fourth Decade.

160

the man should weigh. *Grifalua* denied to release him without the consent of his felowes, and therefore kept him still, and departed deliuous to know further what lay beyond them.

The fourth Chapter.



Ayling about 100. leagues thence; alwayes to the west, they found a great gulfe, in the which 3. small Ilands stood: they went vnto the greatest of them. But oh cruell impiety (most holy father) oh terrible & blouddie minds of men, let your holines close the mouth of your stomacke, least it be disturbed. There they offer vp their children, boyes and girles, vnto their Idols, they are circumcised. The Images which they worship, are some of marble, & some of earth. Amōg the marble Images, standeth a Liō, with an hole through the necke, into the which they poure the blood of those miserable wretches, that from thence it may run into a marble trough, let vs now declare with what ceremonies they sacrifice the blood of those miserable creatures. They cut not their throats, but ripping vp their brestes, they plucke out the heart of the vnhappie sacrifice, with whose warme blood they annoint the lips of their Idolles, and let the rest runne through into the trough, & then burne the heart vnopened, and the bowels, supposing it to be an acceptable same vnto their gods. One of their Idolles hath the shape of a man, which bowing downe his head, looketh into the blouddie trench, as it were accepting the oblation of the slayne sacrifices: they eate the brawnes of the armes, and fleshie partes of the thighes, and calves of the legges, especially if they sacrifice an enemy conquered in the warres. They founde a riuer of congealed and clotted blood, as though it had runne out of a butchery. For this wicked purpose, they transport poore soules from the bordering Ilandes: there they sawe innumerable heades and dead carcases mangled and cut in peeces, and very many whole, couered with mats. All those coasts abounde with golde & precious stones, one of our men wandering in the Iland, light vpon two hollow alabaſter pitchers (cunningly wrought) full of stones of diuers colours. They say also that they found a stone of the value of 2000. *Castellanes* of gold, which they sent vnto y^e gouernor.

An Ilande wherein they sacrifice their children to Idolles.

The maner of their most abominable sacrifice.

A precious stone of a great value. This lue.

The fourth Decade.

The Ilande of
Sacrifice.
Ilandes of
women.

This Ilande they called the Ilande of Sacrifice, there are also other Ilandes situate on the sides of this *Colhuacana*, which women onely inhabite, without the societie of men. Some thinke they liue after the maner of the *Amazones*. But they that consider the matter more wisely, thinke them to be virgins liuing in common together, delighting in solitarines, as with vs, and in many places in auncient tyme, the virgins *vestales*, or such as were consecrated to *Bona Dea* used to doe. At certaine times of the yeere, men from the bordering Ilandes passe ouer vnto them, not for the cause of generation, but moued with pittie, to till their fields and dreile their gardens, through which manuring of the ground they might the better liue. Yet report goeth, that there are other Ilandes, but of corrupt women, who cutte off the pappes of their young children, that they may the better practise the art of shooting, and that men resorte vnto them for the intent of generation, and that they keepe not the male children, but I thinke it a fable. Our men therfore at the shore of *Colhuacana*, drew neere vnto the lande, and quietly trafficke there. The king gaue our men a Cawdron, bracelets, chaynes, brooches, and manie other Jewelles of diuers kindes, and all of golde. Our men againe on the other part, gratifie him with our country commodities, and make him very cheerful. Here the copanie desired to settle themselves, and plant a *Colonie*, but the Admirall would not permit them. At that time the souldiers (companions in armes) were desperately bent against the Admirall. Their prouince consisteth of turreted houses: & hath also 15. very great townes, & in some places, they affirme, that they sawe townes of 20000. houses. The houses ioyne not euery where together, but are disseuered with gardens, and courts. Many of them are distaunt one from another. They haue streets compassed with wailles, where they keepe their markets and fayres, they haue paved streets, ouens & furnaces, lime, & bricke: they haue also potters, & Carpenters, & other artificers, & haue gotten most excellēt workmen of all the mechanicall arts. This king is called *Tanascus*: the country *Palmaria*. They say the towne where he keepeth his courte, called *Pontanchianum*, consisteth of fifteene thousande houses. When they receiue straungers or newe guesstes, whose entertayne peace with those countreyes, in token of friendshippe, they drawe

Guises.

very great
townes in Co
huacana & the
maner of the.

Palmaria.

The fourth Decade.

161

drawe a litle bloud from themselves (with a rasor, or a litle knife made of stone) either out of the tongue, hand, arme, or any other part of the bodie, and this they doe, euen in the sight of the stranger. Their Priestes liue a single, and vncorrupted life. No man knoweth what the act of generatiō meāeth, vntil he marry. It is a detestable and haynous matter, and punishable with death, if they chaunce to do otherwise. The women are maruelous chaste. Euery great man afore he hath maryed a wife, may haue as many Concubines as he pleaseth. But the married wife being takē in adultery, is sold by her husband, yet only to his soueraign Prince, from whom, it shalbe lawfull for her kinsfolke to redeeme her. It is not lawfull for any that is vnmarried to sit at table with such as are married, or to eate of the same dish, or drinke of the same cup and make themselves equall with such as are married. In the monethes of August, and September, they abstaine 35. dayes, not onely from flesh, whereof they haue the best, both of foule, and wilde beastes taken by hunting: but they doe not so muche as eate fish, or any thing which might nourish the bloud: so that for those dayes of abstinence, they liue onely vpon hearbes, or pulse. Here our men spent a fewe dayes very pleasantly, afterward they depart, following the same shore, and meete with another king whom they called *Onandus*. When the king vnderstoode our men desired golde, he brought them plates of moulden golde. The Admirall signified by the interpreters, that hee desired store of that mettall, the next day he commaunded the golden image of a man of a cubit long to bee brought and a fan of gold, and an Idol of one of their Domesticall gods curiously wrought, and also garlandes of diuers stones. He gaue our men also great store of brest-plates, and brooches and ornaments of diuers kinds, and precious stones of seuerall colours. He also satisfied them with most delicate meates very sauorie and wel seasoned. Inuiting our men a shore, forthwith erecting pauilions or boothes by commaundement of the king they speedily couered them with greene boughes. The king smote his domesticall seruants (that were negligent in bringing of boughes) with the scepter he bare in his hand, the seruants with an humble countenance patiently beare the stripes he gaue them: the king being demanded, where so great plenty of gold was gathered, pointed with his finger

A strange ceremony of these Barbarians at the receiuing of strangers.
Single life.
Chastitie.

Adultery.

the honorable estimation the Barbarians haue of marriage.
General fasts

Rich gifts of diuers sorts bestowed vpon the Admirall.

finger to the next mountaines, and riuers runninge from them: these people are so vsed to riuers, and lakes, that it is all one to them to swimme or goe vpo the lande. When they desire to gather gold, they diue into the riuers, & bringefoorth their hands full of sande. And liftinge the sande from hande to hand, they picke out the gold. In the space of two houres, they are reported to fill a cane as bigge as a manns finger, with gold. Smooth, and pleasinge words might be spoken of the sweete odors, and perfumes of these countries, which we purposely omitt, because they make rather for the effeminatinge of mens mindes, then for the maintenance of good beahauour. The Admirall refused a boy of 12. yeeres of age which the kinge offered him, but receiued ayonge Virgin richly adorned, and reiected the boy, contrary to the mindes of the company. Of the precious stones they had from this king, they write, that one, was worth 2000. Castellanes of gold. So, at length they depart from this kinge, laden with gold and precious stones. The Admirall Grissalua sendeth one of the Carauels to the Lieutenant Gouvernour of *Fernandina* his vncl with messengers, who had the gold and precious stones. In the meane space, the rest followe the shoare towards the west. But one ship wherein *Franciscus Montegrius* the Viceadmiral was, sayled hard by the shoare, and the two other kept a loofe within vewe of the land. The borderers wondering at them, ascribe the strangenes of the matter to miracle. Thirteen Canoas came vnto Montegrius, by interpreters speake together, and curteously salute each osher: The borderers humbly intreat the to come a shoare and promise them great matters, if they would goe to the king of the country. But Montegrius saith he cannot yeld to their intreatyes, because his companions were to farre of from him, yet he sent them a way contented giuinge the certaine gifts of our country commodities, which pleased them well. From thence they goe vnto another famous towne & the 3. Carauelles together approached neere the shore, but the borderers with their targets, bowes, quiuers full of arrowes and broad wooden swords & lauelins hardened at the end with fire, came forth armed to our men, to resist their landinge, & shot at them as farre of, but our menne discharged their ordinance against them. The Barbarians woonderinge, at the thundring of the greate Artillery

Swimming & diuing into the bottome of riuers for gold.

Sweete odors

A stone of a great value.

The borderers seeke to repulse the landing of the Spaniards & with astonishment and terror of the great artillery are put to flight.

Artillerie and astonished at the furie thereof, betakethem to flight, and desire peace. Here our mens victualles began to fayle them, & nowe the shippes were broosed, & shaken, with long voyages. *Grissalua* therefore contented with that which he had done, and found, to returne to the Iland *Fernandina*, without the good liking of his companions.

The fift Chapter.



WE will now diuert a litle, and handle another nauigation, & then returne to these new found landes againe. The same *Diecus Velasquez* Gouvernour of *Fernandina*, almost at that time when he sent forth this navy of 4. Carauels, appointed another voyage for one Carauell onely, with one *Brigantine* to go in consort with 45. men. These vsed violence against the inhabitantes. The people were Idolaters, and circumcised, & are bordering next vpo the shore of the supposed Continent. There are many fertile Ilandes, of a blessed & fruitfull soyle, *Guanaxam*, *Guisillam*, and *Guanaguam*. From one of these, they violently tooke 300. harmlesse inhabitantes of both sexes. This Ilande they called *Santa Marina*. They thrust them into the Carauell, & returned to *Fernandina*. They leaue the *Brigantine* with 25. of their companie, to the intent to hunt for more men. The haven where the Carauell first arriued, is called the haven of *Carenas*: this haven is 200. and 40. leagues distaunt from the towne of *S. James*, the chiefe towne of the Iland of *Cuba*, this is a very long Ilande reaching in length to the West, which the *Tropicke of Cancer* diuideth. Fortune seeking reuenge for these miserable wretches, certaine of the keepers of the captiues go a land, and fewe remained in the Carauell. The Ilanders hauing gotten opportunitie to recouer libertie, suddenly snatching vpp our mens weapons, sel vpon the keepers, & slew sixe of them, the rest leape into the sea. By which meanes the Ilanders possesse the Carauell, which they had learned to rule, so that they returne into their country, they lande not first at the same Iland, but at the next. They burne the Carauell, cary the weapons away with them, and passe ouer to their companions in Canoas, and sette vppon our menne which were left in the *Brigantine*, ouer-

The fertile Ilands of Guanaxam Guisillam and Guanaguam. 300. Barbarians taken Captiues. The haven of Carenas.

The Captiues escape and slay sixe of the Spaniards.

The fourth Decade.

The ryuer
Darien.

500. men and
women taken
& the successe
answerable to
the former.

The Barbari-
ans fight with
the Spanyards

100 Barbari-
ans slayne and
wounded.

Archipelagus.

ouerthrew them, and slew some of them. They who escaped, fled vn-
happily to the *Brigantine*: there standeth a great tree, next vn-
to the shore, in the top whereof they place a *Crosse*, and engraue
this inscription in Spanish vpon the vpper barke thereof: *Vamos
al Darien*. *Darien* is a ryuer, on the shore whereof the chiefe towne
of the supposed Continent is seated, called *Sancta Maria Antiqua*.
The gouernour hauing intelligence thereof, speedily sendeth 2.
shippes laden with souldiers, for succour of them that were leste,
but they consulted too long while all was done and past. Yet fol-
lowing the *Crosse*, they came to the shore, and read the letters in-
grauen on the tree: but durst not attempt fortune with those de-
perate men that fled, well armed, and therefore returne backe
again. These men from the next Ilande carry away 500. men &
women as it had bin so many hares: thinking they might there-
fore lawfully doe it, because they were circumcised, the like mis-
chance befell them arriuing at *Fernandina*: Of the 2. shippes, they
fiercely assault one, and fighting eagerly, kill some of their Spa-
nish keepers, the rest cast themselues into the sea, and swimme to
the next Carauell, which went in consort with them, and vniting
themselues all together with the Carauell which remained, assay-
led the other taken from them: the victory was doubtfull for 4.
houres space the *Barbarians*, both men and women, for recovery
of their libertie, fought very fiercely, and the Spaniards like-
wise with no lesse fury and courage encountered them, least they
shoulde loose the pray which was taken from them. At length
the Spaniards were conquerers, because they were more nimble
and readie in handling their weapons. The vanquished *Barba-
rians* cast themselues headlong into the Sea, but are taken vp a-
gaine in boates: so that those that were slaine in fight, and drow-
ned in the water, were about 100. persons. Of the Spaniards but
few were wanting. The *Barbarians* that remained aliue are sent
to the towne of *S. Iames*, and to the mines of gold. Shortly after
they goe vnto another of the neighbouring Ilandes: which are
more in number there, then *Simplegades* in our *Ionian* Sea, which
multitude of Ilands they commonly call *Archipelagus*. Here, as
many of our mē as went a shore out of the shippes, were entertained
with hostile armes, and slaine or wounded: they suppose this I-
land to be that, wherunto *Iannes Ponticus* the Captain of one ship
went

The fourth Decade

163

went, and left them much disquieted, being repulsd by the inha-
bitantes, and called it *Florida*: because he founde that Iland, on Florida.
the day of the resurrection: the Spaniard calleth *Easter*, the flour-
ishing day of the resurrection. They report, they saw, 26. Ilands, 16. Ilandes.
which *Colonus* had ouerpasse, as it were so many daughters of
Hispaniola, and *Cuba*, and guarders of the supposed Continent, to
breake the force of the stormes comming from the Ocean. In Golde.
many of these, they found natie graynes of gold. These people
also weare diuers Jewelles, and vse gilded wooden Idols of their Idols of gold.
household gods, and some of gold very artificially wrought, they
are most curious and ingenious workemen euery where. *Francis-
cus Chieriegatus* your holiness his *Nuncio* to our *Cesar* in Spaine,
brought one of their Idols with him, whereby you may gather
how ingenious they are. It is a marueilous thing to see the ma-
king of their rasors. They forme them of certaine yelow stones
cleere and transparent as chrystall, and with them they shaue, no
otherwise, then if they were made of the most excellent Steele.
But that which is most admirable, and woorthie the beholding, the Indians
when they haue a blunt edge through long vse, they sharpen the
not with a whet-stone, or other stone, or powder, but temper
them onely by putting them into a certaine water. They haue al-
so among them a thousande kindes of instruments and tooles, &
other excellent fine things, which were too long to rehearse, &
peraduenture tedious to your holines, so much busied with mat-
ters of great importance. I returne therefore from whence I di-
gessed, to *Cozumella*, *Incatana*, and *Coluacana*, or *Oloa*, riche and
pleasant landes as *Elisium*, lately founde out, from which I diuer-
ted, where it is sufficiently knowne, of how great moment those
tractes & countries are.

The sixth Chapter.



He new inhabitants of the Iland of *Cuba*, (the
Spaniards) with the consent of the gouernor,
furnish a new nauy of ten Carauells, with 500.
men, ioyning three Brigantines with them as
light horsemen, whose helpe they might vse
to founde the shallowe shores, and to disco-
uer the daungers of many rockes. They shipp 16. horses, fit
for

The fourth Decade.

for warre : and choose *Fernandus Cortesius* (who then was chiefe Commaunder of the Citie of *Cuba*) Generall, and Admirall of the nauy, and for vnder officers they appoynt *Alphonfus Fernandez Portucarrerius*, *Franciscus Montegius*, *Alphonfus Auila*, *Aluarnus the Spatenfian Commendatory*, *Iohn Velasquez*, and *Diecus Ordassus*. They still followe the same winde (from the last angle of *Cuba* to the west) which first *Franciscus Velasquez* did, and after him *Iohn Grisalua*, and so came to the Iland of Sacrifices, where of I made mention before. Heere a sharpe and boistrous wynde forbadde them to take lande, and a cruell tempest carryed them backe againe to *Cozumella*, lying on the east side of *Incatana*, this Ilande hath onely one hauen, which they called *S. Iohns Port*. It hath in it sixe townes onely, and hath no other water, then such as is in welles and cisternes. It wanteth ryuers and fountaynes because it is a playne lande : and is onely 45. leagues in circuit about. The inhabitants fled vnto the thicke woodes, and forsake their townes for feare, our men enter their desolate and emptye houses, and feede vpon their country victualles, and found there, furniture for houses of diuers colours, rich and costly hangings, garments, and couerlets, which they cal *Amaccas* of golde lampine cotton. Besides all this (most holy father) they founde innumerable bookes : of the which, together with other things brought to our new Emperour, we will hereafter speake at large. Our souldiers viewed the Ilande diligently throughout, yet still keeping themselues in battayle array, least any violence might assaile them. They finde but few of the inhabitants, and one woman onely in their companie. By the Interpreter of *Cuba*, and three others, which the former Spanyardes had taken from *Incatana*, they perswaded the woman, to sende for the absent kings. The inhabitants were the familiar friendes of this woman, the kings conducted by the woman, came with her, who sent messengers for them, made a league of friendship with our men, and cheerefully returne vnto their country houses, and had much of their stuffe restored vnto them. They founde them Idolaters, & circumcised. They sacrifice children of both sexes to their *Zemes* which are the Images of their familiar and domesticall spirites, which they worship. *Alaminus* the Pilot, *Franciscus Montegius* & *Portucarrerius*, the messengers who brought the presentes to the king

S. Iohns Port

Rich hangings

Bookes.

Idolatrie.
Circumcision.
Sacrificing of
children.

The fourth Decade.

164

king, being demaunded by me, from whence they had the children they offered in sacrifice : answered, that they were brought to be sold from the collaterall Ilandes, for exchange of gold, & other marchandize. For in so huge and spacious a lande, the cursed care of damnable money hath no where yet possessed the inhabitants. They report also the same of other lands lately found two of the which Ilandes they call *Bian*, and *Segeftian*. For want of children they sacrifice dogges : they nourish also dogs to cate, as our nation doth Conies : which dogs cannot barke, & haue snouts like foxes. Such as they purpose to cate, they geld. They reserue store of bitches for increase, and but a small number of dogs, as our shepheards do, of the sheepe. They that are gelded, growe marueilous fat. Our men diswaded them from sacrificing men, and told them howe abhominable it was. These *Barbarians* desire a lawe whiche they might followe. They easily perswaded them that there was one *God*, who created heauen and earth, and was the giuer of all good things, being one in substance vnder a triple person. They suffer their *Zemes* to be broken in peeces, & set vp the painted Image of the blessed virgin (which our me gaue the) in a sacred place of y^e temple, they pare, & sweep y^e temple, & the pauement therof. They receiued also a *Crosse* to be worshiped, in remembrance of god himselfe, and that man, who died thereon for saluation of mankind : and on the toppe of the temple they erected a great wooden *Crosse*. They all assemble themselues together, and with reuerent feare, and trembling, humbly adore the Image of the blessed *Virgin* in the temple. These Inhabitants signified by interpreters vnto our men, that there were seven captiue Christiāns in the bordering Iland *Incatana*, who arryued there being driuen thither by tempest. This Iland is onely fise leagues distant from *Incatana*. The Admirall *Cortes* vnderstanding this presently dispatcheth fiftie mennewith two Carauelles for that businesse : who carrie with them three *Cozumellanes* to make inquire for them, with letters also from the Admirall to the Christians, if they were to bee founde.ouer these fiftie men and two Carauelles hee appoynted *Diecus Ordassus* chiefe commaunder, who was a warlike and valiant man : and declareth vnto them, howe honourable an act they shoulde performe, if they could bring any of them. Hee earnestly commendeth the matter

Marchandise
of children for
golde.

Heu quis pri-
mus tuit ille,
auri qui ponde-
rate gemas
quelatere vo-
lentes, pretio-
sa pericula so-
dit Boet.

The Ilands of
Bian and *Se-
geftian*.

Eating of
dogges.

The Barbari-
an easily be-
leeue there
is a God.

So apte a peo-
ple to receiue
Religion the

more to be
lamented

their miserie
that euer they
happened to

be discouered
by the cruell
Spanyardes

that foughe
not so much
their precious

soules as their
golden soiles.

Seven captiue
Christians in
Incatana.

matter vnto them, for he hopeth to haue some light from them of all those tractes and countries. They fortunately depart; fixe dayes were appoynted them, for their returne, they stayed eight. Our men suspected that the *Cozumellane* messengers, were either slaine or deteined, because they stay so long: & therefore returne to the Admirall to *Cozumella* leauing them behinde. Nowe the Admirall began to thinke of his departure from *Cozumella* (despayring of the Christians, whom he so much, desired, and of the *Cozumellanes* they had left behinde) but the opposite violence of the sea withheld him. While they stay, behold frō the west, they discry a Canow comming from *Iucatan*, which brought the *Cozumellanes* and one of the captiue Christians, called *Hieronimus Aquilaris*, an *Astigitan* Vandall who had liued 7. yeeres among the *Iucatanes*: with what ioy each imbraced orher, this casual accident may declare. He reporteth vnto them his owne hard chaunce & the miserable condition of his cōpanions lost together with him and they harken vnto him with attentiuē minds. Here I thinke it not much from the matter, nor troublesome to your *Holineesse*, if I rehearse how this mischāce befel them. In my former Decads I made mention of a certaine noble man called *Valdinia*, sent frō the Spaniards which inhabited *Darien* in the supposed Continēt of the gulse of *Vrabia*, to *Hispaniola* to the vice roy and Admirall *Colonus*, & to the Kings counsel (to whom the ordering & redresse of matters touching the supposed Cōtinent appertained) to signifie with what penury they were punished, and what want they had of al thinges. Vnhappy *Valdinia* tooke this matter vpo him in an vnlucky houre: for in the view of the Iland *Iamaica*, on the South side of *Hispaniola* & *Cuba*, a suddaine whirlwind droue him vpon the Quicksandes. These blinde and swallowing sholes of sandes the Spanyardes call the *Vipers*, and that very aptly, because many shyppes are there intangled, (as *Lysertes* with the *Viper* stayle) and so drowned. Here the Carauell splitte in peeces, so that *Valdinia* with thirtie of his companions could scarce descende into the shyppe boate: where, without oares, and sayles, these miserable wretches were violently caried awaie by the strong current of the Sea. For (as wee sayde beefore in our Decades) the Seas flowe there in a perpetuall course towarde the West. Thus they wandered thirteene dayes, not

A captiue christian liued 7. yeeres among the Iucatanes.

Valdinia and his miserable fortune.

not knowing whether they went, nor euer found any thinge to cate. By meanes whereof 7. of them perished through famine, and became foode for the fishes. The rest that remained alieue, now fainting through famine, were driuen to *Iucatan*: where they fell into the handes of a cruell king, who slew the Captaine *Valdinia*, with certaine of his companions, and presently sacrificed them to their *Zemes*, & then inuiting his friendes, he ate them. These *Barbarians* cate onely their enemies, or such strangers as come vnto them, otherwise they abstaine from mans flesh. This our *Hieronimus Aquilaris*, and 6. of his fellowes, were kept till the third day to bee sacrificed: but they brake their bands by night, and so escaped the hands of this cruell and bloody Tyrant. They fle to another King who was his enemy, & humbly submit themselves vnto him, and are receiued, but as bondmen, and slaues. It is a lamentable thing to heare of the mother of this *Aquilaris*, who shee vnderstood the matter, shee presently fell mad, though shee had heard it onely but vncertainly reported, that hee fell into the handes of men-eaters: so that when soeuer shee sawe a fire roasted, or put on the spit, shee would fill the house with her outcries, saying: Behold the members of my sonne. O most miserable and wretched mother, the most vnhappy of all women. *Aquilaris* therefore hauing receiued the Gouvernours letter, sent by the *Cozumellane* messengers, declareth before the king his maister called *Taxmarus*, what newes the *Cozumellanes* brought: And discourseth at large of the power of their king, who were arriued in these partes, and of the fortitude of the menne, and their bountie towardes their friendes, and rigor toward those that refused, or denied their requestes. Wherewith hee made *Taxmarus* tremble, insomuch, that hee intreateth his seruant that hee would so handle the matter that they might not enter his dominions as enemies, but would come peaceably vnto him. *Aquilaris* promisseth peace, and if neede were, to succour and ayde him against his enemies. Whereupon hee dismissed *Aquilaris*, and giues him three of his familiars for his companions. These thinges thus prosperously succeeding, *Cortes* ioyfull for the preservation of *Aquilaris*, whom he might vse as a fit interpreter, departeth from *Cozumella*. Now therefore let vs declare, whether that fleet went, and what happened vnto them.

Valdinia and certaine of his companions slaine, and sacrificed to the Idols Zemes.

the mother of Aquilaris fell mad, and the occasion.

Aquilaris deliuered of the captivity of the Barbarians.



O then, *Alaminus* the Pilot directing their course, they fall downe to the riuer which *Grisalua* had first discouered beefore: and found the mouth thereof stopped with sand, as we read of the riuer *Nilus* of *Egypt*, when the wind bloweth Easterly, about the *Canicular* dayes. They could not therefore proceede against the streame in greater vessels, then Brigantines, although eue where it bee apt to receiue such shippes. The Gouverneur landeth 200. men in Brigantines & boates vpon the shoare, offereth peace by *Aquilaris*. The borderers demanded what they would haue? *Hieronimus Aquilaris* answered, victuales. There was a large sandie plaine, on the side of the towne, whether the inhabitantes will them resorte. The day following our men goe thether, and they bringe them eight of their hennes, as bigge and as sauory meate as Peacockes, some what of a brownishe colour, and brought also as much *Maizium*, as would scarce haue sufficed tenne hungry menne: and withall protest and plainly tell them, that they speedily depart thence. A greate multitude of armed menne come flocking to our men refusing to departe, and the *Barbarians* demaunde againe, what they meant to sayle through other mens countries. Our menne (by *Aquilaris*) answered, they desire peace, and victuales for exchaung of commodities, and gold also if they haue any. They answered that they will neyther haue peace nor warre with them, and that they shoulde bee gone againe, vnlesse they would bee kilde euery manne. Our menne sayde, and repeate it againe, that they would not departe, without plentie of victuales, sufficient to maintayne the souldiers that were presente. The *Barbarians* appoynte to bringe them victuales the nexte day, but they sayled: yet the thirde day, after our menne had incamped on the sandes, and stayde there all night, they brought them as much more victuales as beefore, and in their

kinges

kinges name commaunded them to depart. Our men sayde, they desired to see the towne, and to haue better victuales yet. They denie their request, and murmuring turne their backs. Our men oppressed with hunger, are compelled to seeke food. The Gouverneur therefore sendeth his vnder Captaines a lande with 150. men, who goe sundry wayes (diuiding themselves in severall companies) vnto the countrie villages. The *Barbarians* euilly intreated one of the troopes they met: but their companions were not farre from them, who hearing the sound of the alarum, came to rescue them beeing in danger. On the other part, the Gouverneur planteth the Ordinance in the Brigantines, and boates: and draweth neere the shoare with the rest of the souldiers, and 16. horses. The *Barbarians* prepared to fight, runne speedily to defend the shoare, and withstand their landing, and with their arrowes and darts, hit some of our men a farre off, and wounded about 20. persons vnprepared, whereupon the Gouverneur discharged the great Ordinance against the enemy, who with the slaughter which the bullets made, the thundring of the Artillery, and flashing of the fire, are astonished and discomforted. Our men cast themselves into the water, and runne vp to the knees, to pursue the stragling enemy flying, and together with the affrighted *Barbarians* enter the Towne. The *Barbarians* with continued course passe by the Towne, and forsake their houses. On the banke of this riuer, they say, there standeth a wonderfull huge towne, greater then I dare report. *Alaminus* the Pilot sayth it is a league and an halfe long, and containeth 25000. houses. His companions lessen the greatnes, and number of the houses: yet they confesse, it is a wonderfull great and famous towne. The houses are diuided with gardens, and are built of lime and stone, cunningly wrought by the industrious art of the *Architect*. Vnto these houses or habitations they ascend by 10. or 12. steppes or stayres. For none may charge his neighbours wall with beames or rafters. All the houses are seperated the distance of 3. paces asunder, and for the most part are couered with reede, thatch, or marsh sedge: yet many of them are couered with slate, or shindle stone. The *Barbarians* themselves openly confessed, that they were 4000. men in battaile that day, yet vanquished of a few by reason of the newe and strange kind of fight, with horses, and

The *Barbarians* fight with the *Spaniards* & are discomforted.

A wonderfull large towne on the banke of the riuer.

shoe

The fourth Decade.

The conceipt
of the Barba-
rians when
they saw men
on horse backe

Victoria
towne.

Couenants for
suppressing of
Idolatry and
exercising of
Christian re-
ligion, agree-
vpon by the
Barbarians.

shot, for the horsemen assaying the *Barbarians* in the recreouer. threw their troupes, flew and wounded them on the right side, and on the left, as disordered flockes of sheepe. These sillie wretches stroken with astonishment at this miraculous & strange sight stood amazed, and had no power to vse their weapons. For they thought the man on horse backe and the horse to haue beene all one beast, as fables report of the *Centaures*. Our men held the towne 22. dayes, where they made good cheere vnder the roofo, while the hungry *Barbarians* abode in the open ayre, and durst not assaile our men. They chose the strongest parte of the Towne, as it were a Cattle of defence, and securing themselves with continuall watch by night, alwayes suspitious, and fearing some violent assault, they gaue themselves to rest and sleepe, vnder the King *Tanosco*. The Inhabitants call the towne *Potanchianum*, and by reason of the victorie obtained there, our men called it *Victoria*. They report also wonderfull and strange things of the magnificence, greatnes, and finenesse of their countrie pallaces built (for their delight) vpon their possessions or farmes, with solars, square courtes to receiue the raine, and excellent bordered roomes, after our fashion. At length by Interpreters, and such as were taken in battaile, they sende for the King, and those that were cheife in authoritie vnder him, and perswade them to come vnarmed, and submit themselves. They obey their commaund, and returne euery man vnto their houses, whereupon they assure them of peace vpon certaine conditions proposed, that they abstaine from the horrible ceremonies of mens bodyes which they sacrificed to their *Zerues*, and pernicious deuils, whose image they worshipped, and direct the eyes of their mind to our God Christ, the father of heauen and earth, borne into the world of a Virgin, and crucified for the redemption of mankind, & that they breake downe their images, and finally professe themselves to become subiect to the King of *Spaine*. All which they promise: and as the shortnesse of time would permit, they were instructed. Being restored our men giue them content by presenting them with our countrie commodities. They suppose such men to bee sent from Heauen, who beeing so fewe in number durst incounter hande to hand, against so huge a multitude. They likewise also gaue our men certayne presentes of gold, and twenty women slaues. So

The fourth Decade.

167

So leauing them, they depart to seeke out other lands of the same shoare, and goe vnto a gulfe found out by *Alaminus* vnder the Conduct of *Grisalua*, which they named *S. Johns Baye*, for *Bian* in the Spanish tongue signifieth a gulfe. The inhabitants come peaceably vnto them. The towne was some mile distant from the shoare situate vpon an hill, contayning 500. houses, as they reporte. They inuite them to lodge in the towne, and offer them the halfe parte thereof, if they will dwell with them for euer. Our menne thought they were eyther terrified with the example of the Inhabitantes of *Potenchianum*, hauing heard the report thereof, or else, hoped (vnder the protection of such men) to haue fauour & aide against the bordering enemies. For euen these people also are continually sicke of this naturall disease, as the rest of mankind, the sickness of Vniuersall is Ambition. miscarryed through raging ambition of soueraingtie and dominion. Our men refuse to seate themselves there still, but graunt to stay with them for a time. The people follow our men returning to the shoare, and with greate diligence erect booths for them, and cottages made of boughes, and couer them the safest way to shelter them from raine. There they incampe: and least the rest of the company should growe slouthfull, the Admirall chargeth *Alaminus* the Pilot and *Franciscus Montegius* to indeuour to search the west part of that land: and that in the meane time hee woulde recreate and retresh the feeble and weary souldiers, and cure those that were wounded, at *Potenchianum*. The Admirall therefore remaineth with the rest. When they were readie to go, he giueth them 2. Brigantines and 50. men. To this gulfe, the course of the water was very smooth: but when they had sayled a little further vnto the west, the violence of the Sea in short space transported them 50. leagues from their fellowes, as if they had beene forcibly carried away with a swift streame falling from the high mountaynes. They light on a place where two waters meete together, discovering it selfe to them to bee an huge plaine sea, which met with the waters running to the West, as two mighty riuers, when they meete one against the other. So the waters comming from the South seemed as if they would resist them as enemies, setting foote in anothers right, against the will of the true possessors thereof. Opposite to which concourse of waters, they sawe land a farre off, but on the right hand, and on the left none.

Z

Floting

Floting betweene these conflicts, they were tossed hether and thether with the whirle-pooles, which had almost swallowed them insomuch that for a long space they doubted of any hope of life. Thus struiuing with sayle and oares, they were scarce able to overcome the violence thereof. For when they thought, they hadde one night sayled two leagues forward, they founde that they were driuen backefoure. Yet at the length, through Gods fauour and helpe, they ouercame this dangerous conflict: they spent twentie two dayes in that little space of Sea, and returne at length to their fellowes. They declare the matter vnto them: and adiudged it to be the end of the land of *Hacoluca*, & of the supposed Continent. The land which they saw before them, they suppose to be eyther annexed to our continent, or else to ioine with the North partes to the *Baccelaos*, whereof wee haue at large discoursed in our Decades. So that (most holy Father) this matter remayneth doubtfull yet, but will be discovered in time. These aduertisements they gaue vs, we deliuer to your Holinesse. While *Alaminus*, and *Franciscus Montegius* searched these secrets, the king of the Prouince, whose name was *Muteczuma*, by one of his nobles called *Quitabitor*, who gouerned the foresayd towne, presented our men with many rich gifts of gold and siluer, and precious stones sette in golde, curiously wrought after a marueilous strang maner, which they determined to send vnto our new Emperour the King. They consult concerning the planting of a *Colonie*, without the aduise of *Diecus Velasquez* Gouvernour of *Cuba*, and differ in opinion. Some hold it as a fowle error, but the greatest part seduced through the subtilty, and practise of *Cortes*, gaue him their voyces and consent. Heere many things are reported against *Cortes*, touching his treachery and false dealing, which shall be better knowne heereafter, and therefore now may be omitted. They say, that they were not to respect the Gouvernour of *Cuba*, seeing the matter should be brought before an higher Iudge, (to wit) the King of Spaine himselfe, to the multitude preuayled. Wherefore they desire victuales of *Quitabitor* the king, & assign the place for plantatiō of their *Colony*, 12. leagues frō thence in a most blessed and fertile soyle. And for their General and Commander they chose *Cortes* himselfe, (as some thinke) against his will. Who createth other Magistrates to gouerne the citie which they

Rich gifts, &c.

A Colonie erected.

they purposed to build. They chose *Portucarrerus*, and *Montegius* (of whom else where I haue sufficiently spoken) as messengers to carry the presents to the Emperour the King of Spaine, vnder the conduct of the sayd *Alaminus* the Pilot. Fower of the nobles willingly offer themselues, with two women to attende the after the fashion of their country, which they likewise brought. The people are somewhat of a brownish colour. Both sexes pearce the flappes of their eares, where they hang pendants of gold beset with precious stones. But the men bore whatsoeuer space remaineth betweene the vppermost part of the nether lippe, and the rootes of the teeth of the lower chapp: and as we sette precious stones in gold to weare vpon our fingers, so in that hole of the lippes, they weare a broad plate within fastened to another on the outside of the lippe, and the iewell they hang thereat is as great as a siluer *Caroline* doller and as thicke as a mans finger: I doe not remember that I euer sawe so filthy and ougly a sight: yet they thinke nothing more fine or comely vnder the circle of the Moone. By which example wee are taught, how foolishly mankind runneth headlong, blinded in his owne errors, and how wee are all deceiued. The *Ethiopian* thinketh the blacke colour to be fairer then the white: and the white man thinketh otherwise. Hee that is polled thinketh himselfe more amiable then hee that weareth long hayre, and the bearded man supposeth hee is more comely then he that wanteth a beard. As appetite therefore moueth, not as reason perswadeth, men run into these vanities, and euery prouince is ruled by their owne sense, as one sayth, we chose vaine things, and abhorre thinges certaine and profitable. Whence they haue gold wee haue sufficiently spoken, but our men wondred whence they had their siluer. They shewe them high mountaynes continually couered with snow, which fewe times of the yeere shewe their bare topps, by reason of thicke cloudes and mists. The playne and smooth mountaines therefore seeme to bring forth gold, and the rough craggy hilles and colde vallies ingender siluer. They haue copper also. They found bat-tayle axes, and digging spades among them: but no iron or Steele. Let vs now come to the presents which were brought to the king, and begin first with the bookes.

The people of a browne colour. Eare rings.

Lippe iewels

Consuetudine nihil fortius. Senec. all is but opinion.

Siluer.

Copper.

The fourth Decade.
The eight Chapter.

bookes.



WE haue sayde before, that these nations haue bookes: and the messengers who were Procurators for the new Colony of Coluacana, (together with other presentes) brought many of them with them into Spayne. The leaues of their books whereon they write, are of the thin inner rinde of a tree, growing vnder the vpper barke: I thinke they call it *Philyra*, not such as is within the barke of Willowes or Elmes, but such as we may see in the woolly and downy partes of dates, which lyeth within the hard outward rinds, as nets interlaced with holes, and narrow spots. Those masches or little nettings they stampe in a mortar together with *Bitumen*, and afterwarde being softened binde and extend them to what forme they please, and being made hard againe, they smeere and annoynt them with playster, or some matter or substance like playster. I thinke your Holinesse hath seene table bookes, ouerstrewed with playster beaten and sifted into fine dust, wherein one may write whatsoeuer he pleaseth, and after with a sponge, or a cloath blot it out, and write thereon againe. Bookes also are cunningly made of the fig-tree timber, which stewards of great houses carry with them to the market, and with a penne of mettall sette downe the wares which they haue bought, and blot them out againe when they haue entered them in their bookes of accompt. They make not their books square leafe by leafe, but extend the matter and substance thereof into many cubites. They reduce them into square peeces, not loose, but with binding, and flexible *Bitumen* so conioyned, that being compact of wooden table bookes, they may seeme to haue passed the hands of some curious workman that ioyned them together. Which way soeuer the booke bee opened, two written sides offer themselves to the view, two pages appeare and as many lye vnder, vnlesse you stretch them in length: for there are many leaues ioyned together vnder one leafe. The Characters are very vnlike ours, written after our manner, lyne after lyne, with characters like small dice, fishhookes, snares, files, starres, & other such like formes and shapes. Wherein they immitate almost the Egyptian manner of writing, and betweene the lines, they paint

The Characters which the Indians vse.

The fourth Decade.

169

paint the shapes of men, & beasts, especially of their kings, & nobles. Wherefore it is to bee supposed that the worthy acts of euery kings auncestors, are there set downe in writing, as we see the like done in our time, that oftentimes the Priaters insert the pictures of the authors of the matter deliuered into generall histories, and fabulous bookes also, to allure the mindes of such as are desirous to buy them. They make the former wooden table bookes also with art to content and delight the beholder. Beeing shut, they seeme to differ nothing from our bookes, in these they set downe in writing the rites, and customes of their lawes, sacrifices, ceremonies, their computations also, & certayne Astronomical annotations, with the manner and time of sowing, and planting. They begin the yeere from the going downe of the *Starres*, *Pleiades*, or *Virgilie*, and end it with the moneths of the Moone. For they call a moneth a moone, heereupon when they intend to signify moneths, they say moonnes. They call the moone in their language *Tona*: and reckon the dayes by the Sunne: therefore naming so many dayes they say, so many sunnes, and in their language they call the Sunne *Tonatico*: yet somewhere it is otherwise, where yet without shew of reason they diuide the yeere into 20. moneths, and include the moneths also into 20. dayes. The huge Temples they frequent, they adorne with golden tapestry, and other furniture intermixed with precious stones. Euery day as soone as light beginneth to appeare, they perfume their temples, and offer deuout prayers before they take any thinge in hand. The inhabitants also of these countreyes vse horrible impietie in their sacrifices, for as I haue sayd before, they sacrifice children of both sexes to their Idols. At what time they cast their seede into the ground, and when the corne beginneth to shoote out in eares, the people for want of children, sacrifice slaues (bought with money, daintily fed, and richly arrayed) vnto their *Zemes*. They circumsise them twentie dayes before they offer the to their Idols, who passing through the streetes, are humbly saluted by the townesmen, as though they should shortly be reckoned among the number of the Godds. They honour their *Zemes* with another sharpe kinde of piety, and deuotion: for they offer their owne blood, one out of the tongue, another out of the lippes, some out of the eares, and many out of the breast,

The subject of the Indian bookes.

A moneth a moone.

Their diuision of the yeare. The cost the Indians beflow on their temples very obseruable.

Prayer.

Siuillia.

The superstition of this people.

A persuasion of the resurrection.

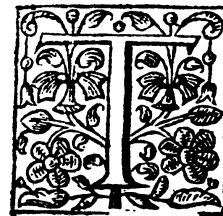
The bones of their enemies hang vpon the bones of their enemies taken in the wars after they haue eaten the flesh, bound together in bundels, at the feete of their *Zemes*, as trophes of their victories, with the titles of the conquerours vnder them. They report also another thing worth the noting, which will be very pleasing to your Holinesse. The Priestres seeme to baptise children both males and females of a yeere olde, with holy ceremonyes in their temples, powring water crosse-wise out of a cruet vpon their heads, and although they vnderstand not their words, yet they obserued their murmurs and actions: neyther do they as the *Mahumetanes* or *Iewes*, thinke their temples profaned, if any of another sect be present at their sacrifices, or ceremonyes. Wee haue now spoken sufficiently

A kinde of baptising with water, vsed amongst them

thigh, or legges. This blood they draw from them, by cutting and gashing themselues with a sharpe rasor, which as it droppeth they receiue in their hands and casting it on high towardes heauen, besprinkle the pauement of the Church therewith, supposing the godds are thereby pacified. Twelue leagues distant from the new Colonie *Villaricha*, on the East standeth a towne of 5. thousand houses, by the ancient name of the inhabitants, called *Cempoal* but by a new, *Siuillia*. The King of this towne had five men imprysoned reserued for sacrifices: which our men hauing taken away, hee humbly desired to haue them restored, saying, you bring destruction vpon me, and all this my kingdome, if ye take the slaues away from vs, which we determined to sacrifice. For our *Zemes* being displeased, when our sacrifices cease, will suffer all our corne to be eaten with the weeuell, or to be beaten downe with hayle, or consumed with drough, or to be layd flat to the ground with violent showers. Least therefore the inhabitants of *Cempoal* should desperately reuolt from them, our men chose the lesse euill for the present, supposing it was no time to forbid them to vse their ancient & accustomed ceremonies, and therefore restored the slaues. Although the Priestres promise them eternall glory, and perpetuall delightes, and familiarity with the Godds after the stormy dayes of this world: yet they hearken to these promises with heauie cheere, and had rather bee deliuered, then put to death. They call their Priestres *Quines*, in the singular number *Quin*, who liue vnmarried, a pure and chaste life, and are honoured with reuerent feare. They also hang vpon the bones of their enemies taken in the wars after they haue eaten the flesh, bound together in bundels, at the feete of their *Zemes*, as trophes of their victories, with the titles of the conquerours vnder them. They report also another thing worth the noting, which will be very pleasing to your Holinesse. The Priestres seeme to baptise children both males and females of a yeere olde, with holy ceremonyes in their temples, powring water crosse-wise out of a cruet vpon their heads, and although they vnderstand not their words, yet they obserued their murmurs and actions: neyther do they as the *Mahumetanes* or *Iewes*, thinke their temples profaned, if any of another sect be present at their sacrifices, or ceremonyes. Wee haue now spoken sufficiently

sufficiently of their bookes, Temples, and rites and ceremonies of their sacrifices, let vs therefore proceede to the rest of the presents brought to the King.

The ninth Chapter.



Hey brought also two mills, such as may bee turned about with the hand, the one of gold, and the other of siluer, solid and almost of one circumference and compasse: (to wit,) twenty eight spannes about. That of golde weighed 3800. Castelanes. I sayd before, that a Castelane is a coyn of golde, weighing a third part more then the Ducate. In the center of this mill, was an Image of a cubite long, representing a King sitting in a throane, cloathed to the knee, like vnto their *Zemes*, with such a countenance, as we vse to paint hobgoblins or spirites which walke by night. The field or plaine without the center was florished with boughes, flowers, and leaues. The other of siluer was like vnto it, and almost of the same weight: and both were of pure mettall. They brought also graines of gold, as they grew, not molten, for prooffe of natieue gold, which were as big as Lintels, and small pulse. And two chaynes of gold, whereof the one containd eight linckes, wherein 232. redd stones were set, but not carbuncles, and 183. greene stones, which are of the same estimation there that the best Emerodes are with vs. At the edge of this chaine, hang twenty seuengolden belles, and betweene euery bell foure iewels set in gold, at euery one whereof golden pendants hang. The other chaine had 4. round lincks, beset with 102. red stones, & with 172 greene, garnished with 26. golden belles. In the middle of the chaine, were 10. great precious stones set in gold, at the which 130. golden pendants hung, curiously wrought. They brought also by chaunce 12. payre of leather buskins of diuers colours, some embroydered with gold, and some with siluer, and some with precious stones, both blewe, and greene. At euery of these hung golden belles: also certaine myters, and attyres of the head full of diuers blew precious stones sowed in them, like vnto *Saphires*. I know not what to say of the crests, helmets, and fannes of feathers: if manns witte or inuention euer got any honour in such like artes, these people may woorthily obayne the

The rich gifts brought to the king.

The Indians excell al other nations in curiouse of workmanship.

cheife soueraingty and commendation. Surely I marueile not at the gold and precious stones, but wonder with astonishment with what industrie and laborious art the curious workemanshipp exceedeth the matter and substance. I beheld a thousande shapcs, and a thousand formes, which I cannot expresse in writing : so that in my iudgement I neuer saw any thing which might more allure the eyes of men with the beauty thereof. The feathers of their foule vnknowne to vs, are most beautifull and shining. As they would admire our peacocks, or phesants traines when they sawethem : so did wee wonder at their feathers, with the which they make their fannes, and crests, and trimly beautifie all their worke. Wee sawe blewe, greene, yeallow, redd, white & brownish, to be natue colours in feathers. All those instruments they make of gold. They brought two helmets couered with blewe precious stones : one edged with golden belles, and many plates of gold, two golden knobbes sustaining the belles. The other couered with the same stones, but edged with 25. golden belles, crested with a greene foule sitting on the top of the helmet, whose feete, bill, and eyes were all of gold, and seuerall golden knobbes sustained euery bell. Also foure trowt-speares three-forked, couered ouer with quilles, and platted and wrought in, of diuers colours, the teeth whereof were full of precious stones, fastened together with golden threedcs, and wyars. They brought also a great Scepter beset with precious stones after the same manner, with two golden ringes, and a bracelet of golde : and shooes of an Harts skinne, sowd with golden wyar, with a white sole in the bottom, and a looking glasse of a bright stone, halfe blew and white, set in golde : and by chaunce also they brought a cleere transparent stone called *Sphengites*. Likewise a *Lyfert* set in gold, and two great shelles, two golden duckes, and the sundry shapcs of diuers birdes, and all of golde, foure fishes called *Cephali* of massie gold, and a rodd of copper. Besides targetts for the warres, and bucklers, 24. sheildes of gold, 5. of siluer, what soeuer they brought was curiously wrought in with feathers. Also a light square target platted and wouen with quilles and feathers of diuers colours, in the front whereof, the middle of the golden plate was ingrauen with the portraiture of the Idoll *Zemes*. Foure other golden plates in maner of a crosse inclose the Image, wherein were

were the proportions of diuers beastes, as Lyons, Tygers, and Woolues, hauing their heads framed of twiggcs, and little splints of timber, with the skinncs of the beastes sowed vpon them, garnished with copper belles, and the shapcs of diuers other beafts exceeding well made of the whole skinne. Likewise great sheetes of gossampine cotton, intermingled with blacke, white, and yeallow colours, checker wise, which is an argument, that they are acquainted with chesse boards. One of these sheets, on the right side was chequered with blacke, white, and red colours, and on the inside, all of one colour, without variety. Another also wouen after the same manner, of other colors, with a blacke wheele in the midst, full of rayes and spots, with bright feathers intermixed. Two other white sheetes also, Tapestry couerlets, rich Arras hangings, a litle souldiers cloake or cassocke, such as they vse to weare in their countrie, with certaine wouen coates which they weare vnder thē, and diuers thinne light tyres for the head. I omitte many other thinges more beautifull to behold, then precious, which I suppose would be more tedious to your *Holinesse*, then delightfull to report : as also the innumerable particulars of the discoverers, concerning their labours, wantcs, dangers, monsters, and many aduersities, whereof euery one in their anotations largely discourse, which also are read and registred in our Senate of *Indian* affayres. These fewc obseruations I haue gathered out of many and diuers of their bookes, and priuate letters. Yet the bringers of these presents, and *Ferdinandus Cortes* the Admirall, and author of erecting the new *Colony*, in those remote countries, were adiudged by the Kings Councell of *India*, to haue done against equity and right, for that without the aduise of the Gouvernour of *Cuba*, who by the Kings authority sent them forth, they tooke the matter vpon them contrary to his commaundement, and that they went (although it were to the King) without his consent. *Diecus Velasquez* therefore, the Gouvernour by his procurator accuseth them as fugitiue theeues, and traitours to the King : but they alledge, that they had performed much better seruice and obedience to the King, and that they appealed to a greater tribunal and an higher Iudge : and say, that they furnished a nauie at their owne charge, and that the Gouvernour himselfe parted with nothing vpon other termes, then as a marchant that was to receiue

Sancta Maria,
Antiqua.

gaine and profit by his commodities, which they alleadge, he sold at a farre dearer rate. The Gouvernour requireth to haue them punished by death, they desire magistracy and offices of commaund, and reward for the daungers, and labours sustayned. Both the reward, and punishment are deferred: yet was it decreed, that both parties should be heard. Now let vs returne to the *Darieneses* the inhabitants of the gulf of *Vrabia* in the supposed Continent, Wee haue sayd heeretofore that *Darien* is a riuer falling into the West side of the gulf of *Vrabia*. Vpon the banke whereof the Spaniards erected a Colony, expulling the King *Cemacus* by force of armes: and called the name of the Colony *Sancta Maria Antiqua*, by occasion of a vow made at the time of the fight. To these (as wee mentioned in the ende of our *Decades*) the same yeere wee ceased to write, 1200. men were sent vnder the conduct of *Petrus Arias Abulensis*, at the request of *Vasques Nunnes Balboa*, who first discovered the South Sea heeretofore vnknowne, and gouerned the *Darieneses*. *Petrus Arias* arriuing at *Darien* with ample authority from the King, we declared, that diuers Centurions were sent forth diuers wayes with diuers companies of foote: whereupon what followed I will briefly deliuer, because all was hideous and dreadfull, & nothing pleasing. Since our *Decades* ceased, no other thing was acted saue to kill, and be killed, to slaughter, and be slaughtered. The Catholique king created *Vasques Balboa Atlantado*, who could not brooke the soueraignty and commaunde of *Petrus Arias*, so that the dissention betweene them ouerthrew all. *Iohannes Capedius* the Bishop, a preaching Fryer of the order of *S. Francis* mediated the matter betweene them, and promised to giue *Vasques* the daughter of *Petrus Arias* to wife. But no meanes might be found to make agreement betweene these two Commanders. They fall out much more cruelly, insomuch that the matter came to that passe, that *Petrus Arias* taking occasion against *Vaschus* through proces framed by the magistrats of the citty, commaunded *Vaschus* to be strangled, and 5. other cheife Commanders with him, saying that *Vasques* and his confederates went about to rebell in the South Sea, where *Vaschus* built a fleete of 4. shippes, to search the south shoare of the supposed Continent. And affirmeth, that to the 300. souldiers he had with him, (his companions in armes) hee should

should speake these wordes. What, my friendes and fellow souldiers, partakers with me of so many labours, and daungers, shall we alwayes be subiect to anothers commaund? Who can nowe indure the insolency and pride of this Gouvernour? let vs follow these shoares whither Fortune shall conduct vs, and among so many *Elisian* prouinces of so huge a land, let vs chose one, where at length wee may leade the remnant of our life in freedome and liberty. What manne shall be able to finde vs out, or hauing found vs do vs violence? These wordes being reported to the Gouvernour, *Petrus Arias* sendeth for *Vaschus* from the South: *Vaschus* obeyeth his commaund, and is cast in pryson, and yet denyeth that he euer imagined any such purpose. Whereupon they sought to produce testimony of the mildemeanours which he had committed: his wordes are repeated from the beginning, and headiudged worthy of death, and was executed. So poore miserable *Vaschus* (euen when he hoped to obtayne greater titles) ended the labours and dangers which he had vndergon. *Petrus Arias*, leauing his wife in *Darien*, imbarketh himselfe in the fleete, to search the countries lying on the shoare: but whether hee bee returned, we haue yet no certaine intelligence, so that Fortune playes her part also with him. For euen now another whose name was *Lupus Sosa*, being called home, from the fortunate Ilandes, where he had beene Viceroy along time, was made Gouvernour of *Darien*: what stomacke *Petrus Arias* may haue, if he returne, let good men iudge. There was nothing done vnder his gouernment, woorthy of glory. On the one side he is blamed for being too remisse, and negligent, and on the other, for being too fauourable, and nothing seuerer in correcting errors and disorders. But we haue spoken enough of this matter: Now let vs repeate some thinges remayning yet behinde.

Vasques executed.

Lupus Sosa made Gouvernour of *Darien*.

The riuer
Grandis

Gold.



Poisoned
arrowes.

Dartes

Wodden
swords harde-
ned in the fire.

Hispaniola

The roote
Iucca.

Of the great and deepe riuer *Dabaiba*, called by our men *Grandis*, which falleth into the vttermoſt angle of the gulfe of *Vrabia*, by 7. ports or mouths as *Nilus* into the *Egyptian Sea*, we haue ſpoken at large in our *Decades*. The hilly countries thereof by report of the inhabitants are very full of gold. *Vaschus* and other Commanders went foure times vp this riuer

armed in battayle aray againſt the ſtreame, with ſhippes of diuers kindes: firſt forty leagues, next fifty, then eighty, and at another time croſſed it, to ſearch the ſecrets of *Dabaiba*: but Ouerthrew the clothed nation, the vnarmed the armed, and ſometimes kild them euery manne, or wounded them all. They goe to the warres with poyſoned arrowes, and where they can ſee the bare fleſhe of their enemies, they will not fayle to ſtrike them there. They haue likewiſe darts, which in the time of fight, they caſt ſo thicke a farre off, that like a cloude they take the light of the ſunne from their enemies: and haue alſo broad wooden ſwordes hardened in the fire, wherewith they fiercely fight hande to hande, if they come to handie ſtrokes, and *Vaschus* himſelfe ſometime receiued many woundes at their handes. So the riuer of *Dabaiba*, and the kingdome were left vnſearched. It remayneth, that wee ſpeake ſomewhat of *Hispaniola*, the mother of the other Ilands. In it, they haue a full Senate, and ſiue Iudges added to them, to giue lawes to the people of all thoſe tractes and Countries, but ſhortly they will leaue gathering of golde there, although it abound therewith, becauſe they ſhall want myners, and labourers. The miſerable inhabitants (whoſe helpe they vſed in gathering golde) are brought to a very ſmall number: conſumed from the beeginning with cruell warres, but many more with famine, that yee they digged vpp the roote *Iucca*, wherewith they made breade

bread for their nobles, and ceaſed from ſowing that graine *Mai-zinn* their common bread: the ſpots and puſtels of that ſoule diſeaſe heerebefore vnknowne vnto them, in the former yee 1518 which like rotten ſheep inuaded the through a contagious breath or vapour, and withall, to ſpeake truly, the greedy deſire of gold in digging, ſiſing, & gathering whereof, they cruelly vexed theſe poore wretches, who after the ſowing of their ſeede, were wont to giue themſelues to idle ſportes, dancing, fiſhing, or hunting of certaine conies, which they call *Vtia*, conſumed the reſt. But now it is decreed by all the Kings Councell, that they be reduced to a free people, and giue themſelues onely to increaſe or generation, and to tillage and husbandry: and that ſlaues elſe where bought, ſhould be drawne to that labour of the gold-mines. We haue ſpoken ſufficiently of the deadly hunger of golde. It is a marueilous thing to heare how all thinges grow & proſper in this Iland. There are now twenty eight ſuger-preſſes erected in it, wherewith they wring out great plenty of ſuger. They ſay, that higher and greater ſuger canes grow in this Iland, then any where elſe: and that they are as thicke as a mans arme in the fleſhy and brawny part, and of a mans ſtature, and an halfe high. And which is more ſtrange, *Valentia* in Spayne, where our Aunceaſtors made greate quantity of ſuger euery yee, or where ſoeuer they take moſt care and paines about their ſuger canes, and when euery roote bringeth forth ſixe, or ſeuē ſprouting canes at the moſt: in *Hispaniola*, euery roote bringeth twenty and ſometimes thirtie. The plenty of foure footed beaſtes and cattle is exceeding great: yet the raging thirſt of gold hath hether to diuerſed the Spaniard from tyllage. Corne increaſeth wonderfully there, inſomuch (as they ſay) it hath ſometimes yeelded more then an hundred fould, where they are carefull to ſow it in the hilles, or tops of the mountaynes; eſpecially towardes the North. But in playne and open fieldes, it vaniſheth to chaſſe, by reaſon of the ranckneſſe, and exceſſiue moyſture thereof. Vines alſo grow in thoſe parts: but what ſhoulde wee ſpeake of the trees which beare *Caffia-fiſtula*, brought hether from the bordering Ilandes of the ſuppoſed Continent, mentioned in the bookes of our *Decades*? Whereof there is ſo great plenty now, that after ſeuē yee, wee ſhall buy a pound thereof at the *Apothecaries*, for the price of one ounce,

Hispaniola decreed to be a free people.

He commendeth the ſuger Canes of *Hispaniola*.

Plenty of cattle and wonderful increaſe of corne.

Vines.

The fourth Decade.

I haue spoken sufficiently in my Decades of the *Brasil* woodes and other prerogatiues of this blessed Iland, and also of the benefits which nature hath bountifully bestowed vppon it. I thought good also to repeate many things, because I suppose, the waighe of your important affayres, might happily diuert your *Holinesse* mind from the remembrance thereof. And sauory and pleasing discourses, distort not the lippes by repetition, so that a precious matter be adorned with rich and costly attire. The matter deserued a garment imbroydered with gold, and precious stones: but wee haue couered it with a fryars coole. Let the blame therefore of my fault be imposed vppon the most reuerent *Egidius Viterbiensis* that well deseruing Cardinall of your *Holinesse* sacred *Sea Apostolical*, who inioyned mee, beeing an vnskillfull artificer to melt gold in a Smithes shopp, to frame costly iewels and ornamentes therewith.

H*As Petri Martyris salebras, & spineta qua potuimus cura, & industria, iam tandem percurrimus, in quibus traducendis si temperis mora tibi nimis longa videatur, qui poteras, quod mihi oneris imposuisti facilius subire, qui acuto polles ingenio, & arte meliore: equo tamen animo, & amica fronte feras, quod in hisce novi argumenti libellis studuerim magis veritati, quam verborum ornamento, aut breuitati,*

M. Lock.

The

The fift Decade.

174

The 5. Decade of Peter Martyr a Millanoise of Angleria, dedicated to Pope Adrian the sixt.



Oft holy father, and most gracious Prince, I dedicated my fourth *Decade* of the state of *India*, to Pope *Leo* the tenth your most bountifull Cousin germane: wherein we haue related with great fidelity, and integrity what menne, Ilands, or vnknowne landes haue beene discovered in the Ocean in our time, to the yere from the incarnation 1520. Since which time, other letters came from *Fernandus Cortes*, Admirall of the Emperours fleete, sent from those countries, which he had then subiected to the Spanish dominion, wherein newe, and straunge matters were contayned, such as had neuer beene heard of before, very admirall and wonderfull. All which, as briefly and truely as I could, obseruing the order of the matter and times, I haue pressed in this fift *Decade* of my Commentaries, which I dedicated to Pope *Adrian* your predeceffour, and seeing he is departed this life before the receit thereof, as you are heyre of his dignity, so be inheritour of my labours, as heereafter you shall bee of all, if I write any thing worthy the historicall reading. I dedicate it therefore by name to your gracious and sacred maiesty, that vnder your happy protection and authority it may be published, & all men may know, how great an addition hath bin made vnto the name of Christ, since your *Holinesse* came to the Papacy which the Almighty, (as I hope, and desire) for your piety, and clemencies sake, will infinitely increase. Proceede therefore, as you haue begunne, and make perpetuall peace betweene Christian Princes, especially betweene the Emperour, and the most Christian Princes, which are at variance with him, and aduance the standarde of the heathfull Crosse against the impious enemy: and so leaue eternall monuments of your name, and fame to al posterity, which no time shal euer be able to deface. In the end therefore of the former booke, (that we may return to our purpose, He begins his narration. mention

mention was made of the most mighty King *Muteczuma*, who in an huge citty, seated in the middle of a salt lake, called *Tenustitane*, raigned farre, and wide ouer many citties, and kinges of diuers Prouinces, from whom (as we mentioned before) prelates of wonderfull excellency were sent by the Spanyardes *Montegins* and *Portucarrerius* to the Emperour *Charles* abiding at *Valladolid* that most famous towne of Spaine. But in the meane space while *Cortes* expecteth the returne of the messengers hee sent to the Emperour, least through idlenes the souldiers should become dull, and sluggish, hee determined to execute his intended voyage. That great and mighty citty therefore beeing pacified and quieted, which in the former booke of my Decades, I say was called *Potenichianum* vnder King *Tauasco*, was presently after called *Victoria* by our men, by reason of a victorie obtained there against an huge multitude of *Barbarians*. From whence *Cortes* went some 80. leagues to the West, and there planted a Colonie vpon the shoare, some fewe leagues from another citty within the lande, named *Zempoal*, neere the riuer of *Grimalua*, and aboute halfe a league from the village, vpon a little rising hill, named *Chianist-an*: but hee called his owne Colony *Vera Crux*, because he landed vpon the Eue before the feast of the Crosse. From thence *Cortes* determined in persō to vnderstand what was reported of so great a King, as he had heard *Muteczuma* was, [and what rumour went of so huge and vast a citty. *Cortes* thought and purpose being vnderstood, the inhabitants of *Zempoall* bordering vpon *Muteczuma*, who by violence yeelded him subiection, yet beeing deadly enemies vnto him, consulting together, went vnto *Cortes*, as the *Hadui*, and *Sequani*, after the *Heluetians* were vanquished, came humbling themselves and weeping vnto the Emperour, for the insolent and outrageous tyranny of *Arionistus* King of the *Germanes*: so did the *Zempoalenses* complaine of *Muteczuma*, & much more greiuously, in that, besides the heauie tributes of other prouinciall reuenues, which they yeerely gaue, they were compelled to giue vnto *Muteczuma* slaues, and for want of them, to giue him some of their owne children instead of tribute, to bee sacrificed to their godds. For wee haue sayde, and it is well knowne vnto your *Holinesse*, that in all those countreyes they offer vp mans blood to appeale their angry godds, as heereafter shalbe declared

The Colony
Zempoal.
Vera crux.

Muteczuma a
mighty king.

Slaues (and for
want of slaues)
free children
payd for tri-
bute to Mutec-
zuma to bee
sacrificed.

declared more at large. The *Zempoalenses* therefore promise to giue *Cortes* pledges for their fidelity, and auxiliary forces (valiant and couragious warriours) against the Tyrant because they hope (that God, creator of Heauen and earth fauoringe them, of whom our men made report, and also safely brake downe their parents Images which they worshipped before) they shall free the citty from so cruell a Tyrant, and restore liberty to the whole Prouince, otherwise most fortunate, if *Cortes* would pittie this their so great calamity, & meete with their cruell iniuries: and they further say, they doubt not but they shal get the victory because they thought *Cortes* and his consorts were sent from Heauen, seing they were so mild vnto the conquered, and such destroyers of them that refused amity with them, or being fewe in number, that they durst stand, and resist so great a sorte of warriours, as the power of the *Potenichianensians* was. For our men in that battayle disfranked and ouerthrewe 40000. armed men (as your *Holines*, hath often heard of them who were present thereat, and hath likewise read it in letters sent from the cheife Commaunders) with no more then 500. foote, 16. horse and some great ordinance. Heere we must make a litle digression to another sort of men, who are of so slender and base a courage as they take those things for fables, which they think to be without compasse of their strength. These men will writh the Nose, when they shall vnderstand that so many thousands of the enemye were ouerthrown by so small a number of souldiers. But two things may cutt their cauilles asunder, The one is an example, the other the strangenes of the thing. Haue they not read that the Emperour with lesse force conquered the mighty armies of the *Heluetians*, then of *Arionistus*, and lastly of the *Belga*? Did not *Themistocles* vanquish *Xerxe* kinge of the *Persians* and slew his army at *Salamina* (who is reported to haue inuaded *Grecia* with so great a multitude, that his army hauinge pitched their tentes, desirous to dine, drinking riuer water, drew their chanel drye) when he had no greater a power then 12. thousand *Grecians* so that the Emperour being scarce able to flie, escaped with one shippe onely? Besides, our menne hadd twoe seuerall kindes of fight, neuer seene before to those *Barbarians* or euer hearde of, which with the onely sight thereof compelled them

The Conceit
that the Barba-
rians had of
the christians.

A digression to
answer an
obiection.

The great Ar-
tillery and men
on horseback
how terrible to
the Barbarians

The fift Decade.

A Pollicie of
Cortes.

them to runn away, to wit, the thunder of the ordinance, & the flame and sulphury smell issuinge from the great artillery which they supposed to be thunder and lightning, brought by our menn from heauen. Neither were they lesse terrified through the approach of the horses thinkinge the manne on horsebacke and the horse to haue binn but one beast, as fables report of the *Centaures*: neither did it alwayes succede well and happily with our menne, who had often vndergone the like hazzardes themselues, insomuch, that the *Barbarians*, haue sometimes destroyed whole armyes of our men and haue vtterly refused to intertaine strangers and guesstes. But I must now returne to the intended voyage, from whence I diuered. The oration of the *Zempoalenses* being ended, and interpreted by *Hieronimus Aquilaris*, who tolled to and froe with waues had 7. yeeres together led a seruile life, vnder the power and commande of a certaine King of whom I haue at large made mention in the booke goinge before this *Decade* Cortes departed from *Vera Crux*, leauinge 150. men there, for defense of that Colony & so marched forward with 15. horsmen only, 300. foote and 400 auxiliary *Zempoalenses* to ayde him in the warres: yet first, he commaunded all the shippes (wherein he had brought his army) to be sunke vpo pretence that they were rotten: but he himselfe confessed the cause, to be this, to wit, that thereby he might remoue all hope of flight from the souldiers, seeing he had determined to settle himselfe in those countryes & make his perpetuall dwellinge there. Yet the souldiers for the most part seemed to thinke otherwise: for they feared, by the example of many of their companions who were often slaughtered by the *Barbarians*, least the same might happen to them, that being but few in number, they should be brought to infinite nations, and those warlike, and armed people. Moreouer many of the were the familiars, & frenes of *Iacobus Velasquez* Gouvernour of the Iland of *Fernandina*, which is *Cuba* who desired to obey their old comander after they shuld returne from the search and viewe of strange countryes. Many of these (at what time Cortes dispatched a ship with the presents to the Emperour, without acquaintinge *Iacobus Velasquez* therewith) attempted to steale away with a *Brigantine*, to signifie the departure of y ship, y laying a passage both by sea, and lād he might take her where vpon Cortes

The fift Decade.

176

Cortes apprehended foure and punished them as guiltie of treason. Their names were *Iohn Scutifer*, *Iacobus Zermegnum*, *Gonsalus Vmbria*, all Pilottes, together with *Alphonsus Pognatus*. The shippes therefore being sunke, and the rest terrified (by the example of these foure) from further thought of any departure, he tooke his iourney vpon the 16. day of August 1519. to that great citie *Tenustitan* standing vpon a lake, an hundred leagues distant to the West, from the Castle of *Vera Crux*: And had with him from the *Zempoalenses* three principall Commanders, called *Tenchius*, *Manexus*, and *Tamais*. That citie, and her neighbour towne named *Zacacami*, gaue him 1300. men, whose helpe our men vsed for caryage of their burdēs, in steed of pack-horses, as the manner is in those countryes. Nowe therefore least matters should slightly bee omitted, I am to declare, what befell Cortes in that iourney. As he was vpon the way, it was told him that an vnknowne Fleete wandred along that shore: & as he vnderstoode, it was *Franciscus Garaius* Gouvernour of the Ilande *Iamaica*, who also sought a place to erect a newe Colonie. Wherefore Cortes sendeth messengers to *Garaius*, and offereth him entertaynment at his Colonie of *Vera Crux*, and such supplie as he had there, if hee wanted any thing: but whither he did this polittikly or no, we shall hereafter knowe. *Garaius* refuseth it: & by the Kinges Secretary, and witnesses hee protesteth to Cortes, that he yelde him halfe part of all those countryes, and assigne limites to diuide their iurisdiction. Cortes denyeth his demaunde, and commanded the Secretarie and witnesses set from *Garaius* to be spoyled, and taking away his owne mens old raggs gaue them as many new garments for them. *Garaius* vrged him no further, but departed; being about to goe to other countryes, of the same shore. For from *Iamaica*, (the gouernment whereof was committed vnto him) he also in three Carauelles, the yeere beefore, ranne along the Sea coastes of that lande which *Iohannes Pontius* called *Florida*, (of whom I haue spoken at large in the former Decades) but with ill successe. For hee was ouerthrowne by the inhabitautes, who slewe the greatest parte of his menne. The lyke also happened to *Iohannes Pontius*, the firste finder of *Florida*. Beeing oftentimes repulsed by the inhabitautes, hee was so wounded

Cortestakes
his iourney to
wards the
great Citie of
Tenustitan.

Franciscus
Garaius.

Florida.

The vnhappy
successe of
Iohannes Pon-
tius.

Panucha.

The Colony
Almeria.

Sincuchima-
larem a Pro-
vince.

wounded at the length, that returning to *Cuba* to cure himselfe, & his wounded men, he presently died there. But *Garaius* searching those shores after the death of *Iohannes Pontius*, saith hee founde *Florida*, to be no Iland, but by huge crooked windings & turnings to bee ioyned to this mayne Continent of *Tenusttan*. *Garaius* sayling to those shores, light vpon a riuer, flowing into the *Ocean* with a broad mouth, and from his ships, discryed many villages couered with reedes. A king whose name is *Panuchus* posselleth both sides of that ryuer, from which the country also is called *Panucha*. This king is reported to be subiect to the great king *Muteczuma*, and to paye him tribute. Free libertie of trading was not permitted there, and as wee gather by the Chart or map which *Garaius* his painters brought, it bendeth like a bow, so that descending from *Tenusttan* to the North, it bendeth alwayes more and more to the middle of a bowe. And presently againe it bendeth by litle and litle to the South, so that if a line be stretched from the shore of *Tenusttan*, to that part of the lande which *Iohannes Pontius* first touched, from the North side of *Fernandina*, it will make the string of the bow. *Garaius* thinketh that coast to be very litle profitable, because he sawe tokens & signes of small store of golde, and that not pure. Wherefore he wilhed rather to erect a Colony not farre from *Sancta Crux* the Colony of *Cortes*, but he forbad him. For in that place *Cortes* himselfe planted another, which he called by the name of *Almeria*, from *Almeria* a citie of the kingdome of *Granado* standing on the Sea shore, which not many yeers since was recouered fro the *Moors* by warlike prowesse. These things being thus done, *Cortes* pursueth his entended purpose. And hauing marched foure dayes journey, forward from *Zempoil*, came into a Prouince named *Sincuchimalarem*, whiche is a playne hauing onely one citie or towne, seated on the side of a litle rising hill, exceeding stronge and fortified by nature. There is no other access vnto it, but by two scales or greeces, made by mans hande, harde to clime: which is the seate, and house of the King of that small Prouince tributarie to King *Muteczuma*. It is a most fruitfull Prouince, euery where in the playne full of many townes and villages, euery one of them contayning 300. or 400. houses, but countrey cottages. The Nobilitie (as it falleth out euery where)

where) dwell with their Kinge. This king peaceably entertained our menne in his towne, and fed them well, affirming that *Muteczuma* charged him so to doe. *Cortes* sayeth, hee will report it to *Muteczuma* and giue him thanks, and further saith that hee came out of his owne Empire and dominions to see him. *Cortes* departing from this kinge, went to a most high mountaine inclosing the end or boundes of that prouince. *Cortes* affirmeth, and they that came from it confesse, that no mountaine in *Spainye* is higher, and that passing ouer it in the Moneth of August, they indured sharpe and bitter cold, by reason of the congealed snow & continuall Ice. In the descent of these mountaines, they enter another plaine, at the beginnunge and entrance whereof standeth a towne named *Texunacum*, this also is a most fruitfull plaine, and fortified with many villages and towers, and all of them subiect to *Muteczuma*. Being gone out of that valleye two dayes iorney, weakened & spent with hunger and cold they passed ouer barren countries without water, and therefore desolate, and not inhabited. Through that distemper, and a violent storme of winde and raine, with lighteninge and thunder many perished. From thence they came vnto a calmer Mountaine, on the topp whereof stood a Chapell dedicated to their Idolls. Before the Chapell dores, was an exceeding great stacke of wood. At certaine times of the yeere, euery one offer to their godds pyles of woode, together with the oblations which are to be sacrificed : Who thinke thereby they appease the angry gods. The Spaniardes call the opening of the mountaine toppes, *Portes*, so from the same effect, they called that passage the *Port* of wood. Descendinge from that Mountayne, they enter into another valley fruitfull and inhabited, whose Kinge is called *Cacataminus*. The Kinges Courte is all of stone, very greate made with halles, and many Chambers, after our fashion, and seated vppon the banke of a pleasant riuer runninge through that valley. This kinge honorably intertained vs, and being demaunded whether he were at *Muteczumas* commaund, he answered, & who is not ? seeing *Muteczuma* is Lord of the world. But demaunding of him what hee thought of our King, he confessed he was greater, whom *Muteczuma* also himselfe would obey. Our men instantly requiring to know whether

A high mountaine

Texunacum a towne.

A Chappell dedicated to Idolls.

The Port of wood. Cacataminus and his Courte

Muteczuma thought to be lord of the world yet acknowledged to be lesse then Themperor.

hee

2 petty'kinges
bringe present
to Cortes.

Tascatlaca a
towne.

The magni-
tude of
this people.

hee could get any gold, he confessed, that he had gold, but that he would not giue it to any, without *Muteczumas* consent. So they durst not compell him to giue them any least they should disquiet *Muteczuma* beinge farre of. Two other borderinge Kinges perswaded through the same of our nation, came vnto Cortes and either of them brought him a feuerall chaine of gold, but of smale weight and no pure mettall, whereof the one had dominion 4. leagues vp the riuer, and the other two leagues downe the streame. They say, that both sides of the riuer are euery where fortified with houses which haue gardens, and country farmes lying betweene them. They report that the Princes court, who hath his house vp the riuer, is not inferior either in greatnes, excellency, or strength, and that there is a Castle here neere vnto his court, inexpugnable, and most exactly built with bulwarkes, and turretted walles, The report goeth that this Kinges towne consisteth of 5000. houses, & some say, 6000 but they told vs not the name thereof. Our menn were also well entertained by this Prince: who is likewise subiect to *Muteczuma*. From this kinges lodginge Cortes sent 4. messengers to the next towne called *Tascatlaca*, to founde the myndes of the inhabitants, whether they would be pleased, that hee should come vnto them because he had heard that the *Tascatlacans* were a warlike people, and deadly enemyes to *Muteczuma*: Whereupon hee stayde 2. dayes with his king, expecting the messengers. *Muteczuma* could neuer perswade the *Tascatlacans* to admitt any lawe from him, or that they should obey him, insomuch that they alwayes brought vp their youth in the hatred of *Muteczuma*, by meanes whereoffor many yeares together they wanted salt and gossampine cotton wherewith to make garments, being inclosed on euery side with *Muteczumas* countryes, and could not elsewhere procure these necessaryes. They say, that they had rather liue with greate want of things necessary, free fro the slavery & seruitude of *Muteczuma*, then to become his vassells, & subiects. In this city they say, there are many nobles, Lords of villages, whose helpe the comen wealth of *Tascatlacans* vseth, making the captaines, & Commanders in the warrs. They will haue no Lords. If it arise in any manns minde,

to

to be desirous to raise an heade, it woulde draw to a worse mischief vpon that citizen, then the *Heluctians* inflicted vpon *Orgeriges*, affecting Empire and soueraigntie, and perswading the Princes and chiefe of the *Hedui*, and *Sequani*, to do the like. The *Tascatlacans* are iust & vpriight in their dealing, as they found by experience afterwards, whereof hereafter we wil speake at large. Cortes therefore expecting the messengers, and none of them returned, departed from that towne, yet spent eight dayes in that valley, and diuers villages thereabout. In the meane space the *Zempoalenses* goe about to perswade Cortes, to procure the amitie and friendship of the *Tascatlaca* common wealth, declaring how great helpe he should finde in them against the power of *Muteczuma*, if at any time hee attempted to doe anything against them. Whereupon he remoued thence towards *Tascatlaca*. In his iourney he founde another valley, which a wall of 20. foote broade, and a mans height and an halfe high, ouercrossed from both the bottomes of high mountaines standing on either side. In the whole wall there was but one gate, ten paces wide, built with diuers crooked turninges, least the sudden inuasion of the enemye might assault them wandering & vnprovided. The wall appertained to the *Tascatlacans*, made for that purpose, least the *Muteczumans* should passe through that valley, whether they would or no; The inhabitants of the valley beninde them, accompanying Cortes, as Guides to direct him the way, admonished and perswaded him, not to goe through the borders of the *Tascatlacans*, saying they were deceitfull, breakers of their fidelity and promise, and enemies to all strangers, and such as receiued intertainment from them, and further that if they tooke any, they were deuourers of their enemies: and therefore they would conduct Cortes and his companions al the way through the countryes of *Muteczuma*, where by *Muteczumas* commandement, they should haue whatsoeuer they could wish or desire. On the contrary parte the *Zempoalensian* guides, *Tenuchims*, *Manexims*, and *Thamains*, and some of the chiefe of *Zacatamins* who had a thousand warriours, were most of the same opinion, who aduise him by any meanes not to trust the tributaries of *Muteczumans*, & our men were to be drawn by *Muteczuman* guides

A wall be-
longinge to
the Tascat-
lacans

guides, through places, full of dangers, and passages fit for ambu-
bushment : and that he shoulde beware of the deceit of the *Mu-
tecumans*, they earnestly besought him : promising that they
would be his guides through the open countries of the *Tascal-
tecans*. Resolving therefore to followe the counsell of the *Zem-
poalensians*, and *Zacatamini*, hee taketh his iourney through the
Tascaltecan fieldes. Cortes himselfe went beefore the bandes as
they marched, with the horse, of the which, he drewe forth two,
and sent them before as scouters, who if they sawe any imminent
danger before their eyes, they might take notice thereof, & com-
ming backe, signifie, that they must prepare themselves to fight.
The horsemen being sent before from the toppe of an high hill
some foure miles of, by chaunce discovered certaine armed men
lying in ambuscado in the next plaine, nowe in the iurisdiction
of the *Tascaltecanes*. As soone as they sawe the horse, supposing
the man and the horse to be but one beast, stricken with feare at
such an horrible sight and strange apparition, they fled away or
dissembled flight. Our men make signes of peace, and cal them
backe againe as they fled, beckening, and wauing to them with
their handes. Of many, 15. of the onely make a stande : hauing
an ambuscado hard by. The two horsemen that went before, cal
the rest of the horse, and bidde them make speede. A litle further
about 4000. armed men issue forth of the place where they lay
hid, and begin the fight with our men, and in the twinkling of
an eye kill two horses with their arrowes. Our foote companies
goe vnto them, and set vpon the enemy, who being wounded
with arrowes and arquebus shot forsake the battaile. They slew
many of them, but not a man more of ours either slayne or wou-
ded. The next day following, messengers were sent to Cortes to
desire peace : who brought two of the messengers with them
whom Cortes expected a long tyme : they intreate pardon for
that they had done, and make excuses : saying, that they had
forraigne souldiers that day, whiche they coule not restraine,
and that it was done against the power & abilitie which the Prin-
ces of that Province hadde to withstande it : and that they were
readie to pay for the horses, and if any other damage were
done, they offered recompence. Cortes admitted their excu-
ses. Marching some three myles thence, hee incamped on the
side

Cortes sendes
scoutes before
him.

Many armed
men of the
Tascaltecanes
in ambush dis-
covered fled at
the sight of our
horsemen.

The Tascal-
tecans begin
to fight.

The Tascal-
tecans desire
peace.

side of a certayne ryuer, and appoynted his nightlie watches,
shrewdly mistrusting the *Barbarians*. As soone as day began to
appeare he went to the next village, where (of the foure messen-
gers he sent to sounde the inhabitantes mynds) he found two
of them had bin taken by the inhabitantes, & bound with cords,
but breaking them by night they escaped. It was determined,
that the next day they shoulde bee slaine : this they themselves
reported. While he thus stayde, beholde a thousande armed
men vnexpected, filling the ayre with their horrible clamors, The Tascalte
cast their lauelins, and many sortes of dartes at our men a farre
of : but Cortes endeouored with faire speeches to allure them, yet it
profited nothing. They signifie vnto them by interpreters, that
they prouoke not our men : but the more gently he dealt with
them, the more insolent, and outragious was the *Barbarians*. At
length they retyred, and by litle and litle drewe our men pursu-
ing them, to an hidden ambuscado of armed men, about some
hundred thousande as Cortes himselfe writeth. The *Barbarians* 100000 barba
issue forth, and compassed our men on euery side, so that they
fought with doubtfull successe from an houre before noone vn-
till the euening. In that battayle the *Zempoalenses*, *Zacatamini*, A doubtfull
Istacmasitani, and the rest of the inhabitantes, who folowed Cor- battayle,
tes, behaued themselves valiantly, compelled through extreme
necessitie : for being inclosed within the countries of the *Tascalte-
canes*, there was no way open for flight. The only hope of their
safety was, to despaire of safety. Yf they had bin vanquished, they
had made the *Tascaltecanes* a daintie banquet with their flesh. For
the conquered become foode to the conquerours. Wherefore ple.
the *Tascaltecanes* trusting in their multitude began nowe to lick
their lippes, through hope of daintie and delicatates, when
they vnderstoode a forraigne nation had entred the limits of their
borders. But it fell out otherwise with them : for Cortes had sixe
felde peeces, and as many arquebus shot, fourtie archers, & 13.
horsemen intermixed with them, warlike engines and instru-
ments vnkown to the *Barbarians*. Wherefore that cloud of *Bar-
barians* was nowe at length dispersed : yet hee passed that night
without sleepe (in a certain chappell in the field consecrated to I-
dolatry) much troubled & disquieted in mind. But at y first daw-
ning of the day, he came forth into the open field with all his horse

The fift Decade.

an hundred foote of his owne and 300 of the *Istacmaſtitan* Pro-
uincialles : for that towne *Istacmaſtitan* alſo peaceably receiued
Cortes, and gaue him 300. men for his ſupply and ayde againſt
Muteczuma. He tooke alſo of the *Zempolencſes*, and their next
neighbours foure hundred men, leauing the reſt to guarde the
campe and the carriages, and ouerranne al the enemies plaine,
burnt ſiue villages, made hauocke and ſpoyle of whatſoeuer he
met with : and brought 400. captiues to the Campe. But at the
firſt twilight, before the morning began to waxe red, behold ſuch
an infinite number of the enemy, ran violently to the Campe,
that they ſeemed to couer all the fieldes. They write, that there
came 150000. armed men thither, who fought furiously at the
fortifications of the campe. They ſay they incountered hand to
hand for the ſpace of foure houres with great hazard of our mē:
but the *Barbarians* retyred without doing any thing, for none
there, coude turne their backs. Of fearefull ſheepe, each man
then tooke a Lyons courage with him. The enemy being put to
flight, *Cortes* like a tyger great with young, marcheth forth a-
gainſt theſe traytors, who here and there were nowe returnd to
their houſes. So waſting, deſtroying, taking, or killing, all he met
he came vnto a towne of 3000. houſes (as they report) and a-
boue, all which he deſtroyed with ſyer and ſworde. This being
thus done, the Prouincialles ſiniten with exceeding terrour and
feare, ſent the Nobility of that country Embaſſadours vnto *Cor-*
tes. They craue pardon for that which is paſt, and promiſe that
hereafter they woulde bee obedient to his commaunde, and
receiue what Lawes ſoeuer in the name of that greate King of
whome *Cortes* ſo muche gloryeth, For prooſe whereof, they
brought preſentes ſuch as were honourable and of eſteeme with
them, to witte, helmettes, and plumes of feathers, (orna-
mentes for the warres) curiouſly wrought with woonderfull
art. They brought alſo neceſſarie prouiſion of victuall, as of
corne, and plentie of crammed ſoule, after their manner. For
wee haue ſayde before, and your *Holineſſe* hath heard it repor-
ted, that they mayntaine certaine ſoule among them (in ſteede
of our hennes) greater then Peacockes, and nothing inferior
to them in taſt.

400. Captiues
taken

A Huge army
of the Taſ-
caltecanſ af-
ſault the camp

Greate and
admirable are
the effects of
reſolved minds
yſvrged by
extremities.

The Taſcalte-
canſ craue par-
don and bring
preſents.

T h

The fift Decade.
The ſecond Chapter.

180



Auinge heard what the Embaſ-
ſadours woulde deliuer, he greatly
accuſeth their Lordes and maſters,
yet offereth them pardon for the
former dammage they had done &
to admitt them into his amity and
friendſhip, ſo that hereafter they car-
ry themſelues faithfully in the obe-
dience of the King of Spaine. The
next day after, 50. men of the no-
bility came vnarmed vnto him (vnder color of intertaining
amity) to eſpy the entrance of the campe. When *Cortes* ſawe the
view the ſituation of the campe with fixed eye, & troubled coun-
tenance, he began to ſuſpect. Separating one of them therefore
from his ſelowes, hee leadeth him aſide, and by a faithfull Inter-
preter exhortheth him to confeſſe the truth, who being intified
through promiſes, and flattering ſpeeches, openeth the whole
matter. He ſaith that the cheife man of that prouince *Que-
ſitangal* by name, lay in ambuſhment with a great power of armed
menne, to aſſault the campe vnawares the next night : and for
that purpoſe his conſorts were ſent vnder pretence of peace, that
they might vnderſtand, where to make the aſſault, or which
might be the eaſieſt way to the boothes which our menne had
erected, (that they might not lodge all night in the open ayer)
that ſo entring them, they might ſet them on fire, and while
our menne were buſied in quenching the ſame they might
aſſault them, and put them all to the ſworde : for (ſaith he)
we will tempt fortune with crafty deuifes, and ſtratagemes ſee-
ing they were alwayes ouerthrowne ſo vnhappily through warlike
proweſſe. *Cortes* vnderſtāding this, deſired more fully to knowe
the truth of the matter. Wherefore hee brought other 5. of the
ſame company into a ſecret place a part, and threatened to tor-
ture the, & offered the liberall rewardes, in concluſiō all of them
(without difference) coſeſſed the ſame as the firſt man did. But, before
the report of this inquiſitiō ſhuld be ſpread he tooke thoſe 50. eue-
ry man; & cutting of their right hāds ſet the back to their maſter
with

50 ſpies ſent
home to their
princes with
their right
hands cut of
with

The fift Decade.

with this message. Tell your Princes thus, that it is not the part of valiant men, or such as are renowned for warlike prowelle, to bringe their purposes to passe by such treacherous deuises. As for you the instruments of treachery who came enemies vnto vs in steede of negotiators, receiue this punishment of your wickednes, that hauing your right handes cutt off, ye returne vnto the who chose you to be authors of so mischeuous and foule a deed. Tell them, we wilbe ready, what houre soeuer they come, whether they assaile vs by night or set vpon vs at noone daye: so that they shall well know what those fewe are, whom they seeke to disquiet. They goe, and report what they sawe, and shew what they had suffered. In the euening, an huge and turbulent multitude of *Barbarians*, diuided in totwo seuerall cōpanies came vnto them. *Cortes* thought it much better to medle with them in the open day, when by the light he might shewe the *Barbarians* the sterne countenance of his horse, vnknowne to the, & the force of the furious artillery, then to expect night which bringes a thousand dangers with it, especially to those that set footing in strang countries, ignorant of the places, if they be cōpelled to change. Seeing the horses and fury of the great ordinance, and stricken with feare at the noyse thereof, at the first incōunter the Enemy retires to the stāding corne, whereof the fields at that time were very ful, so being disperfed, they sought to hid themselves. Their corne (as I haue oftē said) is *Maizium*. Hereupō they gaue *Cortes* free liberty to wander: yet for certaine dayes he durst not put his heade out of the Campe. About some league from the Campe they had a citty of the enemy which at the sound of a trumpet assembled an innumerable multitude of souldiers. For *Cortes* himself writeth, and they who came frō thence are bold to say that this citty *Tascalteca* consisteth of 2000. houses. At length being certified by spies, & the inhabitants of that greate citty, were vnprouided, and secure, he suddenly inuaded it in the second watch of the night, and set vpon them either wandring or being asleepe: by meanes whereof he possesseth the strongest place therof. At the first dawning of the day, the cheife men come vnto him & humbly intreat him to doe the no hurt & swear to obey his command. They bring with the plenty of their countrie victualls, as much as *Cortes* would desire, where vppon *Cortes* returned

The enemies about to begin fight are astonished at the noise of the ordinance and flie

Cortes taketh the city by night

The fift Decade

181

returned victor to the Campe, where he founde the company much moued against him, because hee brought them, where they might not returne, and therefore sayd they would goe no further, for they could by no meanes escape, but should shortly bee slayne euery man, seeing they sawe themselves compassed on euery side with such fierce warriours, and that they should perish either with famine or colde, after they had escaped the weapons of the *Barbarians*. Affirming further, that the successe of war was vncertaine, and that the victorie was not alwayes in the hande of menne, and therefore they perswade and intreate him to returne to the shore, where their companions were left. Yf he refused, they protest, that they will forsake him. But *Cortes* who resolued in his mind, that he would goe to *Tenustitan*, the chiefe citie of all those countreyes, thinking to deale wisely and gently rather then to handle the matter seuerely, thus reasoneth with them. What a strange thing is this my felow souldiers and companions in armes? why doe yee feare? Doe you not apparantly knowe that *God* is with you, who hath giuen vs so manie happie victories? Doe yee thinke those whom we are about to seeke, are better, and more valiant and stout? Doe yee not see, that it is in your power, that the faith of *Christ* should infinitely be amplified? What kingdomes, and of what quality shall ye procure to your King and your selues, so yee be constant? That which remaineth behind, is but a small matter. If peraduenture, (which I nothing feare) we must die, what could be more happie? could any man euer finish his life with more glory? Besides, remember yee *Spanyardes*, who commonly are of an vndanted spirit, not esteeming their life a farthing, where either the obedience of Almighty *God*, or the opportunitie of obtaining glory, offer themselves. Againe, whither shall we goe? What shall wee doe growing slothfull through idlenesse on the shores? Take courage, take courage I say and with me subdue these *Barbarous* nations to the Lawe of *Christ*, and the obedience of our King. What fame shall be left to posteritie of these worthy actes, which yet neuer came to the eares of any man liuing? We shall be more honourable among our neighbours in our country, then euer was *Hercules* in *Greece*, through his comming into *Spaine*, of whome monumentes are yet extant. Our labours are much

A mutinie in *Cortes* his companie.

Cortes his braue oration to the souldiers.

Viewe here
the mutability
of a multitude

Zeutegals
Embassadours
to Cortes with
promise of sub
iection.

Cortes presen
ted by 6. of the
kindred of Mu
tecuma with
rich gifts.

more grieuous, and our rewardes shall be the greater. Rouse vp your selues therfore and with a stout courage vndertake with me what ye haue begunne, making no question of the victorie. Hauing ended his oration, the *Centurians* affirmed that *Cortes* had spoken well. The multitude (more vnconstant then the waues of the Sea, which goe whither soeuer the winde bloweth) yeeld likewise their consent, and lend their cares and tongues to serue euery turne. The souldiers myndes being pacified, *Embassadours* came vnto *Cortes* from *Zeutegal*, Generall Commander of that country, who craued pardon for that which was past, for taking armes agaynst our men. And that they shoulde not woonder thereat, they say, that they neuer acknowledged any king, or were euer subiect vnto any, and that they alwayes esteemed libertie so much, that they suffered many inconueniencies in former times, least they should obey *Muteczumas* command. But chiefly they wanted cotton garmentes, and salt to season their meats which they coule not get, without *Muteczumas* leaue. Yet if they might now be receiued into his fauour and grace, they promise to doe whatsoeuer he shoulde commande. No man knewe of it, and so they were admitted. That citie *Tascalteca* was fixe leagues distant from the Campe, the citizens intreate him to come vnto them. *Cortes* a long time refused it, yet at length overcome through the intreaties of the Princes, he went. But I must insert another thing before I proceed in the *Tascaltecan* matters. Sixe of the familiar friendes of *Muteczuma* came to *Cortes*, with excellent and costly presentes: who brought diuers Iewels, and sundry vestures of golde, to the value of a thousand Castellanes of golde, and a thousande garmentes of Goslampine cotton dyed of diuers colours. When these men vnderstoode that *Cortes* determined to visite *Muteczuma* and his citie, they desired *Cortes* in the behalfe of *Muteczuma*, to thinke no more of that matter, beecause that citie *Tenustitan* was seated in the waters, where naturally was great want and scarcitie of all thinges: so that vnles they were supplied by forrainers, there would be smale store of prouision fit for so great persons. But the *Embassadours* promise that *Muteczuma* should send what sūme soeuer *Cortes* would demand of golde, siluer, precious stones and other things, where soeuer he should make his abroad. To this *Cortes* made answer that

that he could not by any meanes graunt their request, because he had expresse commandement from his king, both to see that citty, and the king thereof, & make diligent inquiry of all things, that he might signifie by messengers to his maiesty what a thing it is. Vnderstanding his minde and purpose, they desire leaue of *Cortes* to send one of themselves with that answer to *Muteczuma*. Leau is graunted, & one of the six, who were ioyned in commission went & returned againe the sixt day: & broght ten peeces of embossed golden plate from *Muteczuma* of equall waight and very fairely wrought. He brought also vpo slaues shoulders (because they cann get no beastes for carriage) 1500. garmentes more precious then the former 1000. They that are of a base spirit, will heere woonder, & beleue those things to be fabulous which they neuer heard of before or which are without the compasse of their strength. These men wee will satisfy in their place, when wee shal come to treat of the æconomicall and howlhold affaires of *Muteczuma*. Let this digression from the *Tascaltecanes* suffice. Now let vs report the quality, & greatnes of *Tascalteca*, and this first, which I touched before. It alloweth Noblemen but cannot brooke Lords, as I sayd before, and is gouerned partly Democratically and partely Aristocratically, as sometime the Common wealth of *Rome* was, before it came to a violent Monarchy. *Cortes* writeth, & they that come from thence say, that it is much geater then the citty of *Granata*, and more populous, and abounding with all things necessary for the life of man. They vse bread made of *Mazium*: and haue store of foule, wild beastes and freshwater fish, but on sea fish: for it standeth too farre from the Sea, aboue 50. leagues distant, as some say. They haue also diuers kinds of pulse. Within the stone walls, are houses of stone high and well fortified, for they are allwayes suspicious, and in feare, by reason of the bordering enemy which ioynes vpo them. They frequent markets, and fayres: and are cloathed, & weare stockings or buskines. They delight much in Iewels of gold & precious stones: & greatly esteeme helmetts, and plumes of feathers of diuers colors, which they vse for ornamēt in the wars: all which they plat & interlace with gold: they sell wood for fuel eue ry where in the markets brought vpo mens shoulders: & sel also for the vse of building, beames, rafters planckes bricke, stones, & lime, & they haue architects, & excellēt potters. There is no earth

Muteczuma
sends presents
of wonderfull
value to Cortes

Democratical
and Aristocrai
tical the go
uernement of
Tascalteca.

a Politike gouernment

Guazuzingo, a Prouince.

punishment of Theeues.

Cortes his pollicie to mayntaine a faction.

Chiurutecall a city.

en vessels with vs, that exceedeth the workmanshippe of theirs. They haue also *Herbaristes* that sell medicinable herbes: and they vse bathes. And it is also certainly knowne that they haue an order and lawes where by they gouerne. The largenelle of that prouince is 90. leagues in circuit about, whereof this citty *Tascatlaca* is the heade & cheife: being full of townes, villages, and streetes, mountains, and fruitfull valleyes replenished with people, and those men of warre, by reason of the neighbourhood of *Muteczuma* their perpetual enemy. Heereunto adioineth another prouince, called the country of *Guazuzingo*: which is gouerned after the same order, in the forme of a common wealth. They are all enemies to theeues, for hauing taken them they lead them bound through the marketts, and beate them to death with cudgelles & are iust & vpright dealers. He aboad 20. dayes with the *Tascatlacans*: at what time, the six *Embassadors* of *Muteczuma* were alwayes at his side endeuoring to perswade *Cortes* not to intertaine friendshippe with the *Tascatlacans*, and that hee should not trust faithlesse, & deceitfull men. The *Tascatlacans* on the contrary part, affirmed that the *Muteczumanes* were tyrants, & wold bring *Cortes* into some daungerous & ineuitable misery, if he gaue credit to the. *Cortes* secretly reioyced at this their dissentiō, thinking their mutuall hatred might profit him, & therefore fedd the both with faire speeches. The *Muteczumanes* were very earnest with *Cortes*, to discharge himselfe of the *Tascatlacans* and that hee woud goe to the citty *Chiurutecal*, in the iurisdiction of *Muteczuma*, not aboue 5. leagues distāt thence. There (say they) he might more easily treate whatsoeuer he wold concerninge the affaires, hee had with *Muteczuma*. The *Tascatlacans* on the contrary, told *Cortes*, that they had prepared to intrappe him, both in the way & in the citty *Chiurutecal*. In the waye, because they signified y^e in many places the citizens thereof had cut trenches wherby horses might be indangered, and that other wayes were turned from the right course: And that within the citty the wayes were stopped and dammed vp in many places, and fensed with heapes of earth, or stones: & that those citizens had gathered together a great heape of stones in their solars, turrettts, & windwos which were ouer the streets & publicke wayes, whereby frō aloft they might kill our men cōming vnto the. And further the *Tascatlacans* declare

declare that it was an argument, that the *Chiurutecalenses* were corruptly affected towards our men, in that they neuer came vnto them, as they of the citie *Guazuzingo* did, who were further of. *Cortes* vnderstanding this, sent vnto the *Chiurutecalenses*, to complayne of their iniurie and negligence. Hauing hearde the mellage of *Cortes*, they sent *Embassadors*, but of the basest of the people, and men of no worth to tell him, that they came not before, because they were to goe through their enemies countreyes, yet they sayde that the *Chiurutecalenses* were well affected vnto *Cortes*. But vnderstanding the indignitie they offered him, in that the nobilitie disdayned to come vnto him, hee sent those base companions away with threatning woordes, and with this charge, that vnlesse the chiefe men of that citie came vnto him within three dayes, hee woude come against them as an enemy, and then (sayth he) they shoulde prooue what hee vseth to doe when he is angry, if they deferred their comming, to yeeld obedience to the King of Spayne, to whom the dominion and Empire of all those countreyes belongeth. So they came, and *Cortes* sayth, hee woude admit the excuses they made, so they performed their promise. They promise willingly to doe his command and that he shoulde know, and vnderstande that the *Tascatlacans* had spoken vntruth, and offered that they woude pay tribute according to *Cortes* his edict, if he woude come vnto them. So he stood long doubtfully distracted in diuers opinions. At lēgh hee resolved to trie his fortune, and yeelding to the *Muteczumanes*, taketh his iourney towards *Chiurutecal*. But the *Tascatlacans* hauing hearde his resolution, perceiuing that good counsel preuailed nothing, say, they woude by no meanes suffer, that *Cortes* shoulde freely commit himselfe to the *Muteczumanes* trust so that it might be in their power, to be able to hurt him. That they were thankfull menne, to him who vsed them so kindly, and receiued the *Tascatlacans* into his friendshippe and fauour after so innumerable errors, when he might vtterly haue destroyed them in due reuenge of their rebellion. Wherefore they instantly affirme that they woude giue him an hundred thousande armed mē in steed of a *Prætorian* army to gard his persō: but *Cortes* refused. It booted not to deny the. That first night therfore he encāped on the banke of a riuer ouer against him, with that army

The Chiurutecalenses send Embassadors to Cortes.

Cortes (contrary to the good counsell of the Tascatlacans) is by practise driuen to goe to Chiurutecal.

of almost an hundred thousand men. Afterwards retaining 2000. for his defence, hee sent away the rest, yeelding them deserued thanks, as was fit. The *Chiurutecalsian* priests comming forth after their manner with boyes and girles, singing, and with the founde of drummes, and trumpettes, receiued our menne (comming vnto them) a farre of. Entering the cittie, they were enter- tained, and fedde well enough, but not daintilie, or plentifully. Concerning the damming vp of wayes, and rampires, & stones which were prepared, they perceiued somewhat, as they were ad- monished by the *Tascaltecanes*. But now, beholde newe messen- gers from *Muteczuma*: who spake vnto the citizens of *Chiuru- tecal* in the eare, and not to *Cortes*. The messengers demaunded what they had done with our men, the citizens made them no further answer. Wherefore *Cortes* moued to suspition, beeing mindfull of the counsel of the *Tascaltecanes*, by *Hieronimus Aquila- ris* the Interpreter (who was skilfull in the language of these countries, hauing serued long time in the bordering prouinces) questioneth a certayne young man admitted to his presence: & this is the summe of all that he vnderstoode. He saith, that the *Chiurutecalses* when our men were to goe vnto them, had sent away all the children, and old men, with their women, and goods what they ment else, he plainly professeth, that he knoweth no- thing. The treason is discouered, but in what manner and order, I must declare vnto you. A certaine *Zempoalsen* mayde was a- bidding with a woman of *Chiurutecal*, who peraduenture folowed her husbände or her friende. The *Chiurutecalsian* woman spake thus vnto the *Zempoalsen* stranger. Friende, go with me. Whi- ther saith she? without the citie, and farre of saith shee. For that night she saith innumerable multitude of armed men would cõe from *Muteczuma*, who will kill as many as they find within these walles. I reueale this vnto you, beecause I haue compassion on you: stay not heere, vnlesse you desire cruelly to finish these pleasaunt yeeres of your tender age, with the rest. The mayde discouereth the matter to *Aquilaris*. *Cortes* desiring to examine it, knoweth the matter, and vnderstoode it to be true. Where- upon he sent to cal the chiefe rulers of the *Chiurutecalses*, & cõ- mādeth his mē presētly to arme thēselues. He declareth y^e matter to y^e captaies, & willet y^e vpō notice giuē by discharge of a peece they

A conspiracie
of Muteczuma
with the citi-
zens of Chiur-
utecall a-
gainst Cortes.

they fall vpon the authors of that milcheuous practise, whom hee would assemble together in the hall of his lodginge. The chiefe men of the citty came, and declaringe the matter first vn- to them, hee casteth them in prison, taketh horse, and goeth forth. He found the gates of his pallace compassed about with armed menne: so greate was the armed multitude of citizens which expected their comminge. Hee settes vppon them, be- fore the rest could come vnto them, so that they fiercely fought a long time, as he himselfe saith for the space of 5. houres. At length hee vanquished the treacherous *Barbarians*, and then returneth to the appointed pallace. Hee calleth the citizens (who were bounde) vnto him, who being demaunded why they did so, they aunswered, they were deceiued by *Muteczuma*: and that it was done against their will. But if hee would spare them, they promise, they would bee subiect to him for euer, and neuer obey *Muteczuma*, any more. The *Zempoalses*, and *Tascaltecanes* who ayded him, behaued themselues manfully that day, for the hatred they conceiued against the tyranny of *Mu- teczuma*. Whereupon *Cortes* spared the cittizens, and comman- ded them to goe vnto the women, and children, and the rest, & bringe them backe againe. They did so: and the citty was re- plenished with her people. This beeing done, hee did his ende- uour to reconcile the *Tascaltecanes*, and the *Chiurutecalses*, and to make them agree together, who were at variance before by *Muteczumas* meanes, and deadly hated one another. That citty *Chiurutecall* standeth in a fruitfull plaine, consisting (as they write) of 20000. houses built of lime and stone, within the wall, and as many in the suburbs. It was sometimes a common wealth: but *Muteczuma* made it tributary and subiect to his comaunde. Both citties will now willingly obey vs. These peo- ple are richer, and haue better garments then the *Tascalle- cans* their neighbours. The *Chiurutecalses* water a great part of their plaine by trenches which they haue cut: and that pro- uince is well fortified with turreted walles. *Cortes* himselfe writeth that frō one high Church, he numbered 400. towers belong- ing to y^e prouince, besides those which were erected in the streets of y^e citty which al were in steed of Churches. This country hath land fit for pasture, which (he saith) he yet found no where else in those countryes because other prouinces were so ful of people

Cortes bin-
deth the chiefe
men of the citi-
ty authors of
the conspiracy

The Battayle
ioyned.

Cortes vanqui-
sheth.

Cortes pardon-
neth the Cor-
spirators and
they become
his subiectes
forsaking Mu-
tecuma.

The descripti-
on of the City
of Chiurute-
call.

Pasture.

that they haue scarce ground enough for their seede. These things succeeding thus, he calleth *Muteczumas* Embassadors vnto him, and blameth the vniust and deceitfull dealing of their maister, affirming that it was not the part of a noble Prince, such as he supposed *Muteczuma* had beene, to deale craftily, and to make others instrumentes of his cunning practises and deuises. Wherefore *Cortes* sayth, that he would no longer keepe fidelitie and promise of amitie, giuen him by messengers betweene them, seeing *Muteczuma* had so trecherously contrary to his oath attempted these things against him. But the Embassadors halfe dead, and out of hart, sayd, their master, neuer imagined, or knewe of any such matter, and that time shoulde discover what they sayd, to be true. They say, that *Muteczuma* was alwayes a religious obseruer of his promise: and that the *Chiurutecalenses* diuised that of their owne heade, to preserue them from the displeasure of *Cortes*. Hauing thus spoken, the Embassadors desire *Cortes* that with his good leaue they might send one of their company to *Muteczuma*, to signifie what might be treated. Prouision of victuall is giuen him: who within fewe dayes returning brought presentes with him for a King, to witte, tenne golden chargers, as he writeth and 1500. garmentes of Gossampine cotton, such as they vse to weare. I sayd elsewhere, I would deliuer these things more plainely to satisfie base spirites of meane capacitie, from whence this King hath so many garments in his wardrobe: besides many things for foode, but specially wine, which Kinges and noble men delight in, differing from that which the people vse. For they make many sorts of drinke, the ordinarie and common sort of *Maizium*, but the better of diuers fruites. But of certaine almondes, which they vse in steed of mony, they make wonderfull drinke, of this almonde we will speake hereafter. By that familiar friend therfore of *Muteczuma*, and by these other new Embassadors, he affirmed that he knewe nothing of that, whiche the *Chiurutecalenses* spake of him, who spake vnto truly to excuse themselues, and that it shoulde so fall out hereafter that hee shoulde vnderstande there was true friendship betweene them, and, that *Muteczuma* vsed not to attempt anything by fraudulent meanes. Yet among these discourses, hee intreateth him agayne, to desist from his intended purpose

The Embassadors excuse
Muteczuma.

Kingly presents
again sent
from *Muteczuma*
to *Cortes*.

Wine.

Drinke.

Almondes in
steed of money.

Muteczuma
diswadeth
Cortes from
comming to
his citie.

pose of comming to his city, for want of things necessary, because that city being seated in the waters, was naturally destitute of all things: yet sufficiently provided for her inhabitants by the auncient tradinge of the neighbouringe townes: but if straungers came vnto it, it would bee poore and beggerly. *Cortes* denied that he could graunt that because he was so commaunded by his kinge. Vnderstanding *Cortes* his resolution, hee signifieth vnto him by the Embassadors, that hee would expect him in the city, and that hee would provide accordinge to his power, that nothing might be wantinge. And for that purpose they sent many of his cheife rulers to accompany him vnto him. He therefore setteth forward towards the city *Tenustitan*, being desirous to see it. About some 8. leagues from thence hee founde a mountaine couered with ashes in the sommer, hauing two toppes, large and spacious on euery side, called *Popecatepeque* which is as much to say as a smoaky mountaine, because in their language *Pepoca* signifieth smoake, and *tepeque* a mountaine. From whose toppes a stronge smoake continually issueth, ascendinge vpright vnto the cloudes, as an obscure cloude ariseth with a thicke vapour, so that the smoke equalleth the quantity of a greate house and is carried vp into the ayer with such fury, that though the ayer bee shaken with violent windes, yet the smoake is not at all dispersed. *Cortes* wondering at the matter, sent ten valiant Spaniards with guides of the inhabitants, to search out the cause of so strange a thinge, if it were possible. They obey his command, and ascend the mountaine as neere as they might goe: but could not come vnto the very topp, by reason of the thicke ashes, yet they came so neere, that they perceiued the roaringe of the flame, and the furious & fearefull noyse of the smoake that issued forth, with perpetuall whirlwinds which blustred about the mountaine, so that the mountaine trembled, & seemed as though it would haue falle. But two messengers of the Spaniards more bold then the rest determined to get vnto the topp, the inhabitants dissuading them, who ascended to the view of that huge gaping mouth and say it is a league & an halfe broade: yet in the end much terified through the noise of the raging flame, they returned, happy in their chance. They escaped the violence of the flame more & more increasing, which issued forth some what more mildly at that time, but in a very short

A strange and
admirable re-
port of a smo-
ky mountaine
called *Pope-
catepeque*.

The bouldnes
of 2 Spaniards

space became most furious, casting out stones after an incredible & strange manner so that vnlesse by chance they had found a place in the way which was somewhat holowe, which gaue the shelter, while the shower of stones was ouerpast (for that mountaine doth not alwayes cast forth stones) they had vtterly perished, and lost their liues. The inhabitants soweondred at this matter, that they came flocking from euery place, with presents, to see them, as if they had bin halfe Goddes. But this (most holy father) is not to be omitted: The inhabitants suppose kinges (who while they liued, gouerned amisse) to haue a temporary abode there being companions with diuels amonge those flames, where they may purge the foule spots of their wickednesse. These things being thoroughly sought out, the *Muteczuman* Embassadors led *Cortes*, whether the *Tascatlcanes* dissuaded him to goe. For that way hath troublesome passages, trenches, and ditches full of narrow bridges, where an army might easily be ouerthrowne, because they could not passe ouer those places in troopes. He therefore tooke his iourney another way, somewhat further about, & more difficult, by the lowe valleyes of high smoaking mountaines, from whence, when they were past, and looked downe before them, from the litle hilles vnder the mountaine they sawe a mighty greate valley called *Colua* where that greate city *Tenustitan* lieth in the lake. This greate valley is famous for two lakes, the one salt, where the city is seated, which (as they say) containeth 60. leagues in circuit: the other fresh, whereof wee shall speake more at large heereafter. The *Muteczuman* Embassadors, who accompanied our men, beeing demaunded why they went about to leade the army another way, answered, that they denyed not but that this way was better and more commodious: but because they were to march a dayes iourney through the Enemyes countryes of the *Guazaringi*, and because peradventure they might want prouision of victuall by way, therefore they perswaded the thereto. Here we are to note and obserue the *Guazaringi*, and the *Tascatlcani* (two comonwealths) were vnited in league & heart against *Muteczuma*: & therefore they found the but poore because being compassed with so mighty an enemy, they inioyed no free liberty of traffick with any other nation. Wherefore vsing & contemning

The opinion
the inhabitants
haue of this
mountayne.

a Lakes.

the Guazaringi.

ringe themselves with their prouinciall reuenues, they liued in greate misery, rather then they would submit their necke vnto the yoke of any kinge. Yet vnto *Cortes*, because by his meanes they hoped in time to come to wander freely, they performed couenantes of friendship, and in token thereof, they gaue him certaine slaues, and garments after their manner, but very meane, and bestowed vpon him things necessary for his reliefe, plentifully inough, for one day. August was now ended when being scarce gone past the narrow passages of those mountaines, he was brought to a pailace in a plaine, built for Summer delightes, which was so exceeding great, that the whole army was entertained there that night. For making a muster of them, he found with him of the *Zempoalensians*, *Tascatlcanes*, and *Guazaringi*, more then foure thousand armed men, but of his Spaniards scarce 300. But as I haue now sayd, to stopp the mouthes of base & meane spirites, the matter was performed with gunnes, and horses, strange and vnknown kindes of fight, rather then with the multitude of armed men: And they had prouision of maintenance enough. For *Muteczumas* stewards whether soeuer our men went, provided plentifully enough for them. Here they quaked for cold, by reason of the high mountaines neere adioyning, therefore they had neede of great fires. The brother of *Muteczuma* with many nobles came to *Cortes* that day, and brought presents in *Muteczumas* name, 3000. Castellanes of golde, and excellent iewelles, and withall besought them to returne, and stay where soeuer they pleased. And that *Muteczuma* would giue what tribute soeuer *Cortes* should set downe, so hee would desist from comminge to the city compassed with waters where, of necessity, especially with so great a multitude, hee must suffer penury and want, because naturally it yeeldeth nothinge, and that hee would neuer, or by any meanes reuolt from the obedience of that kinge, from whom hee sayd he was sent. *Cortes* as mildly as he could, answered that hee would willingly yeeld to *Muteczumas* request to gratify so great a king, if he might safely do it without breach of his kings commandement. And that they should not thinke his comminge to bee vnprofitable, but rather beneficiall and honorable. And that hee purposed to come thether, seeinge hee could not other

The Guazaringi submit
to Cortes and
giue presents,
such as they
had.

A great palace

Cortes in all
4000. Stronge

Presents a
gayne from
Muteczuma.

Muteczuma
offers tribute.

wife chuse. But if heereafter his aboade should be troublesome to *Muteczuma*, he would presently returne, after a league made and matters composed betweene them, which might more apparently and commodiously be performed in presence, then by intercourse of messengers, on either side. While they were busie about these things, *Cortes* saith, that the inhabitants ceased not to prepare to intrapp him, and that the woods in the mountaines neere vnto the pallace, were that night full of armed men. But hee glorieth that hee was alwayes so wary, that hee easily freed himselfe from their practises and deceits. Remouinge thence toward the citty in the lake, hee founde another lande citty, of 20000. houses, as they say, called *Amaquemeca*, the name of whose prouince is *Chialco*. The king of that place is subiect to the dominion of *Muteczuma*. Here he feasted our men daintily, and plentifully and gaue his guests 3000. Castellanes of gold, & jewells, & 40 slaues, as another had giuen him a litle before. Foure leagues from thence, he came to a fresh lake, much lesse then the salt: on the shoare whereof standeth a citty, halfe in the water & halfe on drye land. An high mountaine lyeth neere vnto the citty. There twelue men came vnto *Cortes*, the cheife whereof was carred in a horse litter vpon mennes shoulders: he was 25. yeeres old. When he alighted from the horse litter, prest rann speedily, and censed the way of all filth, and stones, and if any strawe or dust lay there they made the way cleane as hee went to salute *Cortes*. After hee had saluted *Cortes* in the behalfe of *Muteczuma*, hee intreated that hee would blame the King as carelesse and negligent, because hee came not forth to meete him, affirminge hee was sicke, and that they were sent to accompany him. Yet if he would alter his purpose of goinge thether, it should be most pleasinge and acceptable vnto them. He courteously intertained them with faire words, & gaue them certaine pleasing presents of our country comodities: so they cheerefully departed. *Cortes*, followinge them, found another towne of 1500. houses seated in a lake of fresh water: whereto they passed & returne by boat. Their boates are made of one tree as I haue oft said of the Canowes of the Ilads & they call those boates *Acatcs*. Marching through the middle of the lake, he found a causey of the height of a speare, which brought him to another famous

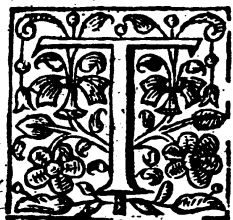
famous towne of 2000. houses. Heere, he was honorably intertained, and the townesmen desired *Cortes* to stay with them all night, but the *Muteczuman* Princes accompanying him denied their request. Wherefore the *Muteczumans* conducted him that eueninge to a farr greater citty, called *Iztapalapa* which touched the shoare of a salt lake. This citty was in the iurisdiction of *Muteczumas* brother, whose name was *Tacatepla*, three leagues distant from the former towne. Another citty called *Coluacama* is three leagues distant from *Iztapalapa*, from whence the prouince also is called *Collua*, whereupon our men from the begininge called the whole country by that name, because they vnderstoode thereof being farre from thence. *Iztapalapa* (as they say) consisteth of eyght thousand goodly houses for the most part: and *Coluacama* is not much lesse. The king of *Coluacama* was with *Muteczumas* brother, who also presented *Cortes* with precious giftes. They report that the pallace of the king of *Iztapalapa* is very curiously built with lime and stone: and they say that the workmanship of the tymber thereof is very artificiall: and they highly commend the princely paucements, inner roomes, and chambers, thereof, together with the huge and greate halles. That house also hath orchardes, finely planted with diuers trees, and herbes, and flourishing flowers, of a sweete smell. There are also in the same, great standing pools of water with many kindes of fish, in the which diuers kinds of all sortes of waterfoule are swimminge. To the bottome of these lakes, a man may descend by marble steppes brought farr of. They report strange things of a walke inclosed with nettinges of Canes, least any one should freely come within the voyde plattes of ground, or to the fruite of the trees. Those hedges are made with a thousande pleasant deuises, as it falleth out in those delicate purple crosse alleyes, of mirtle, rosemary, or boxe, a very delightfull to behold. He reporteth many ordinary & meanethings touching these matters which haue almost worried me with their prolixity. Now therefore omittinge other things, let vs cast forth this manne *Cortes* into the citie *Tenstitan*, and to the desired embracements of *Muteczuma*, on the one part.

Iztapalapa a towne.

Coluacama City.

Gifts.

The pallace of Iztapalapa.



A wall of stone
built in the wa-
ter.

2 Cittyes fou-
ded in the wa-
ter.
Mesqualcingo
a citty.

The vse of
salt.

Obey not Mu-
tecuma and
eat no salt.

A Castle.

Drawne brid-
ges.

They goe from *Iztapalapa* to *Tenustitan*, the seat
of that great king *Muteczuma*, vpon a wall of
stone, made by the hande of man & with incre-
dible charge, built in the waters, two speares
length in bredth. That wall is in steed of a bridge
for *Iztapalapa* also it selfe, some part of it stand-
eth in a salt lake, but the rest is built vpon the land. Two cittyes
founded partly in the water, ioyne to one side of that bridge. On
the other side standeth one, whereof the first they meete with who
goe that way, is called *Mesqualcingo*: the second is *Coluacaca*,
whereof I spoake a litle before: and the third is called *Vnichilaba-
sco*. They say the first, consisteth of more then 3000. houses the
second, of 6000. and the third of 4000. all of them furnished
with turreted and sumptuous Idole temples. These cittyes ag-
nyinge to the bridge, make salt, which all the nations of those cou-
tries vse. Of the salt water of the lake, they make it harde, conuey
inge it by trenches into the earth apt to thicken it. And beinge
hardened and congealed they boyle it, and after make it into
round lumpes or balles, to be carryed to marketts, or sayres,
for exchange of foraine commodities. The tributaries only of
Muteczuma were made partakers of the benefit of that salt: but
not such as refused to obey his commande. The *Tascaltocanes*
therefore and *Guazucingi*, and many others, season their meate
without salt, because, as wee haue sayd, they resisted the govern-
ment of *Muteczuma*. There are many such walles, which serue
in steede of bridges from places on the land, to cittyes on the
water which sometimes, as diuers wayes, ioyne and meete toge-
ther. With this wall descending from *Iztapalapa*, another wall
meeteth; from another side of the citty. In the place where they
meete is a Castle erected of two inexpugnable towers, from
thence by one way they goe to the citty. In these walles, or
bridges, with in a certaine space, there are little moueable brid-
ges of tymber, which, when any suspicion of warre is immi-
nent are drawne vp. I thinke those partitions or cliftes also are
made for portes, that they might not be deceiued, as in many
places

places, which inioy quiet peace wee see the gates of cittyes
shut by night for no other cause. The bridges beinge drawne
vp, the pooles of flotinge waters remaine. They make a way for
the waters, for the waters (as they say) ebb and flowe there.
This is a wonder (most holy father) in nature, in any iudgement
and theirs, who say they cannot beleue by any meanes that
it can be so, because themselves haue else where neuer read it.
This citty standing in the lake, or the situation of the salt lake
it selfe, is more then seuentie leagues distant from the Sea. And
betweene that and the sea lye two long ridges of high moun-
taines, and two mighty valleyes betweene both mountaines.
Yet the lake receiue the flowinge and ebbing of the Sea, vn-
lesse they speake vntuth. But noe man knoweth where the Sea
commeth in, or goeth out. The flood comminge, by the narrow
streights of two hilles, the salt water is emptied in the channell
of the fresh lake, but the force thereof returninge, it returneth
from the fresh to the salt, neither is the fresh thereby so corrup-
ted but it may bee drunke, nor doth the salt lake become fresh.
We haue spoken sufficiently of lakes, walles, bridges & Castles:
let vs now at length returne to that pleasing spectacle to the Spa-
niardes, because it was longe desired, yet happily to the wise *Te-
nustitans* it may seeme otherwise, because they feare it would so
fall out, that these guesstes came to disturbe the Elisian quiet-
nesse and peace, though the common people were of another
opinion, who suppose nothinge so delectable, as to haue pre-
sent innouations before their eyes, not carefull of that which is
to come. To this crosse way, a thousand menne, attired after
their country fashion, came from the citty to meete *Cortes*: who
all vsing their seuerall ceremonyes, salute him. The ceremony or
manner of salutation is this, to touch the earth with their right
hand, & presently to kisse that part of the right hand where with
they touched the earth, in token of reuerence. All these were No-
ble men of the Court: behind the king himselfe so much de-
sired, cometh now at length. That way (as I haue already sayd) is a
league and an halfe long, others say, it is two leagues, yet is it so
straight, that laying a line vnto it nothinge can be drawne
more straight. If the quciknes of mans eie sight beholding it wold
serue him, he shal easily perceiue the entrace of *Muteczumas* citty
from

The ebbing &
flowing of a
lake 70. leagues
distant from
the sea.

A Ceremoni-
ous and reue-
rent kinde of
salutation.

from the very Castle, from whence Cortes remoued. The King went in the middle of the bridge, and the rest of the people on the sides orderly followinge in equall distances one from another, and all bare footed. Two Princes (whereof the one was his brother, the other, one of the peeres, Lord of *Ixtapalapa*) taking the Kinge *Muteczuma* drew him by the armes, not that he needed such helpe, but it is their manner so to reuerence their kinges, that they may seeme to be vpheld and supported by the strength of the nobilitie. *Muteczuma* approchinge, Cortes dismounted from the horse whereon he rode, and goeth to the kinge being about to embrace him: but the Princes which stood on either side would not suffer him for with them it is an hai-nous matter to touch the kinge. They that came on the sides in ordered troopes, left their appointed places, that they might all salute Cortes with the accustomed ceremony of salutation. And then presently euery one went backe to his place againe, least the rankes should be disordered. After cheerefull salutations ended, Cortes turninge to the Kinge, tooke a chaine from his owne necke (which he wore) of smale value, and put it about the Kings necke. For they were counterfeits of glasse, of diuers colours, partly diamondes, partly pearle, & partly Carbuncles & all of glasse, yet the present liked *Muteczuma* well. *Muteczuma* requited him with two other chaines of gold and precious stones with shelles of golde, and golden Crevises hanginge at them. Hauinge intertained all, they who came out to meete them, turned their faces to that huge and miraculous city: and march backe againe in the same order that they came, by the sides of that admirable bridge, leauing the middle alley of the bridge, onely for the Kinge *Muteczuma*, and our menne. But oh abhominable impiety to behould, and horrible to bee spoken. On either side of that bridge, on the out side, were many stately towers erected in the lake, all which were in steede of Churches. In these either the bodies of slaues bought for money or the children of tributaries appointed for that purpose instead of tribute, were offered or sacrificed, with a certaine horror that cannot be conceiued. Many vnderstanding y matter as they passed by confessed y their bowells earned within the. At length they came to an exceeding great Palace, the auncient seate of *Muteczuma* auncestors

The Kinge drawne by the armes & what that may signifie.

Cortes dismounting to embrace the king was interrupted of the nobles.

Cortes giueth the kinge a counterfeite chaine a proper reward for so many rich presents.

The abhominable sacrifice of slaues and children, the Christians first entertainment

auncestors, finely decked with Princely ornamentes. There, *Muteczuma* placed Cortes on a throne of golde, in the Kings hall and returned to another Pallace. He commanded all Cortes his followers and companions to be fed with delicate and Princely meates, & to bee all commodiously and well entertayned in their lodgings. After a few houres *Muteczuma* hauing dined, returneth to Cortes, and brought with him Chamberlaines, & others of his domesticall seruantes, laden with garmentes, intermixed with golde, and most liuely colours of Gossampine cotton. It is incredible to be spoken, but how credible it is, wee shall heereafter speake: They (who sawe them) say, they were 6000. garments and Cortes himselfe writeth the same. They brought also with them, many presentes of golde and siluer. At the tribunall of Cortes there was another boured floure layde, decked with the like ornamentes. vpon that scaffolde *Muteczuma* assembling al the nobilitie of his kingdomes vnto him, made this oration vnto them, as they perceiued by the Interpreters which *Hieronimus Aquilaris* vnderstood. Most worthy & renowned men for warlike prowesse, & gracious towards the suppliant, I wish that this your meeting may be prosperous, and I hope it shall be so: and let your comming to these countryes bee fortunate, and happie. After, turning to his nobilitie he speaketh thus. We haue heard by our auncestors, that we are strangers. A certaine great prince transported in shippes, beefore the memorie of all men liuing, brought our auncestors vnto these coasts, whither voluntarily, or driuen by tempest, it is not manifest, who leauing his companions, departed into his country, & at length returning, would haue had them gone backe againe. But they had now built them houses, & ioyning themselues with the women of the Prouinces had begotten children, and had most peaceable settled houses. Wherefore our auncestors refused to returne, and harkened no further to his perswasion. For they hadde nowe chosen among themselues both a Senate, and Princes of the people, by whose counsell and direction they would bee gouerned, so that they report he departed with threatening speeches. Neuer any appeared vnto this time, who demaded the right of that captaine & Commaunder. I therefore exhort and admonish you the Nobles of my kingdomes, that you doe the same reuerence to so great

Cortes placed in a throne of golde.

Cortes his roy all entertaynement.

The oration of Muteczuma with Cortes & his companions.

Muteczuma
relinqueth vp
his kingdome
to Cortes.

a Commander of so great a king, that ye doe to me, and at his pleasure, giue him the tributes, due vnto me. After turning his face vnto Cortes, he spake further. We thinke therefore by that which we haue spoken, that king who (you say) sent you, deriued his discent from him, wherfore yee are luckily come, repose your mindes after the exceeding great labours, which I vnderstande yee haue indured since ye came into these countries, and now refresh and comfort your faint and weary bodies. Al the kingdomes which wee possesse are yours. What Nobleman soeuer thou art, being sent a Captaine for this purpose thou mayst lawfully commande all the kingdomes, which were subiect vnto me. But as touching the reports of the *Zempoalensians*, *Tascaltecanes* and *Guazuzingis*, concerning me, they may iustly bee taken, for such, as proceeded from the affection of an enemy: but the experience of matters shall proue them liars. They babbled that my houses were of golde, and my mattes golde, and my household stuffe was all of gold, and that I was a god, and not a man. You your selfe see, that my houses are of stone, my mattes made of ryerweedes, and the furniture of my house of cotton. I confesse I haue Iewels of golde, layde vp in my Treasury. Those are yours: which, in the behalfe of that great king of ours, vse at your pleasure. But as touching that, that they said I was no man, but immortall, beholde mine armes, and my legges, looke whether they be not flesh and bone. Speaking this, he discouereth his armes, and legges, halfe weeping. When hee hadde made an end of speaking, Cortes comforteth him, and putte him in good hope that matters should be well caryed. With these wordes *Muteczuma* departed, somewhat with a cheerefull countenance, but whither quieted in minde, to suffer a Competitor, let him iudge who euer tasted the sweete of Soueraignty, and whether any man would euer entertaine guests willingly, who violently intrude, lette suche speake as haue hadde experience thereof. In the faces of the Princes assembled, who heard it, casting downe their eyes vpon the ground, you might apparantly vnderstande, howe quiet that assembly was. For beeing readie to weepe, they receiued whatsoeuer was acted, with sobbes and sighes, and remayned long silent in a dumpe: and at length promise to perforce *Muteczumas* commaunde: yet,

yet, that they could not but be troubled in their mindes, for so great and suddaine an alteration of their state. The assembly being dismissed, euery one went to their owne kindred or familie. Of these thinges we haue sufficiently spoken: now let vs declare what succeeded after that meeting. All thinges fell out very ill and vnluckily to *Muteczuma* his *Tributaries*, and his friendes, as we shall hereafter speake: but for the enlargement of our religion, exceeding well. For wee hope, it shall shortly come to passe that those blouddie sacrifices shall bee taken away from among them, through the imbracing of the commandements of *Christ*. So they passed sixe dayes quietly, but all the dayes following, full of sorrow, and calamitie, so that nothing could euer haue fallen out more vnappily to any people, not onely to a King. For after those seuen dayes, whether that it so fell out, or that Cortes would thereby take occasion, hee sayd, he receiued letters a litle before from that Gouvernour whom he left in the garrison of the Colonie of *Vera Cruz*, wherby that Gouvernour signified, that *Coalcopoca* the King of that prouince, where Cortes erected a Colonie, called *Almeria*, had committed a foule matter, not by anie meanes to be indured. That Gouvernour reported that *Coalcopoca* sent messengers vnto him, to tell him that the King *Coalcopoca* came not yet vnto him to salute him, and doe him that reuerence, due to so great a King, as he was, whome Cortes and his companions acknowledge, because he was to passe through the enemies countryes, from whom they feared some inconuenience would ensue, and therefore desireth, that the Gouvernour would sende some of his Spanyardes vnto him, to accompanie him in the way for his defence. For, he sayde, hee was in good hope, that the enemy durst not attempt any thing against him, while the Spanyardes were in his companie. The Gouvernour gaue credite to the messengers, and sent foure Spanyardes to *Coalcopoca*, to accompany him vnto him, through countries, friends to him but enemies to *Coalcopoca*. The messengers going vnto him, were assaulted within the borders of *Coalcopoca*, two of them the robbers on the high way side slew presently, the other two being grievously wounded, escaped. The Gouvernour supposing it was doone by the practise of *Coalcopoca*, in reuenge of the matter, goeth agaynst *Coalcopoca*. Hee hadde onely two horses,

Letters to Cortes from the
Gouvernour of
Vera Cruz.

The fift Decade.

horses, & with those, certayne shot, and some peeces of ordinaunce and footemen. He bringeth 50. of his companie with him, yet sendeth for the bordering enemies of *Coalcopoca* to come to aide him, and so they assault the citie of *Coalcopoca*. The *Coalcopocans* fiercely resisted. In the assault they slew seuen Spanyardes, and many of those that came to ayde them. At length the seat of *Coalcopoca* was vanquished, and made a pray, many citizens being slayne and taken: But *Coalcopoca* escaped by flight. *Cortes* hauing gotten this occasion determined to destroy and ouerthrow *Muteczuma* fearing least peraduenture fortune might change, or lest at any time becoming loathsome vnto the, through the insolency of the Spanyards, whom specially when they were idle and full fed he coulde hardly restraine, fearing also lest through the long & continuall trouble of entertainment, he might make them desperate who entertained them, he goeth to *Muteczuma*: and affirmeth that it was written, and tolde him, that *Coalcopoca* his Tributary did those things against the Gouvernour of *Vera Cruz*, not onely not without the priuie of *Muteczuma*, but by his commandement. *Cortes* sayde, he woulde not haue beleued it. Yet to take all suspection out of the minde of the great King, to whose cares as he sayd, the report of the matter came, *Muteczuma* must come to the Pallace where *Cortes* himselfe dwelt, that hee might write, that he had him in his power, although his purpose were not to alter any thing concerning the gouernment of the citie or the kingdomes. But *Muteczuma*, although he vnderstood his authoritie beganne now to bee weakened, yet graunted his request. He commandeth his horselitter to be brought, wherein hee might come vnto him. Whereupon through so great an alteration of thinges, a murmuring arose among the people, and they beganne to make a tumult. *Muteczuma* commanded them to lay downe their armes, and bee quiet: and perswaded them all, that hee did it of his owne accorde. His Nobles and familiar friendes followed their maister with teares. After a few dayes, he desireth, that hee woulde sende for *Coalcopoca*, and the partakers of that wicked practise to punish them, that so hee might acquitte his innocencie, with the great King. *Muteczuma* obeyeth: and callinge for certayne of his faithfull friends, giueth them his pryue scale, in token of his

A wile vsed by *Cortes* to drawe *Muteczuma* into his power.

The fift Decade.

191

last will, adding this also in charge, that calling the next tributary people vnto them, they endeouour to bring him by force, if hee denied to come. *Coalcopoca*, and one of his sonnes, and 15. Noble men come. He denied at the first, that he did it by the consent of *Muteczuma*. Whereupon *Cortes* making a great fire in a large and spacious streete, commaunded *Coalcopoca* with his sonne, and the rest, to be burned, *Muteczuma* and all his huge princely citie looking on, the sentence of treason was pronounced against them. But when they saw they should be brought to receiue punishment they confessed that *Muteczuma* commaunded them. Whereupon *Cortes* who by seeking occasion, went about to challenge the Empire of *Muteczuma* vnto himselfe, bindeth *Muteczuma* (whom he had with him) with fetters, and reuiled him besides with threatening speeches. Vnhappy *Muteczuma* then, astonished at so strange a matter, was full of feare, and his courage began to faile, so that he durst not now lift vpp his head, nor intreate ayde of his subiectes and friendes, yet he presently loosed him, and greatly blamed him for the deede. But he confessed hee had deserued punishment, who like a meeke lambe with patient minde seemed to suffer these rules harder then those which are inioyned grammar schoolers, being but beardless boyes, and quietly beareth all things, least any sedition of the Citizens, and Nobilitie might arise. Any yoke whatsoeuer seemed to bee more easie vnto him, then the stirring vp of his people, as if he had bene guided by the example of *Dioclesian*, who rather determined to drinke poyson, then to take the Empire vpon him againe, which he had once rejected. After that *Cortes* speaketh to *Muteczuma*, saying, that he hoped, hee would keepe the promise he had made, concerning his obedience, and other couenants concluded in the behalfe of that great King of Spayne, wherefore to fulfill his desire, it hee would, hee might returne backe vnto his pallace, where he liued before in princely manner. *Cortes* offereth him this fauour, but he refused it, saying, it was not possible, but he should be prouoked by his nobility, and tormented with a thousand troubles, and saith further, that their mindes were prepared to rayle tumults, who (as he vnderstood) gnashed their teeth for anger, because he entertained *Cortes*, and his companions, especially with such a multitude of hatefull officials. He confessed, that he liued more quietly and

Coalcopoca sent for cometh to *Cortes*.

Muteczuma appeached of conspiracie is bound with fetters.

Cortes to *Muteczuma*.

safely with our menne, then to conuerse with such an vnruely and tempestuous multitude of his subiectes. Yet sometimes he went to his pallaces to walke, which hee had built with wonderfull curiosity and art for his delight, whereof wee shall speake more at large heereafter. So, they liued both together vnder one roote a long time, *Cortes* the guest intertayned, and *Muteczuma* the intertainer, but now contrary. When soeuer he returned, in the eue, ning, he went not to the ancient pallace of his auncestors, and his seate, but to the pallace of *Cortes*. Descending from his horse-litter, he gaue gifts to all his followers, and to the Spaniards also, and desired to haue the Spaniards take him by the hand to whome hee called, and spake vnto them with cheerefull countenance, and courteous speeches. The state of things being thus, *Cortes* desired *Muteczuma*, to shew him the mynes of golde, from whence he and his auncestors had their gold: I am well content saith *Muteczuma*: and presently he commanded skilfull workemen experimented in that art to be brought vnto him. Diuers men with Spaniards appoynted by *Cortes* are sent into diuers places to bringe newes to *Cortes*, what they had seene. They are first directed to the gold mines of a certaine prouince called *Zuzulla*. That prouince is 80 leagues distant from the Pallace of *Tenustitan*, where they gathered gold out of three riuers with little trouble, and yet the Spaniards tooke not their instruments with them, wherewith to cleanse it. For the inhabitants doe not so highly esteeme golde, that they make any reckoning to seeke for it otherwise, then, that casting vp the sand, they may picke out the greater graines of gold among the little stones. They say, that countrie, especially in the middle thereof, is replenished with stately townes within a leagues distance one from another. He sent others to the countrey called *Tamaculappa*, whose inhabitants are richer, and more costly and curious in their attire, then the *Zuzullani*, because they inioy a more fertile soyle. He apoynted others also to go to another prouince named *Makinaltepech*, which lyeth neerer the Sea. 60 leagues distant from that Princely lake. There they gathered golde out of a great riuier. Others went to a country in the mountaines, named *Tenis*. Heere are fierce warriours, who haue speares of 30. spans long, fit for fight. *Coatelimaccus*, the King thereof, is free from the subiection of *Muteczuma*: who sayd, that the Spaniards might lawfully

The golden mines of *Zuzulla*.

Stately townes

Tamaculappa.

Makinaltepech

Tenis.
Coatelimaccus king of *Tenis*.

lawfully set footing in his borders, but not the *Muteczumanes*. So *Coatelimaccus* peaceably receiued the Spaniards, and fed them daintily. This Country *Tenis* is famous for 8. riuers, all which in-^{8. riuers in} gender cold. This King sent messengers to *Cortes*, to offer him-^{Tenis yeeld-} selfe and all that he had. Others were appoynted to goe to a prouince called *Tachintebech*, who found two riuers there yeelding *Tachintebech* gold, and that it was a fit country for plantation of a Colony. *Cor-* gold. *tes* being certified of the goodnes of this countrey of *Tachintebech*, desired of *Muteczuma*, that he would erect an house in that prouince, in the behalfe of our great King, whether, such as went thether to gather gold, might resort. This motion pleased him well: whereupon he commaunded the kings Carpenters to bee readie at hande. The diligence of his seruantes was to great that within lesse then the space of two moneths, they built a pallace, a-^{A great pal-} ble to receiue any great Prince, and all his kingly traine, that they^{lace at Tachin-} should lacke nothing. In the meane space while the house was^{tebech built in} building in the twineckling of an eye, as I may say, graines of *Pan-* two moneths, *nick*, wherewith they make bread, innumerable measures, and many small pulle, and diuers kindes of other pulse were sowne, & they planted also 2000. of those trees, which beare the almonde, which they vse in stead of mony, whereof else where I haue spoken more at large. Men of meane capacity, will thinke it but a phantasie, that mony should be gathered from trees. Without the greater house, three other houses were built, appoynted as houses of seruice for the pallace. They made also great pooles of fresh-water, where aboundance of fish and water-foule might be kept, and maintained, but specially geese. For he caused 500. at one clap to be cast in, because they haue more vse of them, for the feathers, whereof they make many sortes of couerings. For they plucke the feathers from them euery yeere in the beginning of the spring. He added also hens, which are greater then our peacocks, & not inferior to the in taste, as I sayd elswhere, whereof he provided 1500. for present foode, & for increase of chickens. Besides, they make all instruments what soeuer might serue for tillage of the ground, and Instruments of for the vse of husbandry. *Cortes* writeth, that that pallace erected in husbandry. so smal a time, if it might haue bin sold, to haue bin more worth then 20000. Castellans, & that therewas not the like therof in all spaine. We grant what they grant. *Muteczuma* being after ward demaded where

Great Mutec- where there was any hauen, answered, he could not tell, because
zuma then no he neuer had any care of matters pertayning to the sea coast : yet
man at Sea. hee woulde giue him all the shoare described in painting, that hee
might choole a place himselfe, at his owne pleasure. And to that
Guazacalco. ende, he sent skilfull maisters of those shoares with the Spaniards,
who trauaile diuers parts. In the prouince *Guazacalco*, whose king
is deadly enemy to *Muteczuma*, the king admitted the Spani-
ardes, but not the *Muteczumanes*. This king sayth he had heard
The great cur- of the worthinesse of our men, and of their warlike prowesse, since
relie of this they subdued the *Potenchianenses*, and from that time he desired
king to Cortes the amitie and friendship of our men, and sayth that hee wisheth
that their comming might be prosperous, and shewed them the
great mouth of a riuier, which riuier (they say) is deepe, where
they might haue harbour for their greater shippes. There, he be-
gan to erect a Colony, the king so desiring it, who after the ma-
ner of that country, let vp six of his *Tributaries* houses vpon the
banke of that riuier. He promised more, when need shall require
and inuited the Spaniards to a perpetuall habitation, if they would
settle themselues within his borders, nay, euen within his citie al-
so, if they rather sought it. Hee sent presents in token of desi-
red amity, although not very sumptuous, and embassadours al-
so to *Cortes* to offer his obedience. Let vs returne to *Muteczumas*
matters againe. *Muteczuma* being detained, or (that I may more
freely speake,) brought into honest seruitude, *Catamazinus* the
Catamazinus possessor of the prouince of *Hacoluca*, (the cheife citie where
rebelleth. of is *Tesuco*,) being a subiect, and allyed to *Muteczuma*, began
to rebell: and openly professed that now, hee would neyther
obey *Cortes*, nor *Muteczuma* any longer, and proudly aduan-
ced his crest against them both. This King hath dominion ouer
four citties (from thence he is called *Nabautecal*, because *Naban*
signifieth foure, and *tecal* Lord) yet are they vnder the Empire
of *Muteczuma*: As your Holinesse knowes, it falleth out in our
kingdoms of Europe, that ther are mighty Princes vnder the Em-
perours in Germany, and vnder the kings of Spaine, and France,
yet are they subiect to Emperours, and kings, with the countries
themselues, which they command. They say, that the cheif of those
citties, *Tesuco*: containeth 30000. houses, famous for excellent
wals, sumptuous temples, and stately houses: and the rest, haue
some

some 3. or 4000. houses, with country farmes, streetes, and rich
villages, blessed with a fruitfull soyle. The messengers of *Cortes* in-
uiting him to peace, he answered with a proud and haughty coun-
tenance: doe you thinke vs to be so deiectioned in mind, that we will
subiect our necks to you strangers? Hee also sharply reproofed
Muteczuma, that he so faintly yeelded himselfe into the power of
our men: and that they should vnderstand what hee was, if they
came vnto him. And casting out his armes, he said, let them come
whensoever they would. This being reported *Cortes* desired to
inuade *Catamazinus* with hostile armes: *Muteczuma*, aduised him
to deale other wise. For slaughter was prepared, if they came to
handy blowes, because *Catamazinus* was mighty, and Lord and
Commaunder of men well experimented in armes. That the vi-
ctory would be doubtfull, and if he ouercame, it would be bloody
and therefore he thought best, to deale with him by subtilty, and
cunning stratagems. He answered, that care should be left to him:
and sayth, that he will cut *Catamazinus* his combe, without any
great difficulty. Therefore sending for his noble *Stipendiary* Cap-
taines, hee sayth, that hee would suppress the rash insolency of
Catamazinus. These Captaines had alliance with *Muteczuma*,
and *Catamazinus*, and his familiar friends, who being suborned,
he commandeth to doe their endeuour to take *Catamazinus*, and
bring him vnto him whether hee woulde or no, and if they sawe
it needefull to kill him. The circumstances are long, and the histo-
ry tedious: but it sufficeth to declare how the matter was acted.
The Captaines performed the commaundement of their maister,
luckily. They tooke *Catamazinus* by violence in the night, vn-
prepared, and fearing nothing, and surprised him by boates in his
owne house, seated on the brinke of a salt lake, and brought him
to the pallace of *Tenustitan* standing in the lake. Hee gaue *Cata-*
mazinus to *Cortes*, who being imprysoned and bound in chaines, *Catamazinus*
he placed his brother *Cacuscasinus* in his kingdome, who was o- surprised and
bedient to *Muteczuma*. The people of those citties desired it, brought to
because they were to proudly gouerned by *Catamazinus*, neyther *Cortes*.
durst the brother liue with the brother, because hee was to the brother
borne, and captious. A fewe dayes after, *Cortes* perswaded *Mu-* made king.
tecuma, to send messengers to the Noble menne, (who hearing
their Kings oration, concerning the performing of their obedi-

The fift Decade.

Presents demaunded to be sent to the King of Spayne.

34000. Castellans of gold for the king of Spayne.

Materiam superabat opus Ouid.

The kings part of the siluer.

ence to the great King of Spaine, went backe againe vnto their native countries) to require of euery of them, some parte of those things they possessed, to be sent to the great King of Spayne, because he was busily imployed in framing of a certaine great and endles peice of worke, and was carefull to finish the building hee had vndertaken. *Muteczuma* granted his request. Wherefore of his familiar friendes, Noble men knowne vnto him, as it happeneth in kings houses, through conuersing in kings secret chambers, *Cortes* sendeth two or three, to euery noble man, with as many Spanyardes to accompany them. So great a feare was now conceiued among them, that hearing the name of the Spaniardes no man knew how to mutter, or to thinke otherwise, then that he should be commaunded. Diuers men went to diuers places, some 50. some 60. some 80. and some an 100. leagues and more, and demaunded, and receiued large and liberrall gifts. There was such plenty of gold, that *Cortes* writeth, that the 5. parte of that which was molten, due vnto the King, amounted to 34000. Castellans of gold: and your *Holinesse* knoweth, that the coyne which they call a Castellan, exceedeth the Ducat, a third part. Besides the gold which was to be melted, they brought many precious iewels of great waight, and value, very curiously wrought, wherein, the art and workmanship exceeded the mettall. For they haue most ingenious workemen of all arts, especially for working in gold, and siluer, whereof your *Holinesse* is not ignorant. For your *Holinesse* hath seene many, & hath sometimes wondred at the curious workmanship thereof, when you were with vs, before you attayned to that high and mighty throne. *Cortes* also saith, that they brought no meane store of precious stones. But of the siluer which was brought, *Cortes* writeth, that the Kings fift part, was more then an hundred waight, of eight ounces, which the Spanyard calleth markes. They report incredible matters of Cotton, household stuffe, tapettry or arras hangings, garments, and couerlets. Yet are they to be thought credible, when such a person dare boldly write such things to the Emperour, and the Senatours of our *Indian* Colledge: He addeth further, that he omitted many thinges, least hee should bee troublesome in recounting so great variety of things. They also who returne vnto vs from thence, affirme the same. But, as for those things which hee receiued from the King himselfe

Muteczuma

The fitt Decade.

194

Muteczuma, they are so admirable both for the value, and art, that I thinke it best to omit them, before we see them. What was sent before, we saw, together with your *Holinesse* in that famous towne *Valdolet*, which in the fourth *Decade* we described. He writeth, that hee will shortly send many of those thinges. They, who come vnto vs, say that the former, were much interieur, both in number, quality, and value. *Cortes* gaue himselfe to rest & quietnes, and knew not what to doe in so great, and happy a successe of things, for beholding the power of *Muteczuma*, the largenes of his Empire, and the order, elegancy, and plenty of his house, confesseth that he knowes not which way to turne himselfe, nor where to begin, to make report thereof. Yet, he declareth, if he wold begin with that prouince, where those lakes, and the great city of *Tenustitan*, and many others lie, and that hee will afterwarde speake of the rest. He sayth, the prouince is called *Messica*, inclosed with high mountaines. In that Plaine are those two lakes, the one fresh, and the other salt, as I sayde before. They say, that, that plaine is 70. leagues in circuite about, the greatest part whereof is filled with lakes. Seeing the city of *Tenustitan* is the seate of the great King *Muteczuma*, placed in the center of a salt lake: which way soeuer you go vnto it, it is a league and a halfe, or two leagues distant from the Continent, the lake day and night is plyed with boates going and returning. For they goe by stone bridges made by hand, foure leagues, as from the foure sides, for the most part ioyned together, and solid, yet for a long space open, and deuided, with beames layde ouer those ports vnderpropped by posts, whereby the flowing, and ebbing waters may haue a passage, and whereby they may easily be drawne vpp, if any daunger appeare. They say, those bridges are two speares length broad. One of them, wee described, when *Cortes* mette with *Muteczuma*, from thence, the forme and fashion of the rest, may bee taken. Two conduits of water were conueied by the bridge, without impedimēt to the bridge. All the city take their drinke from thence. And places are appointed along the bridge, for the kings rentgatherers, who keepe boates to carry water through the city to be sold, & require tribute of such as fetch water there. This conduit hath 2. channels: so that whē one is foule, through the mossy furring of the running water, they turne the course of the water into another channel,

The vnspeakable power & riches of *Muteczuma*.

Messica the name of a prouince.

Muteczuma his Court in the center of a salt lake.

The fift Decade.

Bridges.

Tenustitā hath
60000 houses

Trades and
marchandise.

No oxē goats
or sheepe
Yong whelpes
flesh dainty
meate there.
Deere & wild
bore.
Hares.
Comes.

while the other be clenfed, so eyther channell beeing scoured by turne, they drinke purified water throughout the whole city. They say the thicknes of that pipe, equalleth the body of an ox. What shall I speake of the multitude of bridges, throughout the city it selfe, whereby neighbours passe ouer vnto neighbours? They are made of timber, and all of them so broad, that ten men may walke together in a ranke, they are innumerable as they say, and wee can thinke no lesse. For their wayes for the most part, are by water: yet are there other wayes by land, as appeareth in our famous common wealth of *Venice*. Moreouer, they say, there are other citties built and founded vpon either lake, both on the banke, and on the water, after the manner of *Venice*. As for *Tenustitan* it selfe, they report, that it consisteth of 60. thousand houses, or there about, and if the rest be true, which is deliuered, none may obiekt against the possibility thereof. There are exceeding great streetes therein, but specially one, inclosed on euery side with walkes or galleries: which is the receit of all marchants and other tradesmen. Heere, there are worthy shoppes and warehoules of all vendible wares, most commodious for apparell, victualling, and warlike, and ciuill ornaments: you may euery day in the markets, and faires number 60. thousand men buyers, and sellers, who bring of the commodities of their country in boates vnto the city, and carry backe some forraine marchandise with them againe. As all our country men with vs vse to conuay their carriages, vpon asses, or else vpon packe-horses, or carts, so doth the country people out of the villages and country farmes to the neighbouring townes, and citties, whatsoeuer they haue gathered through their labourious industry and care: and at their returne in the euening, cary home, wood, strawe, wine, wheate, barley, crammed foule, & such like, wherewith to satisfie either necessity, or appetite. But there is another great benefite there for all strangers, and traders. For there is no streete, biuiall, triuiall, or quadriuiall, where there are not victuallers. Euery moment of an houre rost, and sodden meates of foule, and foure footed beafts are there to bee founde, but oxen, goates, and sheepe they haue none. Young whelpes flesh is viuall there, as I haue already sayd, which they geld and fatte for tooode, they haue also store and plenty of deere and wild bore, and they are excellent hunters: and haue also hares, and conies,

The fift Decade.

195

nies, turtle doues, blacke birdes, and certaine birdes feeding vpon figgs and grapes, Partriges, and other birdes they call *Atagenes*, that country also nourisheth Pheasants. And among other domesticall foule, euen as our country women bring vp chickens, so do they maintaine Geese, and Duckes, & Peacockes which our country men call hennes. I haue heeretofore sayd, that in greatnes, & colour offeathers, they are like Peahennes. But I neuer yet described their nature, and disposition. The femalles sometimes lay 20. or 30. egges, so that it is a multiplying company. The males, are alwayes in loue, and therefore they say, they are very light meate of digestion. They alwayes stand gazing and looking vpon them selues before the femalles, and as our peacockes doe, they walke all the whole day with their traines spread like a wheele, before their beloued femalles, ietting and going crossewise, as our peacockes also doe, and continually euery moment, after they haue gone foure strides, or little more, they all make a noyse, like a sicke man oppressed with a violent feuer, when he gnasheth and chattereth with his teeth for cold. They shewe diuers colours at their pleasure among the feathers of the necke, shining sometimes blewe, sometimes greene, and lastly purple, according to the diuers motion of the feathers, as a delicate young man insnared with the loue of his lemman desiring to yeeld contentment & delight. But a certaine priest called *Benedictus Montinus*, a curious learner of those countries, told me one thing, which hee sayd, hee learned by experience, hard for mee to beleue. He sayth, hee nourished many flockes of these peacockes, and was very carefull to multiply them by generation: who sayth, that the male is troubled with certayne impedimentes in the legges, that he can scarce allure the henne to treade her, vnlesse some knowne person take her in his hand, and hold her, nor doth the henne (saith hee) refuse to bee taken, nor is the male discouraged from comming vnto her. For as soone as hee perceiue the henne which he loueth, is held, hee presently commeth vnto her, and performes his businesse in the hand of the holder. This he reporteth, yet his fellowes say it falleth out very seldome so. Of those peacockes, Geese, and Duckes, they haue great plenty of egges, so that, whether they will haue them raw, or dressed after diuers manners, or serued vpon sippetts, they haue them alwaies at

Turtles.
Blacke birdes.
Partriges.
Pheasants.

Of the nature
of their Hens
and Cockes.
A pretty conceipt.

steele, and iron : yet haue they great plenty of gold, siluer, tinne, leade, and copper. Whether a man desire the rude mettall, or to haue it molten, or beaten out, and cunningly made into any kinde of lewell, hee shall find them ready wrought. They are so sharpe witted, and ingenious, that whatsoeuer the workemans eyes behold, they presently forge, and graue it so fayre, that they immitate nature. There is no aspect, countenance, or shape of any birde, or foure footed beast, whereof *Muteczuma* hath not the similitudes and representations, most liuely counterfeiting them that bee aliue, and whosoever beholdeth them a farre off, would thinke they were liuing. And your *Holineffe* knowes it very well : for your *Holineffe* hath seene many of them in a present which was brought, before you tooke your iourney from Spaine to the City. There is also another thing not to be omitted. In the broad field of a large streete standeth an huge Senate house, where tenne or twelue auncient men authorised, continually sit, as lawiers readie to decide and iudge of controuersies arising. And by them stand sergeants to execute their commaundement : the Clarke of the market also are present there, who haue the charge of the measures, and numbers, whether they vse waight or no, they had not yet heard. There is another thing besides much to bee wondered at. I haue heeretofore sayd, that there is great plenty of all thinges, in that citty compassed with a salt lake, although they haue neyther beastes of burthen, Mules, or Asses, nor Oxen wherewith to drawe waynes or cartes. But many with good reason will demand by what meanes or industry such huge beames especially, and stones fit for building, and such other thinges, & the rest might bee carryed? Let them know, that all these things are carryed vpon the shoulders of slaues : and it is not without admiration, that seeing they want iron and steele, they so cunningly frame and make all thinges with such elegancy and perfection. Let them vnderstande that all thinges are formed and fashioned diuersly with stones. In the beginning of this so rare inuention, I gotte one of them, which *Christophorus Colonus*, Admirall of the Sea gaue mee. This stone was of a greene darkishe colour, fastened in most firme and harde woode, which was the handle or helue thereof. I stroke with all my force vpon Iron barres, and dented the Iron with my strokes without

The wonderous ingenuity of the Indian workemen.

A Senat house and Senators.

Sergeants. Clarke of the market.

Slaues in stead of beastes of burthen.

All workeman ship be it neuer so curious framed and fashioned with stones. A greene Smaragdine stone.

spoyling

spoyling or hurting of the stone in any part thereof. With these stones therefore they make their instruments, for hewing of stone, or cutting of timber, or any workmanship in gold or siluer. After this, *Cortes* fearing that which commonly falleth out in the vnconstancy and fragility of humane things, to wit, that the variable mindes of men might change, and supposing that it might come to passe, that the *Tenustitanes*, eyther wearied through the continuall trouble of intertainment, or vpon any other occasion taken whatsoeuer, would rise vpp against him, and take armes, although *Muteczuma* endeouored to hinder the same, when hee saw himselfe compassed about with waters, and draw bridges, hee built 4. smale gallies in the salt lake, with 2. ranges of oares, called Brigantines, that vpon any vrgent necessity assailing him, he might let 20. men a shoare at once, with the horses. The Brigantines beinge finished, when through the benefite thereof he nowe thought himselfe safe, hee determined to search the secretes of that city, which were of any moment or worth. First therefore, *Muteczuma* accompanying him, hee visiteth the Churches: where, as with vs, in euery Tribe called a *Parishe*, the Churches are all assigned to their particular Saint, so in euery streete with them, their temples are dedicated to their peculiar Idols. But your *Holineffe* shall heare what thinges are reported of their greatest temple, & cheifest Idols. He sayth, it is a famous and renowned square temple. On euery side thereof, there is an huge gate, whereunto, thole 4. admirable paved wayes, (which are in stead of a bridge from the Continent) directly answere. The largenes of that temple in situation, is matchable with a towne of 500. houses : it is fortified with high stone wals, very well, and cunningly made, and compassed about with many towers, built after the manner of a strong castle. Of many towers, he sayth, 4. of them are greater then the rest, and much more spacious, because in them are halles and chambers appointed for the priests, & prelates. To the cheife dwellings the priests ascende by 50. marble steppes : these are the houses of the priests, who (as I sayd) take charge of the sacrifices. There the sonnes of the cheife menne of the citty, are shut vpp at seuen yeeres olde, and neuer put out their heades, or come forth thence, vntill they become marriagable, and are brought forth to bee contracted in marriage. All that time, they neuer cut

Cortes buildeth 4. small gallies and the cause thereof.

Euery temple hath a peculiar Idoll.

The description of their cheife or Cathedral Temple.

A Colledge of yong boyes.

Wichilabuchi-
chi their great
Idol.

The dedicati-
on of an Image

Reade heere
Barbarisme in
his truest cou-
lours, if thou
canst without
amazement.

cut their hayre, and at certaine times of the yeere they abstaine from all riot and excesse, and meates ingendring blood, & chasten their bodies with often fastings, least they waxe proude, and so the seruant contemne reason the mistresse. They are cloathed in blacke. He writeth that some of those towers are higher then the steeple of *Smill*, which is very high: so that hee concludeth that he neuer saw greater, better, or more curious wrought buildings in any place: but whither he hath seene any out of Spaine, let the curious aske the question. It is a fearefull thing to be spoken, what they declare, and report concerning their Idols. Omitting therefore to speake of their greatest marble idol *Wichilabuchi-chi* of the height of three men, not inferiour to that huge statue of *Rhodes*. When any moued through piety towards any diuine power, determineth to dedicate an Image thereunto, he endeouoreth to gather together of all seedes fit to bee eaten, such an heape, as may suffice for the height of that Image which he hath purposed to erect, bruising those seedes, and grinding them to meale. But oh cruell wickednes, oh horrible barbarousnes, they teare in peeces so many boyes, and girles, or so many slaues, before the meale which is to be baked, while they draw so much blood, as in stead of luke warme water may suffice to temper the lumpe, which by the hellish butchers of that art, without any perturbation of the stomacke being sufficiently kneaded, while it is moyst, and soft, euen as a potter of the clay, or a wax chandler of wax, so doth this image maker, admitted and chosen to be maister of this damned & cursed worke. I haue else where said, if I mistake not, that these sacrifices are not slaine, by cutting of the throat, but by thrusting a knife through the short ribs neer vnto the hart, so that their hart is pulled out, to be sacrificed while they be yet liuing, & behold their own miserable condition: with the blod which is neer vnto the hart they annoint their godds lips, but burne the heart it selfe, who thereby suppose the displeasure of their godds to be appeased, and this prodigious act, the priests perswade the people to be acceptable seruice to their Idols. But many wil demand, & that rightly, what they do with the flesh & members of those miserable sacrifices: O wicked yawning & gaping, oh loathsome prouocation to vomit: as the Iewes sometimes eate the lambs which were sacrificed by the old law, so do they eate mans flesh, casting only away the hands, feet, & bowels.

To

Gods for di-
uers purposes.

To diuers effects they forme diuers Images of their godds, for victorie if they be to fight in battaile, for health, for plenty of fruits, & such like, after euery ones pleasure. Now let vs returne to *Cortes* walking about that great Church. In the halles, which as we sayd before, were in the temples, were the great Images of their godds, & in the halles were darke inner roomes, into the which they enter by narrow & strait dores, whereunto the priests only haue accesse. The great halles, beset with great Images, were dedicated to the Princes for their sepulchers: & the lesser, which were in the inner chambers, were appoynted for buriall of the Nobles descended of honorable parentage: and as euery man was of abilitie, so euery yeere he offered sacrifices of mans flesh. A poore man with vs offereth a small taper, to the Saints, and a rich man a great torch, many sacrifice onely with frankincense, others build churches, as we pacifie Christ and his Saints with our frankincense, and waxe, yet offering the seruient zeale of the heart. It happened, that while the King, and *Cortes* went through the open halles of the great church, some of *Cortes* his familiars, entred into those narrow, & darke chappels, against the keepers wils, and when by torch light they saw the wals besmeared with a redd colour, they made prooffe with the pointes of their poniardes, what it should be, and breake the walles. O brutish minds: the walles were not only besprinkled with the blood of humane sacrifices, but they found blood added vpon blood two fingers thicke, oh loathing to the stomacke, out of the holes the / made with their poniardes they say, an intolerable hellish stincke issued from the rotten blood which lay hidd vnder the fresh. But among so many horrible and fearefull things, one thing commeth to mind worthy of a *Iubile*. Whatsoeuer Images were in the halles *Cortes* commaunded them to bee presently ouerthrowne, and broken, and to be throwne downe the steppes of the high stayres, in peices, one marble *Colosse* he left standing, because it was too huge, & could not easily be taken away. Wherewith *Mutezumma* (being present) was much troubled, & all the Nobilitie of the court, who complained saying: O vnhappy, and miserable men that we are, the godds being angry with vs, wil take away the fruites which we eate, and so wee shall perish through famine, and as at other times it hath befallne vs, the Godds being displeased all kindes of diseases shall sodainely come vpon

O religious
hellishnes, O
hellish religiō.

Cortes ouer-
throweth ima-
ges.

A huge mar-
ble Colosse.
Such was the
power of fatha
ouer these
goddes people
to afflict them
it at any time
they had neg-
lected his
seruice.

vs,

Cortes diswa-
deth notably
their Idolatry,
and sacrificing
of children.

Muteczuma
his answere

Muteczuma
contented to
forgoe Idola-
try.
Cortes prea-
cheth one
God.

vs, and wee shall not be freed from our enemies, if we be assay-
led by warre, nor be sufficiently secured from the tumult of the
people, who if they vnderstand this, will furiously arise in armes.
Whereto *Cortes* maketh answere: Behold (sayth he) what is more
wicked, and abhominable? and what more foolish? doe you
thinke those to bee Godds, which are formed and fashioned by
the handes of your *Tributaries*? Is the seruice of your men more
worthy, then the men themselues? Is that thing (O *Muteczuma*)
which your workeman, and peradventure a filthy slaue fa-
shioneth with his handes, more woorthy then your maiestie?
what blindnes is this in you? or what mad cruelty? that ye slaugh-
ter so many humane bodies euery yeere, for these insensible I-
mages sakes? what doe these perceue, which neither see, nor heare?
Him, him, (I say) who created heauen and earth, him, yee are
to worship. This is he, from whom all good things proceede, to
whom these your sacrifices are most offensive. Besides, it is de-
creed and established by a law from our King, whom yee con-
fesse to deriue his descent from him, who brought your auncestours
vnto these countreyes, that whosoever smiteth male or fe-
male with the sword, should die the death. When *Cortes* had de-
clared these things by interpreters, *Muteczuma* with a pale coun-
tenance, and trembling heart replied: Harken O *Cortes*, the
ceremonies of sacrifices left vs by tradition from our auncestours,
those wee obserue, and haue hitherto exercised, but seeing you
say wee haue so much erred, and that it is displeasing to our
King, wee are greatly delighted to heare it, so wee may perswade
the people thereunto. These rites and ceremonies, peradventure
our auncestours who were left heere, found them to be ob-
serued by the inhabitants of those times, so that wee haue fol-
lowed the customes of our Fathers in lawe, and of our wiues,
neyther are you to wonder that wee fell into these errors, if they
be errors. Giue vs a law, and we will endeavour to embrace it with
all our power. *Cortes* hearing this, repeated that there was one
God, three in persons, and one in essence, who created the heauen,
and the earth, and the Sunne, & the Moone, with all the ornament
of the Stars, which mooue about the earth for the vse of men, and
hence it cometh, that it is odious vnto him to kill men, who formed
the slaue, & all others hauing the face of men, of the same matter,
whereof

whereof he made me, thee, and them. He was borne among
vs of a woman who was a virgin, and suffered for the saluation of
mankind, which by the learned men who are to come, shal here-
after more largely be declared both to you, & the rest. The stan-
dard of that *God*, and ensigne of victorie, is the Image or repre-
sentatiō of this crosse, for it behoueth the Generall both to haue
the crosse, and also the image of the virgin his mother, carrying
the infant in her bosome. And as he was speaking thus, *Cortes*
of a Lawyer being made a diuine, shewed the crosse, and the I-
mage of the virgin (to be adored.) These Images of wicked spi-
rits and monsters beeing broken in peeces, *Muteczuma* causeth
his seruantes to sweepe the temples in his presence, and clen-
se them by rubbing of the walles, that no signe or token might re-
maine of such horrible bloudshed. We haue now sufficiently spo-
ken of the corrupt religion of *Tenustitan*: lette vs therefore say
somewhat of the pallaces of the nobilitie, and other rich men,
and of their excellent buildings. *Cortes* sayth, that he neuer sawe
any pallace in *Spayne* either of Kings, or any other Prince, which
the meanest of 70. stone or marble houses, doth not match, who
sayeth that they are all builte by the curious art of the architect,
with pauementes of diuers sorts, and pillars of Iasper stone, or
white transparent marble, rounde about the courts, and large
galleries vnder the solars. He addeth further, that whatsoeuer
is reported concerning these thinges, ought to be credited, say-
ing it is no wonder, because *Muteczuma* hath many large king-
domes, in the which a great multitude of noblemen gouern ma-
ny countreyes, as vnder the Emperours crowne, many Dukes,
Earles, and Marquesses, and Nobles of other titles, are shadow-
ed. All these at certayne times of the yeere, by an auncient cus-
tome, frequent the court of *Muteczuma*, nor may they doe o-
therwise. It is a thing whereto they are much inclined, that euery
one shoulde strue in his desires, to excell his companions in the
building of sumptuous houses: I might compare the manner of
the Popes Cardinals in the citie of *Rome* to their magnificence: but
much otherwise, for the Cardinals in their buildings haue respect
onely to themselues, not regarding succession. But these people
being obedient to *Muteczuma*, prouide for posteritie long to
come: for they send their owne children to bee brought vp with

Good Cortes
recall three
words in this
lyne.

Pallaces.

Muteczuma
hath many
large king-
domes.

A most fre-
quent Court
of Nobles.

The fift Decade.

300. yong noble men attending in Mutezuma his Courte.

No Prince equall in great nesto Mutezuma. The maner of his seruice.

The statelike maner of their comming and returning fro the king.

An other poynt of state.

An other poynt of state.

An other poynt of state.

Mutezuma, especially fuche as descend from nobilitie, whereof there is so great a multitude, that euery day as soone as light appeareth you may see more then 500. such young noblemen walking in the hals, and open solars of *Mutezuma*, with whose familiars, pages, & folowers, three great courts, and streets (before the gates of the pallace) are fild at that time, to the houre of dinner. All these are fild with *Mutezumas* prouision, he saith, the cellers are neuer shut all day long, and that any manne may demand drinke of the butlers. Yet no man seeth the King, before he come forth to dinner or supper, out of the priue chambers, in to the great Hall, whose equall in greatnesse, *Cortes* sayth, hee knowes not any. When he is set, 300. young men appparelled after the Palatine maner come vnto him, and euery one of them bring seuerall dishes of diuers daintie meates, with chaffin dishes vnder them that the meates freeze not in the winter tyme. But they come not neere the table, for it is compassed about with a rayle, one onely standeth within the rayle, who taketh the seuerall dishes from their hands, and setteth them before the Prince being readie to dine. *Mutezuma* giueth with his owne hande of the dishes to 6. auncient men of great authoritie standing at his right hand, who after the auncient maner, while he dineth, stand all bare footed. The pauements are couered with mats. If it so happen that he cal any, he that is called goeth vnto him, bowing downe his bodie, with his face to the earth: and listeth not vp his head at all, before he be gon far from him, creeping backwarde, for he may not return turning his back toward him. No man vseth directly to looke vpon the king, his familiars, and friends, & also the princes, casting down their eyes, & turning their face to left or right hande, harken what the king answers: and therupon they blamed *Cortes*, because he suffered the Spaniardes which he called vnto him, to behold him with a direct countenance: who answered that it was not the maner with vs, nor that our king so highly esteemed his mortalitie, although he were the greatest, that he would be adored with so great reuerence: this answer pleased the Belids, whē *Mutezuma* is presēt, in what state soeuer he appeare, amōg so great a multitude there is so wōderful a silence, that non would thinke any of thē, drew any breath at al. Euery dinner, & euery supper, he washeth his hands on both sides, & wipeth them with very white linnen, & the towel hee once vseth, hee neuer taketh

The fift Decade.

200

keth in hands againe, all instrumentes must neuer bee touched more. The like doth he concerning his apparel, arising from his bed, he is cloathed after one maner, as he commeth forth to bee seene, and returning backe into his chamber after he hath dined, he changeth his garments: and when he commeth forth againe to supper, hee taketh another, and returning backe againe the fourth, which he weareth vntill he goe to bed. But concerning 3. garments, which he changeth euery day, many of them that returned haue reported the same vnto me, with their owne mouth: but howsoeuer it be, all agree in the changing of garmentes, that being once taken into the wardrope, they are there piled vp on heaps, not likely to see the face of *Mutezuma* any more: but what manner of garmentes they be, we will elswhere declare, for they are very light. These things being obserued, it wil not be wōdred at, that we made mention before concerning so many garmentes presented. For accounting the yeares, and the dayes of the yeares especially, wherein *Mutezuma* hath inioyed peace & howe often he changeth his garments euery daye, all admiration will cease. But the readers will demand, why he heapeth vp so great a pile of garments, & that iustly. Let them knowe that *Mutezuma* vsed to giue a certaine portion of garments to his familiar friends, or well deseruing soldiers, in steed of a beneuolence, or stipend, when they go to the wars, or returne from victory, as *Augustus Caesar* lord of the world, a mightier Prince then *Mutezuma*, commāded only a poore reward of bread to be giuen ouer & aboue to such as performed any notable exploit, while being by *Muro* admonished, that so smal a larges of bread was an argumēt that he was a bakers son: then, although it be recorded in writig that *Caesar* liked that mery cōceit, yet it is to be beleued that he blushed at that diuinatiō, because he promised *Virgil* to alter his dispositiō & that hereafter he would bestow gifts worthy a great king, & not a bakers son. *Mutezuma* eateth & drinketh in earthen vessels, although he haue innumerable plate of gold, & siluer beset wth precious stones: such earthē vessels as are once brought, as chargers dishes, poringers, pitchers, & such like vessels, neuer goe backe again. I wil now speak sōwhat of their palaces, & houses in y^e plaine fields. Euery noble mā, besids his houses in the city, hath sumptuous houses builte for delight in the open felde, and gardens and greene plots of grounde adioyning to them, & places where

The change of the Kings garments.

Why Mutezuma heapeth vp so many garments.

Mutezuma eateth & drinketh in earthē vessels.

Of pallaces in the countrey.

fruitetrees growe of diuers kindes, and hearbes, and rofes, and sweete fragrant floures: where there wanteth no art in looking to the plats or quarters, & fencing them about with inclofures of cane, leaft any suddenly enter into the manured delights to ouerthrowe them, or robbe or spoyle them: beelides euery one hath ftanding pooles in his orchardes, where fculles of diuers fifhes fwimme, and multitudes of water foule fote vpon them. If therefore euery Noble man hath one fuch houfe, it is meete that their Emperour *Muteczuma* shoulde not come behinde them. *Muteczuma* hath three great houfes in a solitary place out of the way to refresh and recreate himfelfe in the heate of fommer: in one of these he hath great plentie of monftrous men, as dwarfes, crooke backs, fuch as are gray headed from their youth, and men with one legge, or two heades, and feruants are appoynted to attend them. The fecond is ordained for rauening foule, where both Vultures, and Egles, and all other kindes of hawkes and cruell byrds of pray are kept. Euery foule hath her open cage in a great courte, with two pearches fastened in them, the one on the outside to take the funne, and the other within, to roost vpon: and euery cage separated one frō another with their sedge betweene them. But the whole courte is couered with wooden grates about, that euery foule may inioy the open ayre, and safely flie in that parte assigned her: feruants also are appoynted them, not onely to giue them meate, but they haue likewise a certain number of ftipendiary Surgeans, who by the art of phisicke knowe how to cure the diuers kinds of diseases which grow in birds. one thing seemeth somewhat wonderfull & strange, concerning water foule: whatfoeuer they bee that liue in the sea, are included in the salt pooles, and those that lyue in fresh waters, are kept in the fresh pooles, and at certayne tymes of the yeere, the old waters being dried vp, and the fresh ponds carefully clenfed, fresh waters are let in: the feruantes giue meate to euery kind offoule, offifhes, hearbes, and the graine *Maizium*, according to euerie ones nature, deliuered them by the hougholde feruants and stewards of *Muteczuma*. Round about those standing pooles are large walks, where, vpon marble, alabaster, & Iasper pillars, are other solars or floares, from whence *Muteczuma* (whē he cometh) may behold al the actions & conflicts of the birds below, especially

Of *Muteczuma* his three great houfes in the countrey. One for monftrous men.

The seconde house for rauening foule.

Strang pooles of water foule.

ally when they are fed. The third house is appointed for lions, tygers, woolues, foxes, & other rauening beasts of this kind, & peacocks inclosed within their pales, & roomes, wherof I haue sufficiently spoken before: with these the fierce & wild beasts are fed. Those pallaces or courts are well replenished with houses, so if the king with his family determin to lodge ther al night, he may conueniently doe it. This they say, and this we report. Whatfoeuer they write, or declare in our presence, we beleue, because, we suppose they would not presume to signify any thing rashly, contrary to truth, & because we haue also learned to beleue if those things might be done, which are possible, & not miraculous, and they further say, that they omit many things, lest they shoud offend the eares of *Cesar* & the courtiers, with too long narrations. While our men thus searched these things, messengers were sent with Spaniardes to accompany them, vnto diuers countries of *Muteczumas* dominions, to declare vnto the noblemen of the countries in their kings name, that they were to obey the great King of *Spayne*, and (in his behalfe) the captains sent from him. From the East vnto the furthest limits of those countries, which diuide them from *Iucatan* (for they think *Iucatan* is first offereth it selfe to them if come from *Cuba*, to be an *Ilād*, & it is not yet certainly known) they say, so much lād lyeth betweene, if it is almost thrice as big as *Spain*: for we haue already said that *Tenustia* is more than 100. leagues distāt from the citie *Potenchiana*, otherwise called *Vitoria*, & the borders of *Potēchian* are extended further vnto *Iucatā*, & to the gulf called *Figueras* lately discovered. But they that were sent vnto the west, found a city, & that a great one too called *Cumatana*, 200. leagues distāt or therabouts from *Tenustia*, & the King of this citie, whose name I know not, & such as lie betweene, and they of the East also as farre as the *Potenchiani*, who (except those fewe common wealthes of whom I haue spoken before at large) were obedient to *Muteczuma*, now both of them haue subiected themselues to vs. *Cortes* often perswaded *Muteczuma* to goe vnto his auncient pallace: but he refused, saying, it is expedient for neither of vs, if we should be parted: for my nobles as I said before, louing their benefit more then our quietnesse, will instantly intreate me, to raise the people, and make war against thee, being therefore knit together, wee shalbe the safer from their insolent ambition.

The third house.

Cumatana a Citie.

Muteczuma a faithfull and cōstant prince and free from ambition.

The mutability of fortune.

ambition. Yet sometimes for his recreation, he resorted to those houses, as I mentioned a litle before, & at the euening, he alighted from his cabinet at the Pallace of *Cortes*. As he went or returned no man looked directly vpon him: so great is the reuerence whis conceiued towards him, that they thinke theselues vnworthy to behold him. That superstition is ingrafted in the minds of the people, from their auncesters. But what? but what? & againe 3. time, but what? The flattering inticemēts of fortune & mother, in the turning of her wheele, were conuerted to the accustomed buffets of a stepdame. *Cortes* saith, he entred into that city of the lake the 8. day of *September* in the yeere 1519. and there passed a most quiet and peaceable winter, & the greater part of the sprig, vntill the moneth of *May* the next yeere: at what time *Diecus Velasquez* gouernor of *Cuba* or *Fernandina*, furnished a nauy to cōe against *Cortes*, because, without asking his aduice, & against his wil, as I mētioned before, he determined to set footing on those countries, & plant Colonies there. As touching the fleete wee will hereafter speak, but now cōcerning *Cortes*. While he thus aboad with *Muteczuma*, daily expecting with earnest desire, the returne of the messengers *Montegius*, and *Portucarrerius*, whom he had sent with presents vnto *Cesar*, behold, it was told him by the inhabitants of *Muteczuma* who bordered vpon the Sea shore, that ships were seene at Sea: he supposed it had beene his messengers ship, & reioyced, but his ioy was presently trāsformed into sorow & sadnes. I will here omit many final matters, w^{ch} the Grecians, & *Iewes* (because they are alwayes straited within narrow boundes) woulde inserte into their *Hystories*, if they hadde happened to their fellow-citizens: but in so great a vaility of matter, wee omit many thinges. To be short, It was the fleete of *Iacobus Velasquez*, consisting of 18. shippes, both beaked Carauelles, & Brigantines of two ranges of oars, furnished with men, to witte, 800. footemen, and 80. horsemen & 17. peices of ordinance, as hereafter shall appeare.ouer this present fleete *Velasquez* made a young manne called *Pamphilus Naruaecij*, Generall. *Cortes* sent messengers vnto *Pamphilus*, to require him to come in friendly manner, and that hee shoulde not goe about to disturbe so happy enterpryses. *Pamphilus* made aunswere, that the Emperour commanded him, to execute the office of Generall of the armie of

A fleete of 18 ships sent from *Velasquez* vnder the conduct of *Pamphilus Naruaecij* against *Cortes*. *Cortes* sendes messengers to *Pamphilus*.

of those countryes, and willeth to command *Cortes*, to yeeld vp his Empire and gouernment, and come humbly, and vnarmed vnto him, that rendring account of his actions, hee might submitte himselfe to his Iudgement, or to the censure of *Iacobus Velasquez* who sent him. *Cortes* sayth hee woulde obey the Kinges letters patentes, if he woulde shew them to the Gouernour left in the Colonie of *Vera Crux*. But if he falsly say that he hath those letters, let him depart the Prouince, in the which he determined to sette footing, and not forraging the countrey violently take away what hee findeth, because hee thinketh it auailable for the king, not to disturbe so great attempts by his comming: & that all the *Barbarians* now conquered, who vnder his conduct became obedient vnto *Cesar*, and honor his name, if they vnderstande that the Spanyardes disagree, and are at variance among themselues, will aduance their crests, and rebell against the Christians.

The fift Chapter.



Any suche thinges by messengers were disculled on either side, & nothing don, so that *Pamphilus* continued his purpose. In the mean space those shippes, with their seuerall peeces of ordinance, horses, 28. smal shot, 120. archers, all landed vpon the shore, were brought by certaine trybutaries to *Muteczuma*, paynted in a certaine table of the barke of a tree. *Cortes* therefore vnderstanding the matter, was much tormented in mynde ignorant at the first, what counsell to take. If he made light of the matter, he saw that, it would so fall out, that the authoritie of a newe open enemye, would gather strength both with the Spanyardes, and the *Barbarians*. On the other side it was a harde case to forsake so great a matter, for feare of that, which fell out, to witte, the violent assaulte of the *Barbarians* vppon his men. At length he thought it better to goe to *Pamphilus*, relying vpon the authoritie, whereby hee preuayled with them that came with *Pamphilus*, when hee was chiefe Magistrate for Iustice, in the Ilande

Cortes to Muteczuma.

Cortes leaues a garrison and goeth against Pamphilus.

Pamphilus taken.

of *Cuba*. Leauing garrisons therfore in the Pallace where he kept *Muteczuma*, hee spake vnto *Muteczuma* in these words. O my king *Muteczuma*, now occasion of thy future happines offereth it selfe, if the king shal find thee faithfull at such a time, it shal cōe to passe that al things shall succeed prosperously, & happily vnto thee. I goe, to search out what this matter may be, in my absence be carefull that no innouation arise. The Spanyards whō I leaue to be at your command, I commēd to your faithfull protection. *Muteczuma* promised them al succour & helpe, & sayd, he would account the Spaniards in steed of kinsmen. Go prosperously, & if they touch my borders with a treacherous mind, giue me notice therof: & I will command them to be subdued by war, & expelled out of my countries. Therefore leauing a garrison there, and bestowing certaine acceptable presents vpon *Muteczuma*, & his son, he taketh his iourney towards *Pamphilus*, who had seated himselfe in *Zempoal*, and seduced the citzens against *Cortes*. He went with that mind, to disturb whatsoeuer he met opposed vnto him. So *Cortes* went vnto him: and omitting circumstances, sendeth for his *Alguazill* (that is to say the executioner of Iustice, which the latines call a sergeāt: although a sergeant seldōe cometh into the dining roome) & sendeth him before with 80. footmē, with commandement that vsing *Prætorian* law, he apprehend *Pamphilus*. He himselfe foloweth after to aid him with the rest, w^{ch} were 170. He therefore with 250. men setteth vpon *Pamphilus*, not vnprepared, because he was admonished therof by the scouts. *Pamphilus* had fortified himselfe in an high tower of the tēple of that citie: & had eight peeces of ordinance planted on the steps of the staires. This *Terentian Pamphilus* rather, then that *Troian Hector* is beset with 800. soldiers, assaulted, & takē. We think those *Pamphilus* souldiers durst not lift vp their heads against *Cortes*, whosom time made them afraid, when he was chief gouernor of *the citie of Cuba*: we also think *the* chiefe cōmāders were seduced through *subtilty* & crafty deuises of *Cortes*: that, at *the* time when *the* matter was to be performed, they shuld leaue their swords they brought wth them, in their sheaths. Here many things are muttered against *Cortes* w^{ch} time wil discouer: howsoeuer it be, *Pamphilus* making sō resistāce, lost one of his eies. So he led away *Pamphilus* with on eye, who a litle before had the luster of 2. eyes, & with him, his chiefe consorts,

cōsorts, faithfull *Centuriās* to their General: who are said to be but a few. A certain Licentiate called *Aiglionus*, an excellent lawyer, one of *the* Senators of *Hispaniola*, folowed *Pamphilus*. This licētiat in the behalfe of the Senate of *Hispaniola*, by whom lawes were giuen to al those parts, commāded *Iacobus Velazquez*, not to sende out that fleete against *Cortes*, & that he should not be the occasiō of so great a mischiefe: who said that the matter was to be decided by authoritie of the king, & not by armes: & cāe also to declare *the* sūeto *Pamphilus*, & indeuored with all his power to diuert *the* authors of the fleete from that enterprise. This *Terentian Pamphilus* did not onely not obey him, but casting the Senator into prison, sent him in a ship to *Cuba* to *Diecus Valasquez*, the inuēter therof. The wildome of *the* Licentiate was such, that seducing the mariners, he brought his keepers bound, in the same ship to *Hispaniola*. So they became a pray in the lap of fortune. These are small matters, let vs now come to those of more weight, & importāce. Whosoeuer followed *Pamphilus*, stucke to *Cortes* the known Gouernour of *the* citie. He sent the ships to the garrisons of *the* Colonie of *Vera Crux*, to giue them notice of the victorie: & with the rest hee taketh his iourney towards *Tenustitan*: & sendeth messengers before, to certifie *Muteczuma* (and the rest who were left behinde) concerning the successe of thinges. This messenger was stabbed with manie wounds in the way, so that he scarce escaped aliue: who brought backe newes, that they were all in an uproare in the city *Tenustitā* & that the *Barbarians* were reuolted, and had burned those 4. *Brigantins* (whereof I made mention before) built for defence of our men, and that our garrisons being beseiged were in extreame perill, and straightly beset with fire and sword, and all prouision of victuall intercepted. And he further said, that they had all perished, and bin ouerthrown, if *Muteczuma* had not withstood it, to whom the citzens are now become rebellious & disobedient as he sayth. *Cortes* with all his traine approcheth to the brinke of *the* salt lake, and sendeth a *Canoe* made of one whole tree, to search, what the matter was. Another *Canoe* meeteth them, wherein one of *Muteczumas* messengers, & another of the garrison of the Spaniards besieged, were conueied, who cāe to signify vnto *Cortes* the distresse our men were in. It is manifestly known, *the* this was don against *the* wil of *Muteczuma*: wherfore *the* messengers exhort him to make

The Tenustitans in rebellion.

The fidelitie of Muteczuma.

Cortes con-
ueieth him-
selfe into the
Pallace.

make hast, who say, that *Muteczuma* hopeth by meanes of his comming, that the sedition which was already risen should turne vnto a quiet calme: whereupon, the 8. of the Calendes of Iuly, he speedily conueyeth himselfe with certayne *Canoas* into *h* Pallace, to the garrisons, & *Muteczuma*, who was very peniue and sadde by reason of that tumult. He founde the wooden bridges (which all along diuide the stone bridges) drawne vp, and the wayes fortified with rampers: he first thought they hadde done it through feare, but it was far otherwise: for they determined rather to dye, then any longer to indure such guests, who deteined their King vnder colour of protecting his life, possessed the citie, and kept their auncient enemies the *Tasaltecanes*, *GHAZUNZINGI*, and others beside, before their eyes, at their charge: and consumed their provision which was harde to get, by reason that beeing compassed with water, they naturally wanted all things, abstained not from iniuries, imposed tributes, and desired whatsoever thing was precious which they vnderstande they had, endeououring either by force or cunning to extort it from them, who, to conclude brake in peeces the Images of their gods, & depriued them of their old rites, and auncient ceremonies. For these causes the Princes of *h* city being much moued, & with the forraigne Nobility (who familiarly inioyed the presence of their king, and brought vp their children & kinsmen with him from their childhood) determined in a rage, to roote out this nation, as husbandmen vse to pluck vp thistles by the roots out of their corne. And therefore tooke vp them (without the kings comandement, nay though he withstood it to his power) to conquer the Pallace, & kil the garrison, or consume them with famin. Whereby our men were now brought to extreme hazard of life, vnles *Cortes* had come vnto the, at whose coming, they tooke courage again, being now almost out of hart seeing there was no further hope remaining. They had fortified *h* Pallace in maner of a Castle, the Castle had hie churches, neer stood a tower inuironed with firre trees. They greatly indamaged our men by casting darts & stones out of *h* firre trees, & fortresses. As soon as the *Barbarians* vnderstood *h* *Cortes* was come with auxiliary forces, & entred the Pallace, to his men, they began more furiously & fierly to assault the, a blacke cloud of stones & darts, & arrowes, & al kind of weapons deliuered from the had, came so thick *h* our men could not discern the sky. The clamors raised to the

Heauens

The Tenuiti-
rans fiercely
assault the
Pallace.

Heauens, confounded the aire, because the number of those obstinate & sturdy warriors was innumerable. To those *h* fought on the plain ground, *Cortes* sent forth a Captain with 200. Spaniards, who made some slaughter of the *Barbarians*, but being inclosed by an infinite multitude, he could not breake the array. It was hard for them to returne vnto the Castle, yet he got out, making his way with his sword: among them *h* were slaine he was grievously wounded, & left 4. of his company slaine: on the other side *Cortes* cometh suddenly vpon them, but did them litle hurt, for as soon as they had cast their darts, & stones, they retired to certai litle turrets, in the Spaniards call *Azoteas*, whereof there are many built throughout the citie: the battaile continued fierce a long time, in so much as *Cortes* was constrained to betake himselfe to *h* Castle out of the fight, (not without danger) he scarcely performed, many of his companions being slaine through violence of stones, & diuers kinds of weapons. *Cortes* being brought back away into the Castle, the *Barbarians* renewed the assault, & seeke entrance on euery side, & ruine, & coming close vnto *h* ports, they endeour by setting fire to them, to burne them, they *h* defended the assault shot many of the assailants through with bullets with the shot, & bowmen, yet with an obstinate corage remaining by the dead carcases of their companions, if need required, they proceeded, to renew *h* fight: they say the battaile continued from morning vntill the evening. This was an intollerable labour for our men, *h* they were al compelled to be al in armes, the whole day, but much more easy for them, that 4. times in euery houre, fresh & sound men were placed in the ranks in steed of the weary, slaine, & wounded men. who came no lesse cheerefull vnto danger, then they departed weary from the fight: so great was the perturbation of that hatred, in they now conceiued. They exhorted one another, to indeuoure corragiously to thrust such guests out of their houses, that none could liue with more contentment, then to shake of such a yoke from their neckes, by fighting, or loosing their liues for *h* libertie of their country. So they continued the whole day in the battaile like raging wolues about a sheepfold, & the fight ceased at the evening. But *h* whole night was so troubled with their strong & loud clamors, *h* through the noise therof, al *h* dwelt neer were strucke with deafnes. Neither could they within *h* castle hear one another there

Cortes himself
wounded.

A battaile from
morning to
the evening.

ded fiersto be kindled in diuers places, to the intent, that the enemy should thinke our menne would stay there, and not moue a foot till day light. At the second watch of the night hee commaundeth to take vp the Ensignes, and chargeth the souldiers to follow as well as they could: one of the *Tascltecane Auxiliaries* escaped, *Cortes* being very pensieue, because he knew not which way they must goe, or should be compelled to goe: he offereth his helpe to conduct him, because he declared, that he had trauielled through those countries before time. This *Tascltecane* beeing his guide, he remoueth, they bring forth those that were grievously wounded vpon the buttockes of horses, or fastened to their tayles: the rest who were vnprofitable for warre, who could stand vpon their feete: or such as were wounded, or otherwise sicke of any disease, he sent before. The reareward, which he kept, with the horse, and a few sound men, were scarce marched one mile from the place where they incamped that night, when in the first twilight and dawning of the day, an innumerable multitude of enemies came vnto them: and with their large paces the *Barbarians* ouertooke our reare-ward. They so galled our men behind, that the horsemen violently fell vpon them all along the way, and slew many, and returned backe againe to the armie while they were marching. So, they alwayes followed our men fighting for two leagues together, for they might not make a further iournie. for the annoiance of the enemy: neither was it lesse greiuous vnto them, that they were oppressed with the want of all things, because they carried nothing out of *Tenustitan* fit for food, nor did they safely march from the townesmen: they that were next in their way, came violently running out of their houses with loud outcries, as shepheards vse to doe vpon the taking of a Wolfe at the sheepefold, while they perceiue the wolfe is gon farr from the foldes. Through these difficulties, at length they came to their friends the *Tascltecans*. In the second incounter after they were got out of the citty *Tenustitan*, the enemy wounded 4. horses with their arrowes of the which one being slaine, (as *Cortes* saith) gaue him and his fellow souldiers a sumptuous & delicate supper, for that they greedily deuoured the horse. They say they led a miserable life for fiewe daies together, with the parched graine of *Maizium* only, & that, not to saturity neither. I omit many particulars heere, which cause

The Barbarians ouertake the reareward

Hee commendeth the hardnes and hardi-nes of the Spaniards.

me

mee to beleue, that neither that fabulous *Grecian Hercules*, nor any man liuing euer suffered any such things, & yet remained alieue, so many painefull labours, so many dangers of fight, such hunger, I thinke none liuing which is not a Spaniard could haue indured. This Race of men is borne for this, that it might more easily indure what labour soeuer, & hunger, and thirst, heat, and cold, & continuall watching, (& that in the open ayre if necessitie require) then any other nation in my iudgement. At the length the sixth day from that departure, which was like vnto a flight, he came to a town of the *Tascltecane* iurisdiction, called *Guazilipa*: which consisteth of 4000. houses, as they report. He entred that towne halfe suspected, because he feared (which vsually happeneth in humane affaires) least their mindes might be changed with fortune, and of friends were nowe become enemies, but hee found they had dealt faithfully with him. That towne was 4. leagues distant from *Tasclteca*. Vnderstanding by the *Tascltecans* of the slaughter of our men and theirs, and of their coming: they sent two of the cheife men of the citty messengers vnto them, the one a man of authority, and the other *Sacutengal*. Messengers also came from the common wealth of *Guazuzingo* friend to the *Tascltecans*, who comforted our distressed men, & perswade them to be of good cheere, and put them in some hope of future reuenge, offering al their forces for the effecting of the matter. They exhort them to quiet themselves for the present after so many greiuances, & cure their companions: and further promise that the *Tenustitanes* should shortly receiue punishment for the slaughter of the Spaniards, & the losse of their cittizens slaine vnder their protection. *Cortes* with these words confirmed his wandering mind, & at the request of the embassadours went to *Tasclteca*. But he sent the embassadours of the *Guazuzingi* cheerefully back againe, hauing presented them with certaine gifts of our country commodities, acceptable vnto them, because they were strange. Our men were curteously intertayned, & cherished with soft beds, & necessary prouision of victuals. *Cortes* being to depart to *Mutezumma*, had left with the *Tascltecans* some store of gold, & siluer, and found all things intire and safe, & their fidelitie kept. But what auailed it: he sent that wealth in chests (to the summe of 21000. Castellanes of golde, besides Iewels,) to the Colony of *Vera Cruz*: fiewe horses accompanied those riches, and 44. footemen through the enemies borders of the prouince of

They come to Guazilipa

they of Guazilipa giue hope of reuenge

Colua, because they are friends to the *Tenustitanes* : who were tak e
euery man, & all sacrificed to their gods, & deuoured by the *Colu-*
ani, & their treasures diuided among the. Hauing continued h space
of twenty daies with the *Tascltecane*s, he cured the wounded men
and refreshed the feeble. After this, he sent againe to the Colo-
nie of *Vera Crux*, the messenger returning, sayd, those Garrisons
were all well, at that message *Cortes* reioyced, but the rest of the
Commanders and souldiers were of opinion, that they should be
brought backe to that Colony, to the intent that beeing ioy-
ned together, they might more easily resiste the trea-
chery and deceits of the enemye. *Cortes* sayth hee will not
returne againe, seeing hee had found so great faithfulness in the
*Tascltecane*s and *Guazuzingi*, and perswadeth them to bee ready
to take reuenge of the *Tenustitanes* for such their outrageous & vil-
lanous actes. About the Calendes of Iuly in the yeere 1520. hee
marcheth forward in battayle array. There is an huge city called
Tepeaca not farre distant from *Tasclteca*, these citties pursue each
other with hostile hatred. The *Tepeacenses* sacrificed and deuoured
12. Spanyards taken passing through their borders. To them *Cor-*
tes (with great and mighty armies of the *Tascltecane*s, *Chinrutec-*
alli, and *Guazuzingi*,) directeth his course : it was reported by the
Spies that the *Tepeacenses* had receiued mercenary souldiers from
the city *Tenustitan*, against our men. But that I may conclude in
few wordes, omitting circumstances, both the hostes, & the guests
were conquered: so that he had the city yeelded vp vnto him. They
promised by an oath that they would obey the command of *Cortes*,
and in token of obedience, they gaue pledges. Our ordnance and
warlik engins togther with our horses (things neuer seernor heard
of before, by them) presently make their courages to quail, but the
greatest help was, that power of 3. nationes gathered together. In this
prouince of *Tepeaca* he chose a new place to plant a colony, & built
a Castle there, which he called *Sugura la Frontera*. He determined
not to trust the *Tepeacenses*, because they might easily be perswaded
to imbrace the counsell of the *Tenustitan* Princes, & for that *Tepe-*
aca is the midd way, intercepting from *Vera Crux* to these friendly
nationes. While these thinges were thus done, *Cortes* had messen-
gers from *Vera Crux*, who reported, that the forces of *Garaius* were
sent from *Pannucus* the king, to that great riuer, to erect a Colony,
and that they were vanquished, and ouerthrowne, and escaped out

Tepeaca
a huge city.

Cortes taketh
the city of
Tepeaca

A castle built

of

of the hands of the King *Pannucus*, and were arriued at *Vera Crux*.
After the *Tepeacenses* vanquished, a spreading rumour, through-
out the rest of the bordering nationes, stirred vp the minds of the
people. There is another montanous city called *Guaccachiulla*, ^{Embassadours}
which secretly sent Embassadours to *Cortes*, to offer themselues ^{to Cortes from}
and all their power against the inhabitauntes of the Prouince ^{Guaccachiulla}
of *Colua*, the friendes of the *Tenustitanes*, from whome they ^{city, at enmity}
complayned, that they had receiued innumerable losses, and dis-
graces, euen to the rauishment of their women. The *Guaccachi-*
ulli are seated on this side the mountaine, enemies to these inha-
bitants beyond the mountaines situated in the countrie of *Colua*.
They told *Cortes* that 30000. armed men lay in ambush beyond the
mountaines in the borders of *Mesfinga*, because they hearde that
our men were minded (being next vnto the mountaines) to passe
into *Colua*. He went therefore to the *Guaccachiulli* with 200. spa-
nish footemen, 13. horses onely, three thousand of the auxiliary
forces, and with certayne peeces of Artillery : the Commanders
of this ambushment quietly rested themselues securely in the city
Guaccachiulla. Whereupon he tooke, or slew them euery manne.
The city *Guaccachiulla* is fortified with strong towred wals, com-
passed about with mountaines, blessed with a fruitfull soyle, con-
sisting (as they say) of 6000. houses or thereabouts built of lime
and stone, famous for 2. riuers watering the plaine thereof. There
is another city 4. leagues distant only from *Guaccachiulla*. This ^{An other City}
City also sent Embassadours to offer to yeelde themselues. The ^{sent Embassa-}
king hereof fled away, with the *Coluani* that escaped, who beeing ^{dors to Cortes}
for to inioy his dominion, refused the same. He rather desired to
suffer banishment, then to be subiect to our men. At the request
therfore of the people, hee made his brother king in his steade,
who promised the cittizens, that hee would not alter and change
his opinion. A few dayes after that, he went to another city, na-
med *Izumcca*, 4. leagues also from *Guaccachiulla*, but lying ano- ^{Cortes goeth}
ther way. After he was in his iourney, hee perceiued there were ^{against Iz-}
very great forces of the *Coluani* in the borders of that city : they ^{zumcca a city.}
write, that they were 20000. They thought they were able to
defend the country, that our men should not enter. Within the
city were 6000. defenders, the best of the rest, were distributed
into the townes and villages : but the women, and all such as were

Izzucca
vroune

Cortes burnes
the temples with
their Idoles.

Fortune a-
gaine smiles
vpon Cortes

vnfit or vnprofitable for war, they sent forth into the woods, and mountaines with their household stuffe. This citty is very well fortified by art and nature, I should be weary with recounting all the strength thereof, therefore shortly thus. It was wonne at length: the greater part of the defenders leaped downe from the wall into a riuer running close thereby, because they perceiued they were assailed behind. The citty being taken, Cortes pardoned the people, & commandeth them to bring backe their families, and goods. They all cheerefully returned vnto their houses, so that the citty is presently replenished. By 2. messengers of the citty he commandeth the King who departed with the *Tenustitanes*, and the rest of the *Coluani*, to be sent for: hee refused to come, and desired banishment rather. The brother vnto this king was a bastard, and aged, and by his sonne who was dead, there was a grandchilde of ten yeeres old, he therefore placed the nephew only in the kingdome, because he was legitimate, choosing his vnckle for Protector, ioyning three of the bordering *Guaccachulli* faithfull men, and of great authoritie with him in guardianship, to looke to the estate of the orphā, while attaining to more yeeres, he knew how to gouerne himselfe. They say this citty *Izzucca* consisteth of 3000. houses, with about an 100 towred temples dedicated to their Idols, which Cortes himselfe faith he numbred from a certaine high place, and in them they sacrifice with mans blood. All these towers with all their Idols he caused to be burned: commanding, that hereafter they should no more apply their mindes to such ceremonies. And he further sayd, that the Creator of heauen and earth hated manslaughter: and that it was contrary to the law of God and Nature, that one man should kill another. This citty hath a Castle neere vnto it compassed with hilles, which defend it from the sharpe and bitter blastes of winds, and by reason of the heate thereof it bringeth forth exceeding great quantity of Gossampine cotton. The plaine thereof is well watered. All the fields thereof are wel moystened in the summer by trenches cut from place to place. There is plenty of all maner of fruits there, neither is the sowing of pot herbs neglected. The plaine is ful of towns and villages. The *Guaccachulli* being vanquished, & the *Izzucani* subdued, the fame thereof being spread through far removed nations, declared that the countenance of rauinous and greedy fortune was now changed, & of a stepmother was turned into a milde and courteous mother. The minds and affections of the nations ranne

turning of the wheele. Embassadours come striming in all post last from euery place to yeeld theluelues: affirming that for feare of the *Coluani*, & the *Tenustitan* Princes of that prouince, they durst not hitherto offer their due obedience to so great a king, as the Spaniards professed he was. But now, seeing they hoped to be safe, and secured by the fauour of our men frō the tyranny of the bordering kings, they say that they are come to discouer the affection of their citties. That we may now at length end this discourse, related in a sufficient long story: Cortes vnderstood by certain captiues, that after the death of *Muteczuma*, his brother the Lord of *Hastapalappa* was made king in the citty *Tenustitan*, who 3. moneths after the kingdome & soueraingty taken vpon him, died of the Measels, in whose stead *Muteczumas* sisters son succeeded, whose name was *Catamazinus*, for of the 3. daughters of *Muteczuma*, they theluelues had slain one, at the bridges in the slaughter of our men. But of the Catamazinus king of the Tenustitans that remained aliue, the one was an idiot, & other diseased with the pallsie. This *Catamazinus* endeouored to get all maner of armes, as many as he could: especially long pikes, wherwith he hopeth to be able to wound the horses a far off: because they are disfranked onely with the incounter of a horse. For he feareth that Cortes would return vnto him, to reueng the outrage committed: because he vnderstood the nations cheifly roundabout bordering vpon him were reuolted frō him, & promised aid vnto our men for their destruction. Neither was he surely deceiued, for he said that Cortes wold prepare 13 vessels of 2. ranks of oars called *Bergantines* to destroy that great salt lake, & so great a city, their prouisiō of victual being taken from the & their codits broken, might be vrged with such necessity, that they might be compelled to submit their necks to the yoke of the king of Spaine. In the meane space he sent 5. ships to *Hispaniola*, to bring a conueniēt nūber of horses, & harquebus shott, with store of gunpowder. Cortes writeth that those countries are like vnto spaine in the abundance of riuers, mountains, & woody vallies, Therefore he desireth the Emperor to confirme his name, to he had giue vnto those countries: for he called al this is described, *Nova Hispania*, of the Ocea sea. Withal in the end of his huge volume, he humbly beseecheth him that it would please his M. to send some man of courage & experience vnto him, to viewe the coastes of those countries subdued by him, that he might report, what he had seene. Dated the 30. day of October, from the Castle which he called *Segura Frōtera*. 1520

The fift Decade.

To *Adrian the Pope*, concerning the compassing of the world.

The seventh Chapter.



While these writings remained in my deske, messengers sayling by reason of the long distance of place, and dangerous traouailing, beholde late matters discouered, behold new hatched broods from the pregnant Ocean. This worke shall be concluded with two additions therunto, which shall far exceede the former discourse in worth: one, of the strang, and incredible compassing of the world, and the Ilandes which bring forth spices discouered: & other, with what art, pollicy, heate of courage and force of armes of the *Tascalecane*, *Guazuzingi*, and the bordering enemies of *Muteczuma* aiding him, *Fernandus Cortes* recovered that huge and mighty city of the lake, *Tenustitan*, and all the power thereof, and ouerthrew it, and almost vtterly destroyed it. Whereby no small addition is made to the scepter of your Holinesse, and the kingdome of great *Castile*. But let vs come to the *Paralell* compassed from East to West, and to the negotiation of Spices, which is somewhat further to be deriued. From the city *Barchinona*, when the Emperour intended the *Laletane* Councel there, your Holinesse being president in our Emperours Senate of *Indian* affayres: charge was giuen, as you may remember, to *Fernandus Magaglianus* the Portugall, who fled from his owne King, to search out the *Molucha* Ilands, which nourish spices, for that being 7. yeeres conuerlant in times past, in the *Cochinean*, *Cananorean*, *Colocnitean*, *Chersonesian*, otherwife called the *Malachian* Martes and sayres, he knewe where those Ilands lay. They are not farre distant by sea from golden *Chersonesus*, commonly called *Malacha* & the rest of those marts. *Magaglianus* being dismissed by our Senat whereof your Holinesse was president, let taylor to sea from *Barameda* the mouth of *Bethis*, the 20. of September in the yeere 1519 with 5. shippes, the Admirall whereof was called the *Trinity*, the other *S. Anthony*, the *Victory*, the *Conception*, and *S. Iames*, in the which he carried 237. men, of these ships, two only returned. One of the which forsaking the Admirall, returned vnseruiceable: the other, almost 3. yeeres after her departure out of Spaine (for shee arriued the 6. of September 1522. at the same haue, from whence shee

The fift Decade.

211

shee departed when shee went out) returned laden with cloues, & certaine other spices. Few of the men escaped. And the Admirall himselfe *Magaglianus* remained still in one of the Ilandes called *Matam*, slaine by the inhabitants in his voyage, as we shall declare heereafter. Betweene the Castellanes and the Portugues there is a certaine naturall hatred and priuie grudge from all antiquity: *Magaglianus* seeking diuers occasions vnder pretence of Iustice, consumed many of the Castellanes, because they obeyed him vnwillingly. Of these, we shal speak in their fit places: now let vs come to the voyage vndertaken by them. Arriuing at the fortunate Ilands first, and after comming within view of the Ilands *Gorgodes*, which the Portugall Lord thereof calleth the *Greene Cape*: they turned about to the right hand on the backe side of our suposed Continent, all along the length of that land which is called *S. Augustine*, as the Castellanes named it: and a little further to *S. Mary*, so called of *S. Mary*. the Portugalls, which extendeth it selfe 5. degrees beyond the æquinoctiall line, and so they came to the *Antarctick*, to the very signe it selfe: wherein one of the Decades we sayd that *Solisus* the Captain of our fleete, running along those shoares, was slaine, with certaine of his consorts, and deuoured by the inhabitantes. That *Bay*, as they say, is 38. degrees beyond the æquinoctiall to the *Antarctick*. This place was called the *Bay of Saint Mary*. I haue else where sayd that a *Bay* is called a gulfe. Messengers being sent from *Magaglianus* against the streame which fell into the gulfe with one of the ships, & the pinnace of another, they saw three halfe wild, 3. halfe wild, and naked men, two spannes higher then the common stature of men. One of them being more hardy then the rest entred the boate. Our men supposed that he would haue allured his companions to the ships, if they intreated him well, when they had him in their hands. Hauing well intertained him with meat & drinke, and cloathing, they sent him backe againe. But none of them came vnto them, neyther returned he any more. Yet they found trees cut with our hatchets, and in the top also of another tree, a Crosse erected, but found no footing of any one of our men. They report wonderfull things of the largenes of this riuier, as else where I haue spoken of *Maragnonus* in the country of *Paria* to the North. They say, they went 20. leagues vp the riuier, where they affirme it is 17. leagues broad. But the mouth thereof (because in their journey

S. Julian.

The displea-
sure of Maga-
lianus
against Iohan-
nes, Cartagena

The Patago-
nes

iournie they perceiued that many other riuers flowed into it) they say, is exceeding broad: and that fresh waters are drunke for a very great space within the Sea: leauing which Bay, a few degrees to the antarctick, because it now bended to the weiterne land, they found another great gulfe, which they named S. *Julian*. There was a very safe Harbour there, therefore the Admirall commanded them to cast ancor. Now the sunne ascending vnto vs, forsooke those countries: After they had passed the middle of *Aries*, they were oppressed with cold, as our northen men are, the sunne passing the halfe part of *Libra*. In that haue our men passed more then 4. months of the sommer, vnder cottages, and sheds vpon the shoare, deteyned through extremity of cold, and shut in by tempestuous weather. For in the Kalends of Aprill they tooke that Harbour, and went out the 9. of the Kalends of September. Here *Magaglianus* the Portugall dealt cruelly with a certaine man called *Iohannes Cartagena*, the familiar friend of the *Burgentian* Bishop: who by the kinges decree was ioyned in commission with *Magaglianus*, and was Vice-admirall of the fleete. Him, and a priest (vnder pretence of plotting to kill him) he set a shoare, with a bagg of biscet, and each of them their sword: he would haue punished their deuises by death, if peraduenture they imagined to kill him: but fearing the hatred of the Castellanes already conceiued against him, he durst not. Diuers report this matter diuersly, and other things like vnto this. Some say *Magaglianus* lawfully did, that which he did, others taxe him, and ascribe those executions to the generall ancient hatred betweene the Castellanes and Portugues. There, they saw cottages of the inhabitantes: but it is a barbarous nation, vnarmed, onely couered with skinnes, a runagate people, without any certaine place of abode, lawlesse, of a large stature, and are called *Patagones*. The sunne now returning to those coastes: waying anchor out of that Harbour of Saint *Julian*, the 9. of the Kalendes of September, in the yeare 1521. they descend vnto the antarctick 14. degrees more, as they say. Heere wee must walke a little vppon plaine ground. This *Magaglianus* when hee was a childe, confusedly heard vnder a cloud, in the Portugal actions, that there lay a straight, and narrow Sea, in those countries, intangled and inclosed with diuers coastes, and reaches, but which way he was to seeke it, he vnderstood not. Chance offered that,

which

which reason directed not: for ther arose a great tempest, insomuch that it violently carryed one of the ships, and cast her whole vpon some of the next rockes, and left her hanging there, the men were preserued: but the shipp remained shiuered in pieces by the violence of the storme. Beholde now one of the five left behind. A little further on the left hand he had the huge Ocean. On the right hand, vnaccessible snowy mountains: one of the ships which drew lesse water, seeking an Harbour from the fury of the waues, drew neere to the land. By chance they saw a narrow straight, and going a little further in, she light vpon a Bay 4. spanish leagues broad, & 6. leagues long, the ship returning bringeth tidings of a straight. Heere I omit many smale and trifling things, the rest of the ships follow: they say that in some place they might cast stones with a sling to eyther mountayne. The country is desert, and they asfirme that the mountaynes on both sides of the Straight are beset with Cedar trees. Hauing passed beyond that Bay, they met with another Straight, some what broader, yet narrow. After that, another Bay, and then another Staight, beyond which, there was another Bay, to witt, as two narrow mouthes in the Maps of Europe, containing a certain large space to the *Hellespont*: so in this straight ther were three, with as many large & great spaces. These straights are full of small Ilands, whereupon beeing alway suspicious, and fearing shallowe water, they sayled by those places. But euery where they found very deepe seas. Nowe that tract or coast bent vnto the æstiuall Occident, which they note to bee extended an hundred and ten leagues in length. While they cast anchor in a certayne square space of the Sea of that coast, they found nothing worthy the remembrance. Three of the foure shippes follow their course. The fourth called S. *Anthony*, remayned in that square space, their consorts thought shee would follow: but shee abode still, and gaue her companions the slip, and now returning backe, a long time reuiled *Magaglianus* with reproachfull speeches. Wee do not suppose that the Commanders of the ship would suffer such disobedience vnpunished. The rest therefore proceed with 3. ships onely. At length they come out of those straights, for hauing entered into them the 21. of October, they came out the 5. of the Kalendes of December. They say, they had very long dayes at that time, and very short nights: neither is it contrary to the reason of

A tempest whereby one ship is split

Another ship returneth

the

The fift Decade.

the Sphere. Hauing passed that coast, they tooke the huge Ocean, another Sea. That is to say, on the backe side of our supposed Continent, and is ioyned to that Sea, which in the Decades I call the South sea, first found out by *Vasculus Nunnez* from *Darien*, the sons of King *Comogrus* directing him: they say, they liued 3. months, & 20. dayes in that huge Ocean, contenting thei selues with the sight of the heauen, and the salt water. They report lamentable thinges of their great wantes, and of the extremity of heate which much vexed them. They confesse that an handful of Rice, for many daies together, was their dayly portion onely, without a morsell of any other meate. And there was such scarcity of potable water, that they were compelled to cast in a third part of salt seawater to boile the Rice, and if perhapps any would drinke it without mixture, hee was forced to shutte his eyes by reason of the greene tainture thereof, and stoppe his nose for the stincke. Sayling through that great sea, to the West, and North, they came to the æquinoctiall line againe, next vnto whiche they founde two worthles Ilandes, which they called the vnfortunate Ilandes, because they were vnprofitable, and desert. After that they called the multitude of Ilandes *Archipelagus*. like our *Cyclades* in the *Ionian* Sea: in the beeginning of whiche, they went a shoare in manie Ilandes fise hundred leagues distaunt from the comming out of the narrowe Straight, those Ilandes (the auncient name not beeing expresse) they called *Latrones*, because they stole whatsoeuer they coule lay hand on, although our menne quietly suffered it: as that wandring kinde of theecues, whiche the Italian calleth *Zingari*, who sayne themselves to bee *Egyptians*: amonge the thinges whiche were stolne, the boate, wherein our menne went a shoare from the shippes, when they hadd scarce turned their backs, yet they carryed her away: but many of them beeing slaine first, they brought her againe. It is a naked people, and halfe brutish. In that place a tree groweth which beareth *Coccus*. The greatest of those Ilandes is *Burneia*, which without doubting, they write to be two hundred and foure and fiftie leagues in circuit about. In the Harbour of this Ilande they say, a tree groweth whole leaues falling, goe creeping like a worrne: I suppose some vitall spirite swelles between both sides of the leafe, which like a puff of winde that

A greate
distresse

The vnfortu-
nate Ilandes.

Latrones

The Iland
Burneia.

A strang tree.

The fift Decade.

213

that lasteth for a smal time, may moue the leaues. They vnderstood that there were 2. kindes of Religion there, Idolaters, and *Mahumetanes*, agreeing well inough one with another. Heard of Oxen & *Buffalas* are nourished there, flocks also of goates, and great plenty of our country fatted foule are there maintained, but no sheepe. They want wheate, barlie, and wine, but haue abundance of Rice, that is their bread, and of Rice they make diuers daintie dishes. The *Burneian* King, and our men, interchangably saluted each other with acceptable presents. The King sent his preſents to our men vpon 2. Elephants: and the next day after, 32. sortes of dainty meats brought vpon the shoulders of noblemen: they say that the citty of this Prince consisteth of 25. thousand houses: but made of wood, except the Kings pallace, which (they say) is built of stone. Many little Ilandes lie about *Burneia*: among the which there are two, whereof the one is called *Zubo*, and the other *Matan* of the cheife towne thereof so called. *Magaglianus* procured vnto himselfe the loue & fauour of the king of *Zubo*, by bestowing certaine presents of our country commodities vpon him, acceptable vnto him, because they had not bin seene before & were estranged from their knowledge. He subiected the King to Baptisme, and to the obedience of *Cesar*. Moreouer, leauing the ships in the hauen of *Zubo*, he passed ouer with their skiffes, & the Canowes of that Prouince, and certaine *Zubensian* soldiers, into the Iland *Matan*, so called of the towne *Matan*, which lieth within the view thereof, 4. leagues only distant from thence. He endeouored by Interpreters to perswade the King of *Matan*, that he would subiect himselfe to the great king of Spaine, and to the king of *Zubo*, & to pay tribute to the great king of Spaine, he answered he would obey him, but not the king of *Zubo*. *Magaglianus* made a pray of the town next vnto the kings seate, and wholly consumed it with fire, to the number of some 50. houles: and returned backe to *Zubo* with a pray of victuals (whereof there was some scarcity in *Zubo*) and of diuers implements & furniture for houses. But the greater parte of them, the *Zubenses* (enemies to them of *Matan*) tooke from him. Eight dayes after that, *Magaglianus* returning, after the same manner leauing his shippes, attempted by force of armes, and assault, to win *Matan* the kings towne it selfe. The king refused to obey the commaund of *Magaglianus*, brought hether by euill destinie: and

Idolaters and
mahumetans
heere.

Rice.

Presents cari-
ed vpon Ele-
phants

The kings
pallace.
The Iland
Zubo

The kinge of
Zubobaptized
and submitteth
to the kinge of
Spayne.

Magaglianus
slaine by the
kinge of
Maran

40 men slayne
and lost in the
Ile Zubo.

A multitude
of Ilandes

Baturan and
Calegam.

Golde.

Vnidanaus
and Chippicus
two stately
townes.

& went out armed with the inhabitants of the towne to meet him. Besides weapons of that prouince, of canes, and wood hardened in the fire, this king hath gotten long speares: for the *Serica*, & marchants of the countries of the *Sienado* often trade with these Ilands. To make short he was slaine with 7. of his his companions, by the king, and 22. wounded. So that the good *Portugall Magaglianus* ended his greedy desire of spices. They that remained, returning to their companions to *Zubo*, were inuited by the *Zubensian* king. At that banquet *Iohannes Serranus* (the principall Pilot of the Ocean, of whom I spoke in my former *Decades*) now master of one shipp, & another master of another, with some 10. more perhaps of their companions, were present. In the meane space, about some 40. others of the marriners wandred through the Iland. The kings armed troops lying in ambuscado fall vpon them while they were at dinner, & slew some, and kept the masters of the ships aliue and stripping them starke naked drew them openly to the shoare, supposing that others would haue come from the ships with their skiffes, ro take them in. They that kept the ships durst not go vnto them. So leauing their cōpanions, these vnfortunate men set saile. I inquired diligently of them that returned, & among the rest, of a yong man of *Genoa*, one *Martinus de Indicibus*, who was present at all things, what crime cōmitted moued the *Zubensian* king to atēpt so cruel & wicked a deed. They suppose that the deflouring of their women caused this perturbation: for they are iealous. These are the Ilands (in my iudgement) wherof many Authors report many things: that thousands of Ilands, som say 3. thousands, others increase it, are not far distant from the *Indian* shoares. Of those Ilands that lie about *Burueia*, there is one, wherein are 2. towns, *Baturan*, & *Calegam*: there they were peaceably receiued. Fro the same Iland they saw another, which the *Caleganenses* shewed thē with their finger, where the *Baturanenses*, & *Caleganenses* said, that ther was so great plenty of gold in the land of the Sea, that the sand only being sifted through a siue, they might picke out graines of gold, which were as big as a silberd nutt, or little lesse: the rest they contemne, as nothing worth: with in the view of this Iland there is another, famous for two stately towns: *Vnidanaus*, & *Chippicus*, of the which, the one looketh to the South, and the other to the North. The Southerne land ingendreth Cinamon, the other gold. They gaue our men some

somewhat of either, for exchange of commodities. To these Ilands (as I haue already sayd) marchants of the *Serica*, and *Sienenses*, & other countries of *India*, vse often to resort, barter for gold, and precious stones, and other things: and giue them webbs of linnen or woollen cloth, and other things seruing for apparell, and humane ornament, and also for the vse of warre. From the prospect of these Ilands, those *Malucha* Ilandes so much desired, are 175. leagues distant to the æquinoctial, they account them 10. degrees: why they should beate their braines about these computations, I see no reason. The ancient Phylosophers, will haue a degree consist of 60. *Italian* miles, whereof euery one includeth a thousande paces by measure. These say, that a league containeth 4. of those miles by sea, and but three by land. If we take the computation of leagues, after the maner of the Spanish sea men, euery degree containeth 15. leagues: but they, contrary to the opinion of all men, say that a Degree containeth 17. leagues, and a halfe. Let them vnderstand themselves, for I vnderstand them not. Let vs come to the *Maluchas*: at length they attayned them. There are fise principall Ilands of them, either vnder the æquinoctial line, or next vnto it, almost of an equall circuit or compasse: euery one of them is contained within the compasse of 4. 5. or 6. leagues at the most. By a certaine instinct of Nature, an high hill ariseth in euery one of them. In them the Cloues naturally growe and increase. The huge land named *Gilolo* seemeth to inclose them all fise vppon the Antarcticke side. Cloues also grow in *Gilolo*, but somewhat sharpe, and halfewilde: as it happeneth of chesnutts, & oliues of wild oliue trees not grafted, but in all these small Ilands there are aromaticall, and pleasant fruits and spices. But it is a most delightfull thing to heare, by what meanes in their iudgement that aromaticall vigor is put into the Cloue. The inhabitauntes say, that a certayne Cloude ariseth thrice euery day (they say it is sent from Heauen) early in the Morning, at noone, and in the euening, which couereth the toppes of the Hilles which bring forth cloues, so that, at that time the toppes cannot bee seene: and after a short time that cloud is dissolued. And the trees of cloues, which are almost equall, & like to bay trees, they say it is an argument, that they become fruitfull with

They come to
the maluchas

Cloves
Gilolo.

Fruits and
spices

The opinion
of the inhabi-
tants concer-
ning the vigor
of their cloves

The first Decade.

Rice
A third ship
broken.

Those Ilandes
happie and
why

Bread of the
pith of old
date trees.

A kiruy kinde
of bread be
sure.

with that spirit of breathing, because that cloude neuer descendeth to the plaine of those hills: nor the trees transplanted from the hills prosper, or bring forth sauory fruite. Euery Iland preferueth the plaine for the sowing, and bringing forth of Rice. They went a shoare in one of them, by whose king they were peaceably, & honorably intertained, but with 2. ships only: for the third, they brak in peices, because they wanted men, to gouerne more, after the slaughter of the Admirall, and his companions, and that fatall banquet. The ships which were called the *Trinity*, and the *victory*, remained safe. This nation is almost naked, and vse breeches made of the inner rine of trees to couer their secret parts only. But that king told vs, that therefore he ioyfully receiued our menne for his guests, because that a few months before, he saw in the circle of the moone, a forraine nation come from seaplainely, & confessed that our men differed not one iota from that image which he saw: they say, that they suppose these Ilands are 5000. leagues distant from *Hispaniola*, which containe 20000 *Italian* miles: but I thinke they are deceiued. Our men say those Ilands are happy, although they want our bread, and wine, and beefe, and mutton, because they are contented with their Rice, of the which they make a thousande sorts of meate. They haue another kinde of common bread of the inner pith of certaine olde date trees falne downe, withered with long continuance, as it vsually falleth out in thicke woodes standing vpon mountaines, remoued from resort of men, in the which great trees fall, smitten with the violence of whirlwindes, or earthy substance fayling in the rootes, through long space of yeers, and the length of trees increasing, which require greater strength of rootes, then the earth it selfe can giue them, to sustaine the tree. How soeuer it be, many lie in the woods, and grow old, & are eaten with the wormes. Such is that pith of the Date tree, of which they make their common bread. They cut the pith into square proportions, then presently they grinde it into meale, and dry it, and lastly they kneade it, & bake it. They brought peices thereof made in the forme of a bricke. I desired to tast it, but nothing was more rough, nothing more vnsauory: that must bee the foode of poore miserable men, who haue not ability to procure rice: because they are ignorāt in tillage of the ground. And I my self haue seen the inhabitants of y^e mountaines in the montanous countries, & villages,

eat

The first Decade.

215

eat a little more sauory breade, almost of a blacke color, of the grayne of *Tipha*, commonly called *Spanish Centennum*, or *Millium* or *Panicum*, or some other worse then these. It is a rule in the arbitrement of the wheele turninge about, that fewe shoulde be satisfied, manye famished some haue delicates, not many foode Yet men liue euery where, for nature is contented with a litle, so we be vsed to a litle. They are carefull to maintaine goates & all kinde of cramed foule: they haue also sweete Canes, cut of which sugar is taken. They haue also *Affrican* apples, which the *Italians* & the *Spaniards* call *Pomegranats* & *Oringes* & *Citrons* of all sortes. Among these apples, the *Spaniard* calleth *Limas Limones*, *Naranguas* *Torongias*, *Cidras*, *Cidrones* which differ amonge themselves. Among herbes also why should I call *Nasturtium Aquaticum* herbes growing in y^e litle streams of y^e fountaines? Is the comon people of Spaine plainly & without circūlocutiō call the by one name *Berros* & y^e *Italian* *Cresones*? And which prouoketh more to disdain amonge those herbes, a certaine poysonous killing herbe (I knew not what) groweth, of the *Spaniard* called *Anapellus*. One being demanded (who careth to store vp nothing in the treasure of his minde, but to be a latinist) whether it might bee lawfull to call it *Anapellus* because the latine tongue wanteth that woorde, & it may very well bee taken elswhere? he will wryth the Nose, and with a certaine graue and stately countenance whisper and buzz it into your eares, that it ought to be called wolfs bane Therefore thus in my iudgement with the good likinge & leaue of those fine witted fellows, the Ilands of *Malucka* abounde with Limons, Oringes, Citrons, Pomegranats, and pott herbes. I made mentiō of *Cressons* or *Berris*, & *Anapellus*, not without cause for whē in the first beginning of supper we eate y^e herbe with salt, vineger, & oyle: my deere friēd *Fernandus Rodericus* (whose helpe your *Holines* somtimes vsed by persualiō of y^e Emperours Maiesty) lyght vpo *Anapellus* which as soone as he had takē, he fell flat downe in such a taking as if he had eaten Hemlock, or Libberds bane, but we presētly preuēted daunger of death with Treacle & *Mithridate*: Yet he liued a long time halfe benumbed. Is not *Anapellus* a pleasing & well sounding word, when they will clatter & babble y^e it ought to be called the strāgler of y^e wolfe, by a filthy corcumlocution? They make not wine of grapes, which the *Maluchas* Ilandes haue not but make very pleasant wines of diuers

Bread of the
grayne of *Ti-
pha*.

A small ruder
suger.

Affrican
aples.

Nasturtium
aquaticum,

Anapellus or
wolfs bane.

The force of
this herbe.

F f

kindes

Of the tree
Coccus, & the
propertyes
therof.

kindes of fruites, especially of one. There is also with them and with the inhabitants of our supposed continent, a tree almost a Date tree in likenesse of forme, but very vnlike in the manner of bearinge fruites. This tree bringeth forth 12. bunches of berries, sometimes more, euen to the number of 20. in euery bunch clusters as of the grape, but couered with a thousande rindes: euery cluster being pilled, is very like vnto a smale Melō, but of a shelly rinde or barke, almost as hard as a shell. They call those fruites *Coccus*, & this *Coccus* is wrapped with in more outward curious wouen works, then the date, which is to be eaten, with the same little ribbes, certaine networks bindinge them together: and those skinnies are to be taken away with noe lesse labour, thē dates are pilled. These *Cocci* being opened, yeeld meate & drinke, for they finde thē full of sweete & pleasa liquor. Within the barke or rind a certaine spongy masse of the thicknes of two fingers, is nourished sticking within the shell in whitenes & softnes like vnto butter, or suet, but sweeter in tast: That lump is cutt a way from the inside of the shell, being very fit to bee eaten. If it remaine but a few dayes in the vessell a litle rouled vp together, it is sayd to melt, & turne into oyle, sweeter then oyle of oliues, and is very wholsome for such as are sicke. Another profitable seruice of nature is receiued from this tree. They pierse the sides of the tree where the leaues spring out: whereupon they say that potable liquor distilleth forth by droppes, into vessels set vnder thē, which liquor is most pleasing to the tast, & agreeable with health. They apply thēselues to takinge of fish, whereof those Seas euery where ingender many sorts, and among the rest, one very monstrous, somewhat lesse then a cubit, all belly, with a backe not fensed with scales, but with a very hard skinne, with a swines snout, armed in the forehead with two straight bony hornes, and with a diuided backe, bunchinge out, & bony. The Kinge to whom our mean went a shoare, beleuing that they were brought thether by Gods helpe and direction: demanded of our men what they desired, or what they sought? They say, they desire spices. What we haue (saith he) you shall obtaine. With that he calleth his tributary Islanders vnto him, and commandeth euery one of them to shew their heapes of cloues vnto our men, & suffer them at their pleasure to take them away, yet giuing honest contentment for the same: for when they be ripe, they lay them together on heapes

A fish of a mō
the size of a shepe.

Fayres of
Spices.

at home, expecting marchants, as it falleth out in all others marchandize. Heere they are carried to the *Collocitean*, *Cochinean*, *Canenorian*, and *Malachcan* faires, in certaine great shippes, which they call *Iunckes*. So doe they likewise of Pepper, Ginger, Cinnamon, and other Spices which effoeminate the mindes of menn, needeles, and vnnecessary allurements: but in these 5. Ilandes of the *Maluchas* noe other Spices grow, saue Cloues. Yet those Ilands which bring forth other delicats are not farre distant frō these, as the inhabitants of the *Maluchas* told vs, & had learned by an experiment of piracy. For when they set sayle to the *Maluchas* from the great Ilande *Burneia*, and the rest of the Ilands lying round about, in one of the which they slewe the Admirall *Magaglianus*: as they sayled, they suddenly light on a great ship of thole prouinces vnprepared, called a *Iuncke*, laden with marchandize, amonge which they found some store of all other spices, but in smale quantity, yet very perfect, and well conditioned, because they were new gathered: nor dare those shippes passe ouer the longe reaches of the Sea, because their shippes are not built with so greate art, that they can brooke those stormes of the Sea, which ours indure: nor are their marriners so skillfull, that they knowe how to sayle, when the wind bloweth not directly in the sterne. That shipp brought her burdē of the country prouision into another Iland next adioyninge: to witt, *Rise*, *Coccus*, wherof I spake a litle before, hennes, geese, & many things else to be eaten, & some store also of graines of golde: with these profits & reuenues they prepared themselves dainty dinners, at the cost of innocents passing by without suspitiō. They therefore determined to lade the two shippes that remained, with Cloues: & because they found not such store with the kinge, to fil both shippes the King himseife speedily roweth ouer to the bording Ilandes within vewe, for, of 5. fower of them may see one another. The first is a litle further from the rest, not so farr as the eye of mann may discern but a litle more. Behold two ships filled with Cloues newly gathered from the trees themselues, from which they brought also the bowghes, each hauinge their cloues vpon them. It was a delightfull thing to all *Courtiers* to see those branches & to smell those little berries on their mother bowghes. That sent differeth not meanelly from the smell of old Cloues which

The Trinitie
and what be-
fell her.

What way the
victory retur-
ned how shee
compassed the
earth.

A comparison
betwixt the
Argonautick
ship so much
renowned by
antiquity and
this.

The prooffe
from the
sphere and cō-
passe

the *Apothecaries* sell. I had many boughes of them that were brought: and I imparted many vnto many, to be sent vnto diuers countryes. There remaine yet a fewe with me, which I will keepe vntill I vnderstand whether any of them came vnto your *Holines* his handes. Behold two shippes laden with Cloues. Let vs declare what followed thereupon. One of the two called the *Trinitie*, putrified, was eaten through, & rotted with wormes (which the *Venetian* calleth *Bissa*, and the *Spaniard* *Broma*) & was boared so full of holes, as the water rann through her sides, & *Pumpe* as through the holes of a *Siue*. Wherefore shee durst not committ her selfe to the Sea for such a longe voyage, till she were new repaired. The *Trinitie* therefore remained there still vntill this day, but whether shee be safe or no, wee knowe not. Of hue shippes therefore two only returned. This which is called the victory returned now: and the other called *Saint Anthony*, the former yeere, but fewe of the menn. It remaineth that wee declare, what way shee returned: For after three yeeres (a fewe dayes only excepted) from her departure shee came backe another way, by euill fortune leauinge all the cheife menn behinde her. But this shipp (which was neuer heard of before, nor neuer attempted from the beginninge of the worlde) went about the whole *Parallel*, and compassed all the Earth. What would *Gracia* haue fained vpon this incredible *Novelty*, if it had happened to any *Gracian*? The *Argonautick* shippe (which without blushing and derision they suspiciously fable to be carryed vp to heauen) may say, what hath the effected? If we consider what *ship* hath done, going out of the citty *Argos* into *Pontus*, to *oeta*, & *Medea*, with their Nobles *Hercules*, *Theseus*, and *Iason*, I knowe not what shee hath done: for it is yet vnkown what that golden fleece was but what the distance of the iourney frō *Gracia* to *Pontus* was, childrē haue learned it with yong *Grammarians*. That distāce is much lesse thē a *Gyantes* nayle. But wee must labour to perswade men, how it might be that shee compassed the world: for it is hard to be beleued. Let vs take prooffe thereof from hence. Let your *Holines* comand a solid rōūd *Sphere* to be brought, wherein the figure of the whole world is described. There let your *Holines* take the *Herculean* narrow passage called the straight of *Gibraltar* for

your

your guide. Goinge out on the left hande, the *Fortunate* *Ilāds* commonly called the *Canaries*, are the first *Ilandes* they meete with. Betweenthe them & the shoare of *Affrica* saylinge directly south, they meete with other *Ilands* called the *Ilands* of *Greene Cape*, by the *Portugalles* who are Lords thereof, but in *Latin* *Medusean Gorgones*. Here your *Holines* is to marke with an *Attick* minde, for from hence the grounde of this admiration is taken. The *Portugalles* from the *Hesperides* turned about wholly to the left hand, and passe the æquinoctiall line, and goe beyond the *Tropick* also of *Capricorne*, euen to the furthest ende of *Montes Lune*: called the *Cape of Bona Esperansa*: as they commonly call it: from the *Equator* 34. degrees some, deduct two. From the pointe of that *Promontory*, they returne backe to the East, and sayle by the mouthes of the *Erithrean* Sea, and the *Persian* gulfe and by the huge mouthes of *Indus*, and *Ganges*, as farr as golden, *Chersonesus*, which (as we sayd) they call *Malucha*. Behold the halfe part of *Circle* of *world*. All *Cosmographers* by a perpetuall accompt haue set it downe in writinge, that, that is *space* of 12. howres, of the 24. which the sunne runneth. Now let vs measure the halfe which remaineth. We must therefore returne to the *Gorgodes*. This ours litle fleete of 5. shippes, leauinge those *Ilands* on the left hand, went directly to the right hande, turninge sterne to sterne to the *Portugalles*, on the backe side of that lande of ours, which we call the supposed *Continent*, whose first entrance is in the iurisdiction of the *Portugues*, & this fleete went so farr, *way* (as wee now say) *way* they attained more then 50. degrees of the *Antarctick*: I note not the particular number because they differ in the report of the degrees, although but litle. Followinge the west, as the *Portugalles* did the East, they made those *Ilands* of the *Maluchas* behinde them which are not farr distant from that where *Ptolomæus* placeth *Gatigara*, & the greates gulfe: that wide & open entranceto the country of the *Sina*. What shall I say of the great gulfe, and *Gatigara* which (they say) they found not so situated, as they are described by *Ptolomey*, for the present I omitt them happily else where I shall speake thereof more at large. Let vs returne to the cōpassing of the *Parallel* behold the golden *Chersonesus* found out a cleane contrary way to that of the *Portugues*: and this shipp (Queene of the *Argonautikes*

Golden Chersonesus.

They arrive at
the Hesperian
Gorgodes.

tiker) returneth the same way within the vewe of golden *Chersonesus*, holding the same course that the *Portugues* did: this ship; e
arriuinge at the *Hesperian Gorgodes*, in great want and necessity
of all thinges, sendeth her boate a shoare with 13. menn, to delire
water, and somewhat to eate, yet not freely. There the *Portugues*
officers of their King (who supposed their right eye should bee
plucked out, if any other Prince gott the profit of Spices) made
stay of the boate and menn against the league made from the
beginninge of the diuision, established & confirmed by *Pope Alexander* the sixt: and the *Kinges* *Gouernours* of the *Hesperides*
attempted to take the shippe it selfe, which had bin easily done.
But the mariners vnderstandinge of the successe of their compan-
ions, before the *Portugalls* could prepare their shippes for the
eucounter wayinge ancor, they say, they fledd away, leauinge
13. of their companions in the power of the *Portugues*, of 31.
which they brought thether, of 60. menn taken into the shippe
at the *Maluchas*, but the *Portugues* settinge them at liberty, by
comandement of their King sent the home againe. If I would
recite their greiuances, daungers, hunger, thirst, watchinges, &
painfull labours in pumpinge out the Sea water day and night
which came in through the open chinkes and holes, I should
insert too longe a discourse, let this therefore suffice for that
shipp which was fuller of hoales then any liue, and for those 18
persons which shee brought, who were more carion leane, then
any staruelinge horse. They say they were violently driuen
so farr out of their course, that they affirme they rann, 14.
thousand leagues, saylinge now hether, now thether, although
they confesse the whole compasse of the Earth is lesse then 8.
thousand, because they knewe not, what way (contrary to the
course of the *Portugalls*) these desired Ilands were to bee sought.
Meanes are made, that such enterprises should not come to
nought: what shalbee determined, and how the matter shalbe
concluded with the *Portugalles*, who complaine that they shall
sustaine exceedinge losse by this meanes, wee will hereafter sig-
nifie. They say that the *Maluchas* are within the limits assigned
to either king, to witt, the kings of *Cassacie*, & the *Portugall*, by *Pope Alexander* the sixt: they say, they are townes, & coutry villages which
bring the profitts of their lads to the *Malachia*, *Colocuta* & *Cochine*.

The direct cō-
passe of the
cartes then 8
thousand lea-
gues.

in marts, as generally it falleth out with country men, who bring
such necessary things as country men nourish and maintaine at
home, to sell the at cittyes & townes. But we haue found the *Ma-
luchas* haue bin vsurped by them, because it is without that line,
diuidinge from East to West, from either Pole. That is best known
vnto your *Helines*, because this question was often discusse before
you. One thing remaineth which will fill the *Readers* with great
admiration, especially those, who thinke they haue the wandering
courses of the Heauens familiar before hande. When this ship
came backe to the *Gorgodes*, the saylers thought it had bin wednes-
day, but found it to be thursday. Whereupon they say that in that
wandring course, they lost one day, in that space of 3 yeeres. But
I replied to them your preists peradventure deceiued you by om-
mitting the day either in their *Celebrations*, or in the account of howers.
They answered me againe what doe you thinke it possible that
all, especially wise men, & well experienced could fall into so foule
an Error? It is a common case, to keep a ready account of the dayes
and monthes, because many had with the bookes of the computa-
tion of howers, & knewe very well what was dayly to be accounted.
In the howers especially of the blessed *Virgin*, to whom we pro-
strated our selues euery momēt, desiring her protection in these, &
in the commemoration of the deade, many spent the vacant time.
Direct your thoughts therefore another way without all questiō
wee lost a day. These remember this, others other things, & diuers
diuers things, but all agree, that they had lost a day: I added more-
ouer: my friends, remember the yere following after your depar-
ture (which was 1520) was leape yere, least peradventure you
were deceiued thereby. They affirmed, that they gaue *Pigmean*
February 29 dayes that yere, and forgot not the leape yere at the
Kalendes of *March*. These 18 persons which remained, were alto-
gether vnlearned: so they say all, one after another. Being much
disquieted, and troubled with that care, I conferred with *Gasper*
Contarinus (a man not meanelly instructed in all kinde of lit-
terature) who then was Embassadour with the Emperour
for his famous commonwealth of *Venice*. Whereby wee know
(discussinge the matter with diuers argnments) that this strange
report, neuer heard before, might very well be, after this manner.
This *Castellae* ship set sayle from the Ilands of *Gorgodes* towards the west,
which

The *Maluchas*
to belong to
the kinge of
Spaine.

The losse of a
day in this voy-
age a strange
thinge to be
noted.

An Excellent
and very pro-
bable reason
for the losse of
a day

which way also the Sunne goeth. Thence it came to passe, that hauinge followed the Sunne, they had every day longer, according to the quantity of the way they made, wherefore hauinge perfited the Circle, which the Sunne performeth in 24. howers towards the West, it consumed & spent one whole day, therefore it had fewer dayes by one, then they who for that space of time, kept one certaine place of abode. But if the *Portugall Fleete*, which sayleth towards the East, should returne againe vnto the *Gorgodes*, continuing their course vnto the East, by this way and *Nauigatio*, now first found & discovered to mortall men, no man wold doubt seeing they shuld haue shorter dayes, hauing perfited the Circle, but that 24. whole howres shuld remaine vnto the ouer & aboue, and so one whole day, wherefore they should reckon more by one: and so if either fleete, to witt, the *Castellane* and the *Portugall*, had set sayle the same day from the *Gorgodes*, and the *Castellane* had sayled towards the west, and the *Portugalles* had towards the East, turninge sterne to sterne, and had returned to the *Gorgodes*, by these diuers wayes, in the same space of time, and at the same moment, if that day had bin thursday to the *Gorgodes*, it had bin wednesday to the *Castellanes*, to whom a whole day was consumed into longer dayes. But to the *Portugalles*, to whom by shorteninge of the dayes, one day remained ouer & aboue the same day should be Friday. Let *Philosophers* more deeply discusse this matter we yeeld these reasons for the present. We haue now spoaken sufficiently of the *Parallel* compassed, and of the *Ilands* nourishinge spices, and of a day lost, and of strange countryes. Now let vs at length come to the affaires of *Tenustitan*, which I will shortly touch in as few wordes as I cann, because I am now greiuous, and troublesome to my selfe through so great a labour, by reason of fadinge, old age in whose greedy talons your *Holmes* left me almost faintinge: which indeuoreth with speedy flight to thrust me downe to that more greedy and deuouringe gulfe of his crooked aged Sister as if I should more quietly walke through the pathes of this cloyster.

The Eight Chapter.



By the casting of our menn out of 1521. the Laky citty *Tenustitan*, or by what meanes, after so great an ouerthrow through the ayde of the borderinge enemyes of the *Tenustitanes*, they began to gather strength againe, hath bin sufficiently spoaken: Let vs now therefore at one cast passe ouer to the neighbourhood of the lake omittinge meane actions. In a citty of 8 thousand houles (but consistinge of vnmeasurable suburbs reaching euen to the lake 18. leagues from *Tascalteca*) called *Tazcuco*, *Cortes* settled his abode. The *Tazcucane* citizens taught by the example of their neighbours, durst not deny him, least they shuld be made a praye. *Cortes* had left shippwrightes in *Tascalteca*, to make 13. *Bergantines* (as we mentioned before) while he by warring, subdued the borderinge enemyes round about. As soone as hee first settled his army in *Tazcuco*, he commaunded the ioyntes of the *Bergantines* to be brought, which were carried boorde by boorde, or peece by peece vpon the shoulders of the *Tascaltecs* and *Guaazzingi*, neither did they vnwillingly vndertake the labour & paines, so cruell is their hatred against the *Tenustitans* that they account all trauaile & paines whatsoeuer delightfull, directed to the destruction of the *Tenustitanes*. Behold a thinge not easy for the people of *Rome* to haue done, whē their estate most flourished. From *Tazcuco* to the lake runneth a smale riuer, each bancke where of is fenced with houses standinge together on a rowe with orchardes lying betweene the. In the meane season while the ioyntes of the *Bergantines* were set together, and whilest the oares, and all the flaggies were makinge, he commaunded a Trench to be cut from *Tazcuco* to the lake, for the space of 3. *Italian miles* and 4. fathom deepe somewhere, most strongly fortified with their bulwarkes, which might receaue a Riuer, to carry the *Bergantines* to the lake and within the space of 50. dayes. with 8000 continuall pioners of the menn of that province, he finished the worke. But when both

Cortes settled in *Tazcuco* a greate city.

The *Tascaltecs* canie the ioyntes of the *Bergantines* vpon their shoulders to *Tazcuco*.

A trench cut to conuey a riuer an admirable worke.

both the Trenches were ended and the *Bergantines* framed, and set together, he burned and destroyed many cittyes both on the lande and standinge vpon lakes, whereby hee was molested when he fledd away: so that the *Tenustitans* durst not now peepe out, nor ioyne battayle with our menn in open field. The 13. *Bergantines* beinge launched in the lake by that admirable worke of cuttinge of a Trench, the *Tenustitans* sawe their present ruine and destruction: yet forced by necessity they tooke courage. Vnderstandinge of the comming of the *Bergantines* into the Lake, an huge multitude of boats in an instant of time, with armed warriours came speedily rowing to the *Bergantines*, they say, that in a trice, there were 5 thousand present, which also the cittizens reported after the victory obtained: the boates comminge towardes them, by force of the ordinance planted in the prowes, and sides of the *Bergantines* were dispersed euen as little clouds by fierce windes. So wandring and rouing in the open Sea of the lake, they shrewdly molested and vexed the citty with the *Bergantines*. In a few dayes space *Cortes* tooke away from the citty their fresh riuer waters, their conduits beinge torne a sunder by *Christopher Olit*: and that no prouision of victuall might be brought from any place to them that were beleiged, hee compassed the citty with three Armyes: with one from *Tzencuo*, by *Astapalappa*, which he destroyed vtterly, because it was more mighty then the rest, & at that time the auncient seate of *Muteczumas* brother. *Cortes* himselfe had the commaund thereof with more then threescore thousand warriours, as they say: for many more then he desired both for the hope of booty, and liberty, came now flocking to him from all the prouinces: so that *Cortes* himselfe kept the bridge which came from *Astapalappa* to the Princely citty, whereof mention was made beefore. And fighting by little and little the enemy withdrawinge themselues, by stronge hande, and by force of the ordinance, and the horse beefore and by the helpe and fauor of the *Brigantines* on the sides, hee got the bridge as farr as the Castle, whereof wee speake in the meetinge of the Kinge *Muteczuma*, with our menn, where wee described that Castle to be fortified with two townes, buttinge vpon two bridges, which are ioyned vpon the arches there

A multitude of boats sent to stop the *Bergantines* dispersed by the ordinance.

The Bridge won.

of. In y place *Cortes* pitched his Campe, & by y meanes possessed y entrance of either bridge. On y contrary he commaunded other capes to be placed for defence of another greate bridge on y North, ouer which he gaue the charge to *Gonsalus Sandomalus*, a soldier to execute *Iustice* which the Spaniard called *Alguazill*. And ouer y third army incamped on another side of the citty hee committed the charge to *Petrus Aluarez*. They say, that those 3 armyes consisted of one hundred & twenty thousand soldiers. So the miserable citty compassed on euery side with Enemyes, endured extreame want of all thinges: and was no lesse wasted and consumed through the ambition of a fewe (whose greedy desire of soueraignty drewe the vnhappy people to that misery) then it was afflicted by the enemy. The people might easily haue bin perswaded to subiect their necke vnto our yoake, but that the kinges sisters sonne who vsurped the kingdome, and the pride of his Nobles, withstoode it. For 70. dayes together both before and behinde it was continually vexed & molested with incursions, and assaults. Within the streets of the citty itselfe, our men returninge to the Campe toward the Euening they write, that 500. and somtimes a thousand were slaine, at euery encounter: the more cruell the slaughter was so much the more plentifully and daintily the *Guazuzingi*, *Tascathecanes*, and the rest of the auxiliary prouincialls, supped, who vse to bury their enemies which fall in battaile in their belly, neither durst *Cortes* forbid it. They say, but fewe of our menn, alwayes were slaine. Therefore both by the swoorde, & famine the greater part of the cittizens was consumed: Our menn for the most part entering the citty fightinge, founde heapes of deade men in the streets, who as they sayd, dyed with hunger and thirst. They destroyed many of those excellent buildings when they thrust the Enemyes out. *Cortes* was once circumuented and surprised by the Enemy vppon one of the bridges, but was preserued by a certaine familiar freinde of his, called *Franciscus Olea*, who brandishinge his sworde against the enemy cutt of both his handes at one blowe who pressed vpon his maister *Cortes* hauing taken him. But with y vnhappy destiny of y *Preseruer* who (after he had giue him his horse) was slaine. At length it was now reported to our menn, in what part the king had

Cortes his 3 armies of 120000. Soldiers at this siege.

Cortes surprised and by *Franciscus Olea* rescued at a deare rate.

The king taken.
His speeches to Cortes.

The city won and those nations all subdued to the Emperor.

Cortes createth a king one of the blood royall in Tenustitan.

The south sea. 6. cities.

- 1 Teph.
- 2 Mechnaca
- 3 Guaxaca
- 4 Fuesco
- 5 Tequantepech.
- 6 Sance name.

had hidd himselfe with his familiars, and Princes. Cortes vnderstanding the matter, with the *Brigantines*, setteth vpon a litle fleete, of Boates discovered by Spies (wherein the Kinge wandered in certaine secret corners of the lake) and tooke them all. The Kinge being now subiect to the power of Cortes, touchinge the dagger wherewith Cortes was girded, sayth, behold the weapon, wherewith thou maist, and oughtest to kill me, I haue done what laye in me, so that now my life is become hatefull & loathsome vnto me. Cortes comforted him, and sayde, he had done that which became a couragious Kinge. But yet hee ledd him with him into the Continent, and deliuered him to his menn to bee kept in safe custody. These things being done, so greata a citty vanquished, and the people thereof almost destroyed, hee subdued all those Nations to the Emperours Iurisdiction. Two menn came vnto me, of them which Spaine calleth *Fidalgi*, who had not least to doe in all matters, both in searchinge out the secrets of the Prouinces, and also in all the conflicts, the one called *Diecus Ordassius*, and the other *Benenides*: who sayd that Cortes (at his pleasure) created a King in *Tenustitan*, who was of the blood royall and commanded him to seate himselfe there, to the intent that citty beinge now desolate for want of resort might vnder the shaddowe of a king be stored with people againe, otherwise so huge a citty had remained desolate without inhabitants. But hee himselfe impatient of ease determined by Mellengers to search out other strage countreyes. High mountaines to the South laye within viewe, but what lay beyond them, hee commaundeth diligently to be sought: and it was told him, that another Sea lay on the South side of these mountaines, as I wrote in the *Decades*, of the South Sea discovered from *Darien*, by *Vasquez Nunez*. There are six Cittyes there whereof (they say) the least is much greater then our *Vallidole*: that famous corporation: one whereof is called *Teph*, the second *Mechnaca*, the third *Guaxaca*, the fourth *Fuesco*, the fift *Tequantepech*, to the sixt they giue no name: and it is written in a particular letter out of the volum of the Affairs of *Tenustitan*, that they vnderstoode in the South Sea that those Ilands ingendringe spices, gold, & precious stones were

were not farr distant from that shoare. But the cities that lye in lakes, and one the sides of lakes, are called by these names. *Certaine Cities lying in lakes* *Saltucar, Tenanica, Tenustitan, Scapuzalco, Tacuba, Capulazpech, Cuicuilcan*, of that name two, *Guichilobusco, Suchimilco, Quitagna, Astapalappa, Mescelische, Colnacan, Tezucco*. Of those two, *Benenides*, lately returned from his companions, one of the two ships set from Cortes. In them they bringe gifts sent from Cortes, which they say are much more precious and excellent, then those which were carryed and brought from the Emperours Maiesty, that yeere hee went out of Spaine vnto the *Belge*, which your *Holinesse* sawe: they valew these riches about two hundred thousand *Ducats* in estimation, but those shippes are not yet come vnto vs. *20000. ducats sent to the king of Spaine.* They stayd In the Ilandes *Cassiterides*, called the *Azores* by the *Portugalles* who are Lords thereof, least they should haue fallen into the hands of the French *Pirates*, as another did the yeere before, comminge from *Hispaniola* and *Cuba*, with a great masse of gold of seuentie two thousand *Ducats*, and six hundred waight of precious pearles of eight ounces to the pounce, & with 2000. sugar bushes (a briar is called of the Spaniard *arroua*) of 25. pound waight, of 6. ounces to the pounce. Besides many brought many particular things: all which became a *Pirates* pray. An armed fleete was sent to waite those two safe from the *Azores*. At the time that I wrote this they were not yet brought hether. Those ships brought (as *Benenides* saith) three *Tygers* brought vp of litle ones in seuerall cages, or grates, made of longe rafters. two in one in one of the shippes, and the third in the other: in that, where two were carryed, one of the cages was a litle battered and broken by the rowling and shaking of the shipp, by tempestuous and foule weather, so that it made way for the *Tyger* to come out. The *Tyger* escaping by night rann about the ship with noe lesse rage and furye, then if shee had neuer secne any man: shee runneth about rauinge euery where & shooke & seised vpon 7. men, from one shee tare an arme, from another a legge, from others the shoulders, slewe twoe and leaping vpon one who fiede from the mast of the ship, shee caught him: and being halfe dead yet rescued by his copanions, he perished not: All they that were in the shippe ran vnto her with lauelines, swordes and all kinde of weapons, and hauinge giuen her many woundes, they forced

3. Tygers

ced herto leape downe into the Sea, and slew her fellow in the cage, least the like mischaunce should befall them by her. The third which is in the other shipp, *Benueides* saith, is brought. In the thicke woods of these Mountaines, great multitudes of Tygers, Lions and other wild beasts liue. Being demanded with what food they are maintained, he sayth they pray vpon hartes, Robuckes, deere, hares, and conyes, & many other milde creatures which liue there. Two men had the charge of those shippes who were *Captaines* of the warres in those countiyes, to witt, *Alfonso Auila*, and *Antonius Quignonus*: these men bringe the Kings part giuen him by the people, to be deliuered vnto him: But *Iohannes Ribera* hath the charge of *Cortes* his part, who was his *Secretary*, & companion of all his labours from the begininge: and by the decree of the Kings Counsell of *India*, the Emperour confirmed the government of *Noua Hispania* to *Cortes*, who gaue it that name. But *Diecus Velasquez* is both thrust out of the Governmēt of *Cuba*, & neere there about, because it is decreed, that he did not well in sendinge forces against *Cortes*, the Counsell of *Hispaniola* forbiddinge the same. Newes was lately brought, that fiftene of the shippes of the French *Pirates* were seene wandringe at Sea, vpon hope to gett these shippes, as they tooke another: But by foule and tempestuous weather, they were transported into *Affrica*, and most of them drowned.

The Ninth Chapter.



I haue herto declared, what *Cortes*, what his fellow soldiers of *Cortes*, and the officers of the Kings Magistrates, the *Treasurer*, *Auditor*, and *Distributor* (whom the Spaiard calleth *Factor*) both writte while they remained, and also reported vnto me by word of mouth returning: Wherein I haue omitted many circumstances, least through the repetition of smale and trifling matters, I should become tedious and contemptible: Let vs now report somewhat from *Darien* by the letters of *Petrus Arias* Gouvernor of the supposed Continent, & by his Eldest sonne *Diecus Arias* who returned from his father, and then, many things lately vnderstoode concerning the affaires

The Govern-
ment of Noua
Hispaniola con-
firmed to *Cortes*.
Velasquez de-
posed from the
gouernment
of *Cuba*.

affaires of *Hispaniola*, and *Cuba Fernandina*: and this first. In the supposed Continent 5. Colonies are planted, vpon the North shoare of the country *Santa Maria antiqua*, which towne we call *Darien*: because that towne (as in the former *Decades* I spoke at large) is seated vpon the Banck of the *Riuer Darien*: why they chose a place there, & why they gaue the place that name which of *Zemachus* the King thereof was called *Zemachus*, I then sufficiently declared. The second Colony called *Acla* is situated toward the west, and 30. leagues distant from *Darien*: 40. leagues from *Acla* standeth an house seated on the shoare, to the west, called *Nomen Dei*, of a Hauen thereof so called, by *Colonus* who first discovered it. At the South shoare are *Panama* & *Natan* (accenting the last sillable,) their country names not being changed. The third is very broad in some place, but chiefly on the coast, where that great riuer *Maragnon* runneth, whereof I haue spoken at large in the former *Decades* where shewing the causes why so great abundance of waters could be conioyned in one channell, among other, I sayd, that country was very large from North to South, whereby through the great distance of place many riuers might be ingedred, which might fall into this one, to be conueyed to the Northerne Ocean Sea. So (most holy father) it was founde as I had prophesied, when the passage was discovered. From those Northerne shoares, famous for the fall of *Maragnon* (where I sayde the Kings are called *Chacones*) the land is extended to the antarcticke to the straight beyond the *Aequinoctiall*, 54: degrees some deduct two whereof in the discourse of the seeking out of the Island of *Spices*. I haue sufficiently spoken. Neere vnto that straight, winter shut vp that fleete of 5. shippes, through the extremity of cold, almost for our five sommer monethes (as we haue already spoken) when the Sun departed from them vnto vs. From thence ariseth the admiration of the prodigious riuer *Maragnon*. How then should the land be very broad there, which elsewhere is content with narrow straights of land? but especially from the Colony called *Nomen Dei*, to the South shoare, and the Hauen *Panama*, are 17. leagues distance, yet by vnpassable mountaines, and inaccessible, by reason of the huge rockes, and exceeding thicke woodes, neuer meddled with in any age: so that those desert places are the dennes and habitation of Leopardes, Tygers, Lyons, Beares,

Santa Maria antiqua,

Darien.

Acla.

Nomen Dei.

Panama (and *Natan*.

A learned con-
iecture of the
largenes of a
Continent.

and

The fift Decade.

Of the cruelty & fiercenes of Tygers in these countreyes & *Apes* of many shapes, & other monsters. Wounderfull things are reported of these wilde beasts. They say þ the *Tygers* doe no more feare to meete Trauellers, then if they mette with a little whelp: If they finde any man wādringe alone, there is no remedy but hee must needes be torne into a thousand peeces and eaten. Therefore they cheifly beware of *Tygers*, which by experience they finde much more cruell then *Lions*: There are many valleyes of most fruitfull land, and many sides of those mountaines, which remaine desert, without any inhabitant, by reason of the Savage and wild beasts, which otherwise would be replenished with store of people. But it is a pleasant thing to bee reported, touching diuers *Apes*, and dangerous also. By those mountaines through which *Petrus Arias* now Gouvernour, writeth hee hath made a passage, and dayly doth proceede more and more, in breakinge the stones in the craggy rocks, and burning the thick woods, the ringleaders of the *Apes*, when they perceiued any of our troopes of men marchinge (for being but a few, much lesse being alone durst they attempt any such thing) assemblinge a common multitude of diuers kindes, runne forth to meete them and pursuinge our men which way soeuer they march, with horrible outcries, leaping from tree to tree, and deride them with a thousand scurrilities, & a thousand mockinge gestures, especially those that haue tayles: and oftentimes make shewe as if they would assaile our men by troopes and companyes. But as soone as they are come downe to the body of the trees, and see the arrows, & harquebuse shot (which they haue sometimes felt) ready to be keueled & directed against thē, they make backe a gaine as swift as the winde to the toppes of the trees from thence vttering their rauinge cōplaintes they gnash with their teeth in threatening manner. They say their dexterity & agility is such, þ they know how to avoyde arrowes shot at their bodyes, & take thē in their hād, as if they volūtarily receiued thē, being reached vnto thē Yet they haue not so learned to shift & avoyde the arquebuse shott, wherewith they slew māy, peraduenture of the younger sort, who were not so skillfull & cūning: But when they see any one of their cōpany fal headlong wounded, & takē vp by our men frō þ ground they thūder & fil þ skyes with such a violēt, & horrible noyse þ it exceedeth þ roarings of a thousand *Lions* & as māy *Tygers*. But one thing

A pleasant story of apes.

The fift Decade.

203

thing is woorthy the hearing: Euery *Ape* when they are nowe about to climbe the trees, caryeth as many stones as shee can beare in one hande, and some in her mouth, and thereby fight with stones against such as passe by, whensoever our men cease shooting their arrowes or shot, at them. A bowman of our men bent his Scorpion against an old *Ape* with a long tayle, bigger then a *Baboon*, this *Ape* made as though she would waite for it, but as soone as she sawe the arrowe directed by shutting of one eye, casting downe a stone vpon the archer, shee shrewdly bruised his face, and (as they say) brake his teeth out of his head. But yet the Munkie was punished for her straunge stratagem, for at what tyme the stone fell downe vpon the archer, the arrowe ascended vnto the *Ape*, and hauing slayne her, they ate her for a daintie dish, for so great hunger oppressed them, that they hadde eaten toads, or any other worse meate. We haue spoken sufficiently of fourefooted beasts: now let vs speake somewhat of them that are two footed: for that two footed nation, is almost like those four-footed beasts. There is a mightie and couragious king called *Vrracus*, in the borders of the Colonie of *Natan* towards the South, whom *Petrus Arias* the Gouvernour could neuer perswade to intertayne amity and peace, and therefore prepared to master him by warre. But this king trusting in his power and authoritie, is reported to haue answered the Embassadours proudly who came to treat concerning peace, and presumed, armed after his manner, by incursions to inuade the Colony of the Christians who inhabit *Natan*. For they haue many kinds of darts in those countries, wherewith they fight a farre off, and broade wooden swords burnt in the fire, wherewith they incounter hand to hand. They haue bowes also, with the endes of their arrowes either of bone, or hardened in the fyer. In those countries there is great plentie of the fruite of *Coccus*, whereof I made mention before. Where especially in the South coast, the flowing Sea washeth the broad neighbouring playnes: of the which, they say, one is overflowed by the flood for the space of two leagues, and becometh dry againe with the ebbe. In those places (they say) those trees grow and increase of their owne nature: and not elsewhere, vnlesse the yong and tender plants be transported thence. Somethinke that the flowing of the Sea brings the seeds of those trees thether frō

Scorpion an instrument of war like a Scorpion to shoote small arrowes.

Vrracus a mighty and couragious King.

Coccus.

A great ebbe,

A tree on
whose leaues
a man may
write.

A furious and
raging sea.

The blacke
Sea.
The Syrenes.

vnknowne countryes, from other countryes of the Indies, where they naturally growe : they say, they are brought to *Hispaniola* and *Cuba* as I sometimes sayd of the trees which beare *Cassia Fistula*, and from the Ilandes to the Continent, vntill they come to those Southerne partes. But in the Ilandes by the wonderful purpose and worke of nature, another tree groweth, (whiche I know not yet whether it growe in the Continent or no) which hath leaues whereon a man may write, besides that tree whereof I made mention in the Decades. This tree compared with that, differeth much : which wee will describe, when wee shall speake of those Ilandes. Now let vs returne vnto the affaires of the Continent. From *Panama* a Colonie of the South Sea, they descended with shippes built in that Sea, so farre to the West, as they thought they hadde attained to the backside of *Incatan*. For argument and proufe thereof *Gil. Gonzalus* the Admirall of that fleete, and his Consortes say, that they light on men apparelled after the same maner, with holes pierced in their lips, wearing goulden or siluer iewelless about their neckes, beset with precious stones, such as those were, wherof I made report in my 4. Decade to *Pope Leo*, when mention was made of the affaires of *Incatan*, and of the presents which were brought. They write, that on the right hande they founde suche a furious and raging Sea, that they suppose there was a narrowe strayght there betweene the Continent, and *Incatan*, though not yet discovered: but durst not hazarde themselves in such a raging sea, because the shippes, by reason of the long space of tyme they had sayled along those shores, were halfe rotten, and eaten through with wormes. Hauing repayred and amended their shippes, they promise to returne. In that voyage *Gil. Gonzalus*, and his Consortes tolde *Petrus Arias*, that about an hundred leagues from the Colony of *Panama*, they found the Vast Sea of a black colour, in which fishes swim of the bignesse of *Dolphins*, melodiously singing with sweet harmony, as is reported of the *Syrenes*, and after the same maner, inuiting to sleepe. Heere menne of meane spirit and conceit will wonder, and say it is a thing impossible. I will therefore discourse the matter a little with these men. Do we not read that the *Erythrean* gulfie is red, from whence it hath the name of the red sea. Whether it be by the nature of the water, or whether

whether it happen by the redde sandes, or reuerberation of the red rockes on the shore, the Sea appeareth red : who therefore would make nature so dull, to take away her power that shee could not ingender blacke sandes; also, and blacke rocks, which elsewhere might make the waters seeme blacke? But concerning the singing and melody, I my selfe also thinke it to bee a fable, albeit wise and discrete menne report it: yet notwithstanding in their excuse, is it not knowne that the *Trytones* are very shrill? they haue beene sometimes hearde, and haue beene found dead cast vp vpon the shore, in the West Spanish Ocean : & doth not a frogge croake vnder water? Why should it then be wondered at, if other *Vocall* fishes also be founde, neuer heard of before? Let euery manne belecue as hee pleaseth : I thinke nature able to doe great matters. All the ryuers of the supposed Continent are full of Crocodiles : in the Ryuers they are hurtfull, and dangerous, but not on the Lande, as those of the Riuer *Nilus* are. They founde one deade of two and fourtie feete long, and seuen foote broad betweene the iawes. *Petrus Arias* his sonne being returned from his Father, sayth, that those trees are now found, of the planckes and tymber whereof, if shippes bee built, they might bee freed from daunger of those mischieuous wormes which gnawe holes through them. He sayth also that the wood being brought into the kitchen, coule scarce bee burned, by reason of the exceeding moysture thereof. Now let vs come to the commodities. That lande hath many Gold mines : but let *Petrus Arias*, and the rest pardon me, who haue gotten gold, by the sweate of the poore miserable Inhabitauntes. That whiche by the assistance of your *Holynesse* hath beene often attempted, is nowe established and decreede in our Senate of the Indian affayres : to witte, that the Indians shoulde curre where bee free, and applie themselves to tillage of the ground, and Christian disciplyne. But if any, through hope of obtaining any of our commodities, voluntarily offer themselves they might lawfully haue them as mercenaryes, & hired seruants We haue sufficiently spoken of the Continent: now let vs speake somewhat of the Ilandes. In *Hispaniola* nothing is changed. The Senate is the same, from whiche all those tractes and countries receiue their Lawes. Whatsoeuer thinges are sowed or planted there, increase daily more and more. There are great multitudes

Crocodiles
here.

Gold mines.

No smal proof
of good land
by this prooffe
of horses.

Vineyardes.

Corne.

A tree which
yeeldeth
parchment.

The tree Ya-
gua.

of horses, swine, and heardes of cattell there. The like also is in the rest. A yong mare colt conceiueth the tenth moneth after shee is foaled, and hath scarce brought forth a colt when she desireth and taketh the horse again. They liue contented with their countrey bread made of *Iucca*, and *Maizium*: wines are brought home vnto them from *Vandalia*, although they haue vineyardes in very many places: they say, they growe wonderfully: and become so ranke, that they spend their vigor and strength in the leaues and braunches, and little in the clusters, and die a few years after the planting. They say the same of corne, that it groweth to the height of canes, with exceeding long eares, yet that the graynes vanish to nothing, before they be ripe, for the most part: and that there is more plentiful store of other things in those Ilands, then elswhere. Suger prestes are euery yeere increased. Now lette vs speake of the tree which yeeldeth parchment, which is very like a date tree, the leaues whereof are so great, that euery one being spread vpo the head, may defend the whole body of a man from a shoure of raine, as if he cast a cloath cloake vpon his backe. This is but a smal matter, lette vs speake of that which is admirable: those leaues which cleaue to the tree no otherwise then the Date doth to her tree, the leafe plucked vppe by the roote, whereby it is ioyned to the tree (for the leafe you lay holde on is easily taken from the tree by thrusting the poynt of a knife to the bottome of the stalke) in the inner rinde thereof containyng the parchment, a little white skinne is found, like to the white of an Egge: whiche is pilled away, as the skinne is flayed from a sheepe new killed, and is taken whole from the barke, not much lesse then a sheepes, or a goates skin of parchment: whiche all those people vse, as if they hadde gotten parchment it selfe: and they say it is no lesse tough and strong. They cutte that parchment with sissers, so muche onely as serueth for the present necessitie of writing. This tree is called *Yagua*: the fruite thereof is lyke to an Oliffe, it fatteth swine, and is not so conuenient for menne. But howe they vse the benefitte of the other leafe which may bee written vppon, differing from this thinne skinne, wee haue sufficiently spoken in his place. There is another Tree whiche groweth in the cliftes of Rockes, and not in a fatte soyle, and it is called *Pythabaja*.

baja, the fruite is sower mixed with sweet, as wee see in the Soure sweete *Affrican* apple, called *Pomegranate*: the fruite thereof is as bigge as an Oringe, of a red colour within, and without. But the fruite of the Tree called *Mameia*, in the Ilandes is no bigger then a small *Melon*, but in the Continent, not much lesse the a great one. This fruite nourisheth three small creatures somewhat greater then a nutte, for preseruacion onely of their kind. Nowe let me speake a little of the Pepper of the Ilandes, and of Pepper of the Continent. They haue woodes full of fruites whiche bring forth Pepper, I call it pepper, although it be no pepper, because it hath the strength and Aromaticall tast and sauour of pepper, nor is that graine lesse esteemed then pepper, they call it *Axi*, accenting the last sillable, & it exceedeth the height of *Poppey*. Grains or berries of them are gathered like those of *Iuniper*, or firre tree, but not altogether so great: there are two sortes of that grayne, some say five: one of them is halfe as long againe as the length of a mans finger, it is sharper, and biteth more then pepper, the other is rounde, no greater then pepper. But this consisteth of a thinne skinne, and certayne substantiall, and animall partes, which three, haue a hotte kinde of sharpenesse and biting. The thirde is not biting, yet aromaticall, which if we vsed, we should not neede *Caucalean* pepper: that which is sweete, and pleasant they call *Boniatum*, the thinne sort they call *Caribe*, because it is sharpe and strong, and from thence they call the *Canibales Caribe*, because they confesse them to be strong, and cruel. There is another kinde in these Ilandes, the dewe whereof being touched, a manne is infected as if he had taken poyson. If any man with fixed eye beholde that tree, he looseth the sight of his eyes, and presently swelleth like one that hath the droplie. There are two other trees, the woode and leaues whereof being set on fire, kill onely with the fume, if the woode of any one of them beeing but a little kindled, be caryed about the house or lodging. It is anothers poyson, if any sucke in, the fume of the leafe by the nostrils. A certayne priest told mee of a cruell and mischieuous act, who sixe times sayled from the Continent to *Cuba* and *Hispaniola*, that long voyage by sea, going three times, and returning as often, his name was *Benedictus Martinez* a man of good sort. This was he, who first came to *Barchinona* to make report of *In-*

A kind of pepper tree that blindeth the beholder. Other strange reportes of the pepper tree.

A tragical tale of barbarous resolution.

catan, and the rest of those bordering countryes. He sayth that a certayne man called *Madronus* a citizen of the towne of *Albanet* in the Country *Spartaria*, hadde by an auncient custome, a certayne King with his subiects at his commande, vnder his subiection to digge golde out of the Mines, in a place called *S. Iamris*: in short time, that mine of gold was found by chance. This king with his Miners, gathered for his *Temporary* Maister 9000. Castellanes of gold. Now it was decreede in our Kings Senate, that some largesse, of our commodities, shoulde bee giuen to euerie one departing from their labour, to witte, a cappe, a stomacher, or a shirt, a callocke, or a glasse, or such lyke. The king supposed hee shoulde haue had some fatte larges from his maister, because that in so short a time he hadde founde so great a Masse of Golde. *Madronus* dealt more strictly with him then he ought: whereupon the King conceiued such displeasure, and anger, that calling those Miners into an house, to the number of ninty fise, he thus debateth with them. My worthy companions & friends why desire wee to liue any longer vnder so cruell seruitude? lette vs nowe goe vnto the perpetuall seate of our Auncestors: for we shall there haue rest from these intollerable cares and grieuances which we indure vnder the subiection of the vnthankful. Go yce beefore, I will presently followe you. Hauing spoken this, he helde whole handfulls of those leaues which depriue life, prepared for the purpose: and giuerh euery one part thereof beeing kindled, to sucke vp the fume: who obeyed his command. The King, and a chiefe kinsman of his, a wife and prudent man, reserved the last place for themselves, to take the fume. The whole pauement of the Hall was now couered with dead carkases: so that an eager conflict arose betweene those two that were liuing, whether of them should kill himselfe first. The king vehemently vrged that his companion should first dispatch himselfe: but his companion saith he wil follow him, but not goe before. At length the king made riddance of himselfe first. His companion through the loue of sweete life, deriding the king, and those other fooles, refused to follow, & comming out from thence, reported to our men what had happened. Hee further sayth, that much about that tyme, another more horrible accident fell out in the Province called the Princes province, one of the city captains called

Olandus

Olandus had a *Cubensian* mayden the daughter of a king: the captayne suspecting (though she were with childe by him) that she dealt abroad, fastened her to two wooden spits, not to kill her, but to terrifie her, and set her to the fire, and commaunded her to bee turned by the officers: the mayden stricken with feare through the cruelty thereof, and strange kinde of torment, gaue vp the ghost. The king her father vnderstanding the matter, tooke thirtie of his men with him, and went to the house of the Captayne who was then absent, and slewe his wife whom he had maryed after that wicked act committed, and the women who were companions of the wife, and her seruants euery one: then shutting the dore of the house, and putting fire vnder it, he burnt himselfe, and all his companions that assisted him, together with the Captaynes deade family, and goods. Hee reporteth also a fearefull story of another mayde. This mayde being deflowred of a Spanish *Mulettor*, went home, and declared what had happened, and told her parents that she would therfore kil her selfe, it booted not to comfort her. She tooke the iuice of *Iucca*, which if it be taken rawe, is poyson, if boyled, is vsed for milke: the force of poyson was not such, that it would kil her: yet notwithstanding she resolved to ende her lyfe, by any meanes whatsoeuer. The next day, shee sayd shee would goe wash her selfe at a ryuer neere adioyning: for it is the manner with them to wash themselves twice euery day: shee founde a cruell way of reuenge for her selfe: shee bent downe a little tree standing by the ryuers side, and broake it to the height of her heade, and sharpened the poynt of the tree as well as she could. Then getting vpp into a greater tree neere vnto it, shee thrust the poynt of the tree into her selfe, where shee was deflowred, and remayned spytted, euen as a kidde to bee roasted at the kitchen fire. Another mayde also, a fewe dayes after, determined to finish the miseries of her lyfe, who brought as a companion with her, the maid seruant of this Priest, of lyke yeeres to her selfe, and easilie perswaded her, that by her example, shee woulde goe with her vnto their auncesters, where they shoulde leade a quiet and peaceable life: binding therefore the girdles, wherwith they were girt, to the boughes of a tree, & fastening them with a knot about their necks, they cast themselves down from the tree, & so by hanging

A worthie and Roman lyke act of an Indian mayd.

These Indian Maydes neuer heard of leading Apes in hell.

Of the thygh
bone of a Gy-
ant.

A country in-
habited with
Giants.

ging themselves, they obtayned their desires. They report many thinges of such like matters. I determine therefore to vphold this last leafe with a giant-like discourse, to backe and defende these reportes, like that fearefull supporting *Athlas*. *Diecus Ordacius*, of whom I made mention before, diligently viewed many secrete and solitary places of those Countries, and appeased their Kinges : especially the King of that Prouince, where the Money tree groweth, where he learned howe that Money tree was planted, and nourished, as I haue declared in his place. This *Diecus Ordacius* founde a peece of the thygh bone of a Giant (in the vault of a Church) broken of, and halfe consumed through long continuance of time : whiche thigh bone, the Licentiate *Aiglionus*, a Lawyer, & one of the Counsell of *Hispaniola* brought to the citie *Victoria*, not long after your *Holinesse* departed thence towards *Rome*. I hadde it at home for certayne dayes : it was fise spannes long, from the huckle bone vnto the knee, and the proportion answered the length. After this, they that were sent by *Cortes* to the Montanous Countryes of the South, reported that they hadde found a Country inhabited with these men, and for prooffe thereof, they are sayd to haue brought manie of the ribbes of those deade men. Concerning other occurrents, which happen among vs, your *Holinesse* is often aduertised by those that are neere about the *Emperour*, and therefore none of those matters are to bee required of me, whiche disquiet the afflicted mindes of Christian Princes intangled in mutuall secret hatred, and displeasure, to the benefit of the *Mahumetanes*, and losse, & hinderance of our Religion. Nowe therefore I bid your *Holinesse* farewell, before whose feete prostrating my selfe, I dedicate my most humble, and deuoted seruice.

The tenth Chapter.



VEN as the heads of *Hydra* smitten of are seuen times doubled, so vnto me deliuering one discourse, many other arise. I thought I shoulde nowe at length haue concluded the assayres of *Tenustitan* : when behold through new tidings comming suddenly, & vnexpected. I am compelled

pelled to enter into the discourse thereof againe. In one of the 2. shippes which brought the Presents from the *Cassiterides*, one of the familiar friendes of *Cortes* (neere about him) called *Iohannes Ribera*, is returned : the other shippe, for feare of the French *Pyrates*, expecting other subsidiary shippes to conduct her, with the Treasure, whereof, besides the fift due to the Kinges Exchequer, *Cortes* willingly giueth a parte of the riches gotten by his owne labour, and industry: another part also the rest of his chiefe companions in *Armes* bestowed. This *Ribera* bringeth in charge with him, to present the giftes, assigned by *Cortes*, to the *Emperour*, in his maisters name, for the rest, those two, who (as I said before, remained in the *Cassiterides*, with the ships) should offer their presentes. This *Ribera* is skilfull in the *Tenustitan* language, and nothing was done all the time of the warres, at the whiche hee was not present, alwayes at his maisters side : who was sent from his maister, many daies after the departure of his companions: from him therefore we may haue a most cleare and apparant reason of all thinges. Being first demanded of the Originall of the city *Tenustitan*, and definition of the name then of the ruine and destruction, and of the present state thereof, and with what forces *Cortes* maintayned and defended the same, & of many such like things besides: hee saith the citie was built in the middle of a salte lake, vpon a rocke found there (as we read of that most famous citie of *Venice*, seated on a plat of ground appearing in that parte of the *Adriaticke* Gulfe) to secure themselves from the incurious of the enemy: but the name thereof is deriued from 3. short words That which seemeth diuine, they call *Ten*, fruite, they call *Nucil*, and *Titan*, they call a thing seated in the water, from whence commeth the name of *Tenustitan*, that is to say, a diuine fruit seated in the water : for vpon that rocke they founde a naturall tree laden with pleasant fruit (fit to be eaten) greater then our country apples, which yeelded desired foode to the first inuentors: whereupon in token of thankfulness, they beare that tree imbroyded in their *Standard*, it is like a *Mulbery* tree, but hath leaues much greener. The *Tascaltecan*s also in their *Colours*, haue 2. hâds ioyned together, kneading of a Cake, for they vaunt that they haue more fruitful fields of corne, then the rest of the borderers, & from thence the city hath her name: for *Tescal* is a cake of bread

Tenustitan situated as *Venice*.

An excellent Etimologie of the worde *Tenustitan*.

As wittie is that of *Tascaltecan* the Lady of bread

A kinde of
bearing of
armes among
the Bar-
barians appea-
reth here.

A Mountayne
couered all the
yeere with
Snowe.
Tencale:
Gods house.

Of the great-
nes and intri-
cacie of Mu-
tecuzuma his
Pallace.

in their language, and *Teca*, is a Lady, and therefore she is called the Lady of breade. The same also is reported of the inhabitants of the Mountayne which we call *Vulcanus*, whiche casteth out smoake. For in their warlike Auncients, they beare a smoaking Mountayne, and call the Mountayne it selfe *Popocatepech*, because *Popoca* is Smoake, and *Tepech*, signifieth a Mountayne. A litle distant, on the East, standeth another Mountayne neere vnto this, couered all the yeere with Snowe, there are also other Mountaynes laden with Snowe, by reason of the height thereof. Another hill also full of Conies is called *Cachutepech*, because *Cachu* is a Conie, and therefore it is called the Mountayne of Conies. The house of their Religion they call *Tencale*, of *Ten*, which signifieth *God*, and *Cale*, an house. So they define all their matters from the effect: but wee shall more curiously search into these things hereafter. He further sayde, that the citie for the moste parte, was ruined and destroyed with fyre, and swoorde, and that but fewe of the chiefe menne remayned alyue. In some places hee sayde it remayned whole, and intyre, where anie secreete streete or rowe of houses was free from the furious conflicts, and that the three chiefe Pallaces were woonderfully repayred and amended, the chiefe whereof beeing the house of *Muteczuma*, all menne reporte to bee so great, that no manne after hee entred into it, was able to finde the way out agayne, without a guide, borne, and brought vppethere, as wee reade of the wyndinges, and turnynges, of that fabulous Labirynth of *Minos*: in this house, *Cortes* sayeth hee purposeth to Seate himselfe, and therefore intended first to repayre it. And this manne reporteth, that there are houses of pleasure, built within the Cittie, and in the water it selfe, with pleasaunt and delyghtfull greene plattes of grounde, and not in the Continent as others sayde, where dyuers kindes of fourefooted wilde Beastes, and sundry sorts of foules are inclosed, as I mentioned beefore. Hee reporteth manie thynges of the Roaryng of Lyons, and of the querulous yellyng, and howling of Tygers, Beares, and Woolues, when they were burnt with their houses, and of the myserable spoyle of all those thynges. It will bee long ere those houses bee repayred, and newe builte, for they were

were all of stone from the Foundation, with Turrettes rounde about them, adorned and beautified in manner of a Cattle: for seldome doe the Conquerours repayre the ruines of defaced townes, who rather sacke twentye stately Cities, and fortified Castles, then erect one particular house, especially, where newe conquests call them away, and the greedy desire of enlarging their dominion hasteneth them to inuade other Prouinces. But the common houses themselves as hygh as a mannes Girdle, were also built of stone, by reason of the swelling of the Lake through the flood, or washing flote of the Ryuers falling into it. Vppon those greate Foundations they builde the rest of the house, with Bricke burned, or dryed in the Sunne, intermingled with Beames of Tymber: and the Common houses haue but one Floore, or Planchin. They seldome make their abode, or lodge vppon the Grounde, least the damp thereof through excessiue moysture might indanger their desired health. They couer the Roofe of their houses, not with Tyles, but with a certayne kinde of clammye earth, or Claie: for that way or manner of coueringe is more apt to receiue the Sunne, yet is it supposed to bee consumed in a shorter tyme. But howe they drawe those huge Beames, and Rasters, whiche they vse in building of their Houses, considering they haue neyther Oxen, Ases, nor Horses, nor any other beast of burthen, (as heereafter shall bee spoken) wee will nowe declare. The sides of those high Mountaynes are beset with goodly spreading Citron or Lymon Trees, with the which the Voluptuous Romaines, (after they fell from Contynencie to Ryot) made Tables beddesteedes, and other Vtensils, for ornamente and furniture of houses: because the Citron Tree perpetually preserueth whatsoeuer is boorded with it, from Woormes, and Putrifaction, (as the ancient writers report of the Cedar) and the boordes of that Tree are naturally Flourished with dyuers coloures: imitating the curious art of some ingenious Artist, and the places where Pyne Trees growe are neere adioynnyng to those flourishing Cytron Trees in all the spacious Wooddes. With their Copper Hatchets, and Axes cunningly tempered, they

The Citron
or Limon tree
an enemy to
wormes.

Copper ha-
chets.

Ropes and cables made of certayne hearbes. The vse of wheelles wanting here.

Beames of ymber of a huge length and biggenes.

With howe great a power Cortes mayntaineth a great Empire.

Pearles.

they fell those trees, and hewe them smooth, taking away the chypes, that they may more easily be drawne. They haue also certayne hearbes, with the which, in steed of broome, & hempe, they make ropes, cordes, and cables: and boaring a hole in one of the edges of the beame, they fasten the rope, then sette their slaues vnto it, like yoakes of oxen, and lastly in steede of wheels, putting rouëd blocks vnder the timber, whether it be to be drawn steepe vp, or directly downe the hill, the matter is performed by the neckes of the slaues, the Carpenters onely directing the carriage. After the same manner also, they get all kind of matter fitte for building, and other things apt for the vse of manne, seeing they haue neither oxen, nor asses, or any other fourfooted beast of burden. Incredible thinges are reported of those beames of tymber, nor durst I repeate them, except menne of great authoritie, and that many, had testified, and affirmed vnto vs, assembled in our Senate, that they had measured many: & that in the citie *Tasuco*, they sawe one of a hundred and twentie foote long, eight square, bigger then a great Oxe, which supported almost the whole Pallace, they affirme that they beheld it, & no man gaine-sayeth it: hence we may gather, howe great the industry of these men is. But concerning the money called *Cacanus*, and of the strength of *Cortes* to sustaine so great an Empire, he sayth that the money is not chaunged, nor that it is expedient that it shoulde be altered. And he declareth, that the strength of *Cortes* consisteth in 40. peeces of ordinance, 200. horse, & 1300. foote, of the which he hath 250. alwayes in a readinesse to man the Brigantines, beating vp and downe the lake day, and night, with their appoynted Commaunder. Others helpe hee vseth in ranging new countries: many haue throughly searched the middle of the Mountaynes from the playne of *Tenustitan* vnto the South: and from the East vnto the West they finde them verie farre extended. They who attempted the discouery say, they trauallyed fiftie leagues: and that they were well stored with vittualles, and delightfull, and famous for many excellent cities. From those Mountaynes, and diuers Ryuers running through the playne of *Tenustitan*, this *Iohannes Ribera*, in token of the riches of the soile, bringeth many sorts of gold, as big as a lentil, or the pulse of pease, & diuers pearls frō the south part: but they with such

were such as were founde with *Muteczuma*, and his gallant and delicate Nobles, or other enemyes among the spoyles of warre. When I had this *Ribera* at home with mee, the Reuerend Secretary *Caracciolus*, Legate to your Holinesse, with *Gaspar Contarinus* the Venetian Embassadour, and *Thomas Mainus* a yong man, the nephew of great *Iason Mainus*, Embassadour for the Duke of *Millane*, desirous to heare, and see straunge thinges came vnto me. They wondered not at the great plenty of golde, nor that it was so pure of his owne nature (for it is so pure, that golden Ducates might bee coyned thereof, without refining it) but they first wondred at the number and forme of the vessels, filled with golde, which from diuers Nations contained diuers sortes, sent for Tribute: & for prooffe that that gold was gathered with them, euery vessel or little cane had the seuerall markes of their country printed in them with an hotte Iron: and euery one of them consisted of eyght nine or tenne drammes weight of gold. That being shewed vnto vs, declareth, what kinde of gold properly belongeth to one manne, of those who were partakers of those thinges: For *Ribera* himselfe is maister of all that, whiche hee shewed: but, that which is brought in the shyppe which staieth, is an huge masse, to bee presented to the Emperour: the summe of the golde whiche is moulted and brought into wedges, and barres, amounteth to 32000. Ducates: and that which may be made of ringes, Iewels, shieldes, helmettes, and other thynges, amounteth to the summe of an hundred and fiftie thousand ducates more, as he saith: but I know not what flying report there is, that the French Pirates haue vnderstoode of those ships, God sende them good successe. Let vs nowe come to the particulars of this *Ribera*, which are but smal shaddowes, and proportions of the thynges whiche are to bee brought. Hee shewed vs Pearles, (no worse then those which humane effeminacie calleth *Oriental*) whereof many exceede a very great silberd, but for the most parte not very white, because they take them out of roasted Shelle fishe, ingendring pearles: yet wee sawe some cleare, and of a good lustre. But this is but a small matter. It was a delightfull thing to beeholde the variety of Iewels, and Rynges: there is no fourefooted beast, no foule, no fysh, whiche their Artificers haue once seene, but they are able

The puritie of the golde of these parts.

A huge masse of golde for the Emperour.

Pearles.

Iewels.

able to drawe, and cutte in mettall the likenesse and proportion thereof, euen to the lyfe. We seemed to beholde liuing countenances, and wondered at their vessels, earerings, chains, bracelettes, and all of golde, wherein the curious workmanship and labour exceeded the matter and mettall, as also their crestes, plumes, targettes, and helmettes, artificially wrought with smale prickes and pouncing so drawne out in length, that with the smalnesse thereof, deceiued the very sight of the Eye: wee were muche delighted with the beautie of two glasses especially, the one was garnished and edged about, with an halfe globe of golde, the circumference and compasse thereof was a spanne broade: the other was sette in greene woode, not so bigge altogether. This *Ribera* sayth, that there is such a Quarrie of stons in those Countreyes, that excellent glasses may bee made thereof by smoothing and polishing them, so that wee all confessed that none of ours did better shewe the naturall and liuely face of a manne. Wee sawe a Visarde very excellently well made, set in a table on the inside, and aboue vpon that, inlayed with very small stones, so fastened together, that the nales could not enter them, and the cleere eye would thinke them to bee one entire stone, made of the same matter, whereof wee sayde the glasse was composed: it hadde also golden eares, and 2. greene circles of Emrodes ouerthwart the face therof, from either side of the heade, and as many yellow, with bone teeth, shewing themselves halfe out of the mouth, whereof two of the innermost checke teeth hanging downe from either iawe, were putte forth without the lypes: those Visardes they sette before their Idolles face, when their Prince is sicke, and take them not away before hee either escape and recouer, or els die. After this, hee brought forth diuers garmentes out of a very great chest: they haue three kindes of matter or stufte, whereof they make al garments, the first is of Cotton, the next, of the feathers of foule and the thirde, they compact of Conies haire: and they set those feathers in such order betweene the Cony haire, & intermingle them betweene the thriddes of the Cotton, and weaue them in such difficulty, that we doe not well vnderstand how they might do it. Of cotton there is no wonder: for they weaue their cotton cloth, as we weaue, or begin our webs, of linnen, woollen, or silke.

A Quarrie of transparent stones.

A Visarde.

Garments.

Concerning

Concerning the shape and fashion of their garments, it is ridiculous to beholde: they call it a garment, because they couer themselves therewith, but it hath no resemblance with any other garment, of any fashion: it is onely a square couering like vnto that, which your *Holines* cast on your shoulders, sometimes in my presence, when you were about to keme your heade, to preserue your garments, least haire, or any other filth should fall vpon the. That couering they cast about their necke, and then knitting 2. of the foure corners vnder their throate, they lette the couering hange downe, whiche scarce couereth the bodie as lowe as the legges. Hauing seene these garmentes I ceased to wonder, that so great a number of garmentes was sent to *Cortes*, as we mentioned before: for they are of small moment, and many of them take vppe but litle roome. They haue also sloppes or breeches, whereat (for elegancie & ornament) certayn toyes of feathers of diuers colours hange: from the knee downeward they goe bare. Many vse breeches for the most parte of feathers, they mingle feathers and Conies haire most curiously together in the cotton thriddes in all thinges, and of them they make their winter garments, and couerlets or blankets for the night. For the rest, they are naked, and vnlesse it be extreame cold, they alwayes put out one of their armes. Therefore they are al somewhat swarfe, & brown coloured: but the country (although they sometimes feelee the cold) necessarily cannot be much troubled with cold, seeing they say that plaine is distant from the North Pole from 19. Degrees onely vnto 22. but I marked one thing described in the Mappes whereof he hath brought many. On the North, the Mountains in some places are distant one from another, most fruitfull valleys diuiding them, betweene the narrow passages whereof, the violence of the Northernewindes is very strong, and boystrous in that playne, and therefore that side of the city *Tenustitan* whiche looketh towardes the North, is fortified with rampires of huge stones, and tymber fastened in the ground, to defend the citie from the violence of whirlewindes. I sawe the like inuention at *Venice*, to sustayne the furie of the *Adriaticke* Sea, leaste it shoulde shake the houses, the Venetians call that pile of woode, the shore, commonly *El Lio*. Contrarily, on the Southe side all the Mountaynes ioyne one vpon

Sloppes or breeches.

vpon another, so high, that the South windes haue no power to blowe through that playne, to giue them heate : but the North windes come from the skie, and from on high doe more beate vpon them then the South winds, because they ascend from the bottome to the toppe, and the playne it selfe hath perpetuall snowie Mountaynes, and burning Mountaynes not farre from it. Wee sawe a Mappe of those countreyes 30. foote long, and little lesse in breadth, made of white cotton, wouen : wherein the whole playne was at large described, with the *Prouinces*, aswell friendes, as enemyes to *Muteczuma*. The huge Mountaynes compassing the playne on euery side, and the South coastes also butting vpon the shore are ther, together described, from whose Inhabitanes they say, they had hearde, that certaine Ilandes were neere vnto those shores, where (as we sayde before) the Spices grew, and great plentie of gold and precious stones were ingendred. Here (most holy Father) I must make a little digression. When this poynt was reade amongst vs, many distorted the nose, and thought that fabulous which the letters reported of a doubtfull thing to come as it happeneth in manie thynges, which are deliuered by report of the *Barbarians*, while they come to bee openly knowne : and surely they doubted not without good cause, by the example of three thinges, whiche happened in our supposed Continent, not agreeing with the first propositions, whereof I made mention in the former Decades, yet leauing them alwayes doubtfull. I haue heretofore said that the Spanyardes were accused by one of the sonnes of King *Columbus*, chiefe of seuen, because they esteemed golde so much, wherof he offered to shew them sufficient plentie, so they would procure some forces of armed menne, by whose conduct they might boldly passe ouer the Mountaynes he shewed them, possessed by warlike kinges, couragious, and stout defenders of their owne right : because those sides of those Mountaynes, which looke towards the South, had another Sea, at the *Antarticke*, and the inhabitantes of those sides were very rich : they passed those Mountaynes, to consider throughly of the South Sea : and knew the substance and wealth of those Kings to be farre inferiour to that which fame reported : the like also they vnderstoode of the ryuer *Dabaiba*, wherof I haue largely and sufficiently

He digresseth
to satisfie some
doubtes.

sufficiently discoursed before. Which two thinges declared to the *Catholike Kinge* incited him to send *Petrus Arias* with 1200. soldiers to be slaughtered. For they are almost all deade, with out any great benefit, as I haue elsewhere sufficiently declared. The third thing perswadinge them to giue lesse credit to y^e which is reported, is this, nor is it repugnant to reason. It is now manifestly known through long experience, y^e all the inhabitantes of those Countries, to y^e intent to driue our men away from their borders diligently inquire what they desire : & whē they vnderstoode they desire gold, or victualls, they shewe vnto the by lynes, places y^e are farther distant from them, & tell the with admiration, that they shall finde much more abundance of the things they seeke with certaine Kinges which they name, then with them. But when they went to the appointed Kinges they vnderstood they had bin deceiued. Not without cause therefore, they iudge that the like also may happen concerninge those thinges which are reported from farr Countreyes. But I, embracing this *Casualty*, in fauour to so great a mann, seeme to my selfe to haue found out probable, and persualiuie reasons. I disputed these things in the Senate of *Indian* affaires, in presence of the great *Chancellor Mercurius a Gattinera*, the chiefe Comendator *Fernandus vega*, Doctor, Lord dela *Rochia Belga*, a mann gracious with the Emperour *Philippe* great *Chancellers* sonne & the great treasurer, Licentiate *Vargas*, admitted after the departure of your *Honours*. I should blush to reekē this thinge amonge the difficult or miraculous thinges of Nature. The *Malucca* Ilands ingendring spices, are partly vnder the *Aequinoctiall* as I mentioned before : and these Countries if we consider the whole world occupy but a very smale space. Seeing then the *Aequinoctiall* circle compasseth the whole world, who will denye, but that elsewhere as well as there, other countreyes may bee founde of the same milde temper of the Ayre, which the powerfull influence of the Sunne may inspire with that aromaticall vigor, and yet the *Diuine Prouidence* would haue them vnknown vntill our times : as wee see so great a vastity of the Ocean and earthly Countreyes to haue bin hetherto concealed ? for those *Southerne* shoares of *Tennistā*, are scarce 12. degrees distant from the *Aequinoctiall*. What woonder then, if as the rest which were drowned

A deceipt of
the Barbarians.

He seemes to
demonstrate
that a great
part of the
world is yet
vndiscovered.

Hh

before

before, we now see them discovered: and this filleth out for the increase of our Emperours felicity, the disciple of your *Holines*. I would the same should be spoake to such as resolve only to beleue those things, which they may attaine by the power of their owne witt, and that, in your *Holines* name, who haue allwayes bin a prudent searcher, of not onely the secrets of Nature ingendring all things, but also of such as bee diuine. Besides that which hath bin already spoaken I am moued with another argument. *Cortes*, who performed so great matters, would not in my iudgemēt, be so voyd of reason, at his owne charge he wold blindfold vndertake so great a matter in the South Sea, as wee knowe hee embraced, in the building of 4. shippes to search out those countreys, vnles he had vnderstoode some certainty, or likely hood at the least. We haue now spoaken sufficiently of these things let vs therefore returne to *Ribera* his familiar friend. In those Mountaines by report of the Inhabitants, he saith, there are wild men, rough as hairy beares, contentinge themselues with mountainous cages, or the naturall fruites of the earth, or such beasts as they take in huntinge. After that, we sawe another greate *Mapp*, a little lesse, but not lesse alluringe our mindes, which contained the city of *Temistitan* it selfe described by the same hand of the inhabitants, with her Temples, bridges, and lakes. After this I caused a boy borne in the same country (whom he carryed with him as his seruant) to bee brought vnto vs out of my chamber, furnished in warlike manner, as we sate in an open Solar. In his right hand hee held a plaine wooden sworde, without stones which they vse (for they abate the edge of their warlike sword and fill the hollow and concauity thereof with sharpe stones fastened with tough and clammy Bitumen and clay) so that in fight, they may almost compare with our swoordes. These stones are of that kinde of stone whereof they make their rasors, whereof I haue spoken elsewhere. He brought forth a target also made after their manner: that is to say compact and ioyned together with twigges or osyers, overlaid with golde, from the middle lower circumferences of the edge whereof, hauinge feathers hange dangling downe, more then a spann longe, set in for ornament: the inner part of the Targett was couered with a Tygers skinn: the out side

He returnes to Ribera.

Hay: ie men.

A boy armed after the Indian manner.

had a bolle of gold in the middle, with a field or large space of fetters of diuers colours little differinge from our veluet. The boy commeth forth armed with his sword, clad with a straight garment of feathers, partly blew and partly redd with a paire of breeches of bombasin cotten, and a little napkin hanginge betweene his thighes, hauinge his breeches fastened to his garment therewith, as one that putteth off his doblet without vndoinge his poyntes from his hose, and being very well shod, the boy thus counterfeited the practise of warr, now setting vpon the enemy, and presently retyringe from them, at length hee maketh shewe as if he had taken another boy in fight, instructed for that purpose, and his fellow seruant, and halinge him by the haire of the head, as they vse violently to carry away their enemyes taken in the warres, hee draweth him to sacrifice him, & hauing layd him all along, hee seemed first to open him with a knife about the short ribbes where the hart lyeth: and then pluckinge out the hart made as if hee had drawne out the blood next vnto the hart with both his handes, and therewith besmeeringe his sword and target, he moystened and washed them. After this manner (as they say) they vse the enemyes which they haue taken. But the hart it selfe hee burneth in the fire kindled with twoe stickes rubbed together, fit for that purpose, for the fire which they supposed to be acceptable to Goddes that fauour their warres must bee virgin fire newly kindled: the rest of the body they diuide and cutt into seueral parts (leauing the whole bellye with the intrayles least it filth fall out) as the boyes action did demonstrate. But the head of the sacrificed enemy, hauing the flesh taken from it, euery slaughterer, retheth it set in gold for a trophie or signe of victory & causeth so many litle golde gaping heads to be made for him, as shalbe proved he hath slaine, & sacrificed enemyes: & hageth the about his necke, & it is thought, they feede vpon their members. This *Ribera* saith, he knew all the Princes of *Mutezuma* the selfe used to eat mans flesh, wherupon he suspected *Mutezuma* also himself did like: although in case he alwayes forboare it same after they declared how foule a fault it was, & displeasing vnto God, to kill a man, how much more to eat him. After the fained solēnities of sacrificing ended by the boy, while in the meane space wee wearied

He counterfeited warr.

The head of the sacrificed enemy set in gold for a Trophie.

Ribera with questioning him concerninge the customs of those countryes, and the largenes thereof, hauing brought the boy into a chamber they attired him for sport, and meriment: Who came forth vnto vs cladd in another manner, taking a golden rattle curiously beautified, in his left hande, but in his right hande hee brought a garland of belles, shaking it and gently aduancinge the rattle about his head, and then presently swinging it about belowe, singinge after his country manner, hee filled the roome with dauncinge, where we sate to behold him: it was a delightfull thing to see when he came to any more honorable persō how they salute kings whē they bring preiēts, with a trembling voyce, and lowly countenance, neuer presuminge to looke the kinge in the face, approachinge, & prostratinge his body hee speaketh vnto him, and deliuereth words to this effect: Hee calleth him Kinge of kinges, Lord of heauen and earth & in the name of his citty or towne hee offereth his seruice, and obedience, and of two things intreateth him to chose, which he would rather haue: Whether that they build him any house, in drawinge stones, timber, and rafters thether: or whether he purpose to vse them in tillage of the ground: They say, they are the Kinges bondmenne, and affirme that (for his sake) they haue sustained exceedinge great losses by the bordering enemyes, yet that they willingly receiued all iniuries for the reuerence, and fidelity they bare vnto him and many such like Idle speeches. Thirdly, while wee were earnestly talkinge with *Ribera*, a boy commeth forth of the Chamber, counterfeitinge a drunkard: so that wee haue not seene any spectacle more like a drunken mann: when they shall obtaine any thing which they desire of their Idol godds, he saith, that two or three thousand of them come together, and fill themselves with the iuice of a certaine inebriatinge herbe, and so run naked hether and thether through the streetes of the citty, seekinge the walles to support them, and demanding of them they meete, which is the way to their owne lodginge sometimes spittinge, and sometimes vomitinge, and often fallinge. Let this suffice for the boy. I knowe not what *Ribera* saith hee hath heard of a country inhabited onely by women in those Mountaines lying towards the North but noe certainty.

The manner of saluting & offering of seruice to the kinge.

A drunken spectacle.

The country of women.

tainty. For this reason (they say) it may bee beleueed, because the country is called *Iguatlan* for in their language *Iguat* signifieth a womann, and *lan* is a Lord or Mistres: suppolingeth therefore, that it is the country of women. In the meane space while the boy was prepared for diuers spectacles, amongst other arguments of the power and greatnesse of *Mutezuma* hee is sayde to haue had interpreters & innumerable Embassadors of diuers prouinces with him, gracinge his Court with their perpetuall residence in their Lordes behalfe, as we haue Earles *Marquesses* and Dukes, obseruers of *Cesar*. It is not much from the purpose, although it bee but a trifling matter, to declare what sports and games they vse: It is well knowne that they haue chesse bordes, by the checker worke which they haue wouen in their sheetes: but Tennis play both with them, and in our Ilands, is accounted the cheefest pastime. Their balles are made of the iuice of a certaine herbe which climeth on the trees, as hoppes doe vpon hedges: this iuice they boyle, which beeing hardened by heate, conuerteth in to a really substance, of the which beeing rubd together and wrought with the hande, euery one formeth his balle at his owne pleasure, and others say, that of the rootes of the same herbes wrought together weighty balles are made: but I knowe not how, there is a ventosity in that solid body, that being stricken vpon the ground but softly, it rebounds vncredibly into the ayer. And in sport & pastime they are very quick & nimble: so they smite the ball with their shoulders, elbows, and heades, seldome with their handes, and sometimes with their buttockes turninge their backe from him that playeth with them while the ball is smitten, for they exercise this pastime naked like wrastlers. In steade of candels, and torches they burne the pitch or heart of the pine, and they haue no other tallow, grease, or oyle: neither did they vse wax for that purpose (although they haue both hony and wax) before our comminge vnto them. In the courtes or entrances of the kinges and noble mennes houses, they keepe three fires burninge all the night, made of those peeces or chippes of pine, appointinge likewise fuellers for that busines, who with perpetuall supply of wood to the fire, maintaine the light vpon an

A note of the greatnesse of *Mutezuma*.

Chesse & Play Tennis

Heere is Enuie for the French men that are sed to be borne with racketts in their mouthes.

Candles.

Of fires in the Court.

high candlestick, curiously wrought of copper. One candle
sticke standeth in the entrance of the Court another in the
cheife hall where their household seruants walke expectinge
their Lordes pleasure: and the third within the Princes cham-
ber. If they bee particularly to goe any whether, euery one
carrieth his torch in his hande, as our menn doe a candle.
But in the Ilandes they vse the tane or tallow of the Tortoyse
to maintaine candlelight. Hee further saith, that the comon
sort of people content themselves with one wife: but that e-
uery Prince may maintaine harlots at his pleasure: and af-
firmeth also that Princes onely lye vpon beddes, and the
rest on matts spread vpon the floore, or vpon cotton car-
pets, being contented onely with certaine cotton sheets:
the halfe part whereof they spread vnder them, and with the
other part they couer themselves. Of these kinde of sheets
Ribera shewed ys many. Moreover they liue contented with
number, and measure, weights are vnknewe vnto them. I
haue heeretofore sayde, that they haue books whereof they
brought many: but this *Ribera* saith, that they are not made
for the vse of readinge, but that those characters garnished
and beautified with diuers Images and proportions, are ex-
amples and patternes of thinges from the which workemen
may draw out examples for the fashioning of Iewels, sheets,
and garments to beautify them with those proportions, as I
see semblers euery where in Spaine, and those who with fine
needles make silken chaine worke, roses, & flowers in linnen
cloath, and many kindes of formes, to delight the eye that
beeholds them, the formes and proportions of all which
workes they haue in particular samplers of linnen cloth, by
direction whereof they instruct younge maydens and girls.
What I should thinke in this variety I knowe not. I sup-
pose them to bee bookes, and that those characters, and
Images, signifie some other thinge, seeinge I haue seene the like
thinges in the obeliskes and pillars at Rome, which were
accounted letters, conderinge also, that wee reade, that the
Caldeis vsed to write after that manner. I remember that I haue
written beefore, that *Mutezuma* at the request of *Cortes*,
built a Pallace by his architects neere vnto the Sea, 60 leagues
from

Wives and co-
cubines.

Princes onely
lye on beddes.

Of bookes
otherwise then
in the 4 decade
chap. 8.

from his owne Court, where he commaunded 2000. many
trees to bee planted, and many measures or *Hemina* of the
graine *Maizum* to bee sowed, and geese and duckes, and pea-
cokes, to be cast in for breed, with three other houses for seruice
of the Court or Pallace: but at such time, as they were ex-
pelled out of the citty, he saith, that the borderinge *Barbarians*
slew our menn, and made nauock of all. Hee maketh re-
port also of the commodity of foode, of the salt, and potable
lake: that the fish of the salt lake are lesse, and lesse sauory, &
when the water of the salt lake floweth into the fresh, that
the fishes bred and nourished in the salt lake, flye backe from
the tast of the fresh water, to the course and passage of the
ebbingewater. And contrarily as soone as the fishes bred
in the fresh water begin to tast the salt, they likewise retorne
backe. Being demaunded, what was done concerninge the
auncient forme of rites and ceremonyes, or after what man-
ner they receiue so sudden an alteration of their holy rites,
hee saith, that all Images or Idols are ouerthrowne by the
warre of the Conquerours: and that it is vtterly forbidden
to sacrifice mans bloud any more. And that such friends
as hee left, were perswaded to kill noe more menn, if they
desire to please the Creator of Heauen, neuertheles hee
thought it was noe time, that he should so suddenly compell
them to chaunge and alter the customes receiued from their
auncesters. In this one thinge onely he is supposed to haue
done enough, that neither the *Tascalicans*, nor *Guazzingi*,
or any other friendes whatsoever, durst publiquely any more
exerceise that kinde of slaughter, and butchery: yet, whether
secretly they altogether abstaine hee sayth hee maketh some
doubt. It is to bee hoped, that by litle and litle hee shall
abolish their auncient ceremonyes. He requireth Preists
and desireth belles, with ornaments: all which shal-
bee sent vnto him, whereby many new
hundred thousands of people shalbe
subiected to your Holinesse
throne.

Three quar-
ters of a pinte

Of the fish of
the salt and
fresh lake.

A good step
towards chris-
tianity.

The first Decade.

The first Decade, of *Peter Martyr a Milianoisse of Angleria* written to the *Consentine ArchBishopp*, to bee giuen to the *Pope*.

The first Chapter.



Efore you returned to the citty, hauing executed your *Spanish Legation* honorable, & profitable to two *Popes* while Spaine wanted a King, by reason of his departure to take vpo him *Imperiall* crowne offered vnto him, I suppose, that amonge the Nobles of Spaine, who passed through the south side of our supposed Continent

in the new worlde, you knewe, that *Egidius Goncalus* commonly called *Gil. Gonzalez*, and *Licentiatus Spinosa* the Lawier, were men of noe ordinary rancke. Concerninge *Spinosa* I wrot many things in the third booke of my *Decades* (while you were present) to *Pope Leo*, at his request. But now we haue letters from *Egidius Goncalus* two yeeres after, dated the day before the *Nones* of March 1524. written fro *Hispaniola* the *Pallace* or Princely Court of those countries: where (hee saith) hee carriued with an hundred and twelue thousand dragmes of gold: and that hee returned the 25. of Iuly 1523. to *Pannama*, the yeere before. It would arise to a great volume of paper, to declare euery little accident that befell them in so longe a space of time and distace of countryes. And the demaundes which hee requireth at the handes of the Emperor are very large, for their trauailes, & dangers sustained, & for their miserable wantes indured in that wandering Voyage: nor are there complaints, & wordes wanting concerning *Petrus Armas* the generall gouernour of those countries (which vnder one denominatiō we call golden *Casselle*) straightly desiring liberty from his will and pleasure: among which hee saith *he* is more nobly borne, as if it made any matter, whether those *he* are chose of the kings for the effecting of such laborious and waighty affaires, were borne of base and Idle victuallers, or *Heteren*, and valiant menn, especially in Spaine where for the

Letters from
Egidius Goncalus.

The first Decade.

235

the most part they suppose, the Nobilitye haue a speciall prerogatiue, to liue Idley, without any exercise or imployment, except it were in the warres, and that as commanders, not as ordinary & priuate soldiers. I receiued letters from you deliuered me by the hands of your *Iohannes Paulus Olmerius* dated in the citty the *Nones* of *Maye*, whereby amonge other things, you say, that *Pope Clement* is noe lesse delighted with these relations, then his coulin german *Leo*, or *Pope Adrian* his *Predecessors* were, who by their letters mandatory comanded me to set downe the same in writing. Of many things I haue gathered a few, to be directed vnto you, not vnto his *Holines*, which if as his nephew *Leo*, or as his *Successor* *Adrian* did, he shal comand me to write, I willingly obey otherwise, I will forbear *he* labour, least by scandalous mouthes I be iudged to haue incurred *he* sclander of temerity. Obseruinge therefore our manner, little regarding *he* slight affection of *he* writers, we wil shortly touch such things as we thinke necessary to be known, neither shal *he* cheife point of your Epistle diuert me a tot fro this purpose, where you say, *he* through *he* perswasioō of *Iohn Granatensis* *he* elect *Bishop* of *Vienna*, whatsoeuer *Fernandus Cortes*, the Conquerer of those huge countries of *he* *Incatanes* & *Tenustisās*, hath written to *he* Emperors Coucell of *he* *Indian* affaires, & to *he* Emperor himselte, was translated in *Germany*, word for word out of *he* *Spanish* tongue, into *he* *Latine*: for out of the, & by relation of others (as you knowe) I haue made special choice of such things as I thought worthy *he* noting. Let vs now therefore at length come to *he* matter, & begin with *he* Colonies erected, to the intēt *he* the auncient *Geography* being more easily perceiued, the vnderstanding may apprehed, what coasts, & countyes this *Egidius* hath trauailed. Concerning *he* largenes of those countries, which thrice exceede all *Europe* in length, & yet the ende thereof not discovered, I haue made mētion in my former *Decades* (vnder *he* name of *he* supposed *Cōtinēt*) subiect to *he* printers presse, & sufficiently spread abroad through out the *Christiā* world. We wrot *he* they lay in the probatiō or prooofe of the *Latitud* of the river *Maragnō*, & *he* this lād hath two huge, & mighty Seas: this our *Ocean*, butting vpon that *Northerne* countrey, & the other, *he* South sea. These things presupposed, his *Holines* may vnderstand *he* on the sides of *he* land, there are six Colonies planted by the Spaniards: three on the North, vpon

A spott vpon
the nobility of
Spaine.

on thebanke, or shoare of the riuier *Darien* in the Gulfe of *Vraba*, one called *Sancta Maria antiqua* 20. leagues from *Darien Acla*; & the third, called *Nomē Dei*, in the dominion of kings *Carota*, 37. leagues distant from *Acla*. And on the South shoare they haue erected as many, one whereof, leauinge the country Name, they haue called *Pannama*, the second *Natan*, 31. leagues from *Pannama*, & the third called *Chiriqui*, they built 75. leagues from *Natan*.

The second Chapter.



Of the Hauen of the North Colony called *Nomen Dei*, the Inhabitanes, with *Petrus Arias* the Gouvernour, determined to make a way to *Pannama* standing on the south shoare, through the mountaines ouergrown with thick woods neuer touched from all aternity, and vnpossible to passe ouer by reason of the steepe and dangerous rocks, reachinge vnto Heauen. For

that distance of lande betweene both Seas is 17. league onely, which containe about some 50. miles, although elsewhere the land be very broad and soinlarged, that from the mouth of the riuier *Maragnon* fallinge into the Ocean from the North, to the *Antarctick*, it extendeth it selfe more then 54. degrees beyond the *Aequator*, as I thinke you sawe in that *Decade* directed vnto *Adrian*, wholately dyed, which I sent you to be giuen to his Successor, although intituled by another name, because he was preuented by death, without receiuinge the *Decade* where mention is made at large, concerning the Ilandes ingendringe spices, found out by that waye. Through this narrow strait of land therefore, at the great cost and charge both of the kinge and Inhabitanes breaking the rocks, and felling downe the woods which were a couert for diuers wild beastes, they make that way able to giue passage to two carts at once, to the intent they might passe ouer with ease to search the secrets of either spacious Sea, but they haue not yet perfited the same. From the Iland therefore which in my former *Decades* (I sayd was called *Dites*, but now the Iland of

Pearle

A way of 50. miles in length cutthrow the mountaynes from *Nomen Dei* to *Pannama*.

The Iland of *Pearle*.

Pearle, because there is great store of pearle there, seated within the view of the Colony *Pannama*, *Egidius Gonfalus* saith, that the 21. day of Ianuary in the yeere of our Lord God 1522. he set sayle vnto the west, with a smale, and almost an vnarmed flecte of 4. shippes, to the end that by the Emperours commaund, he might obey the counsell and aduise of our kings Senate, from whom hee receiued this charge, to view the westerne coasts neuer yet attempted, and make diligent search, whether betweene the furthest boundes of the same supposed Continent lately knowne and the begininge or first entrance of the country of the *Incatanes*, any straight or narrow Sea might be founde, diuidinge betweene those huge Countreyes: in few wordes to conclude, they finde no straight at all: but what he performed (omitting many circumstances & many noted, & obserued) you shal heare. He writeth in the space almost of 17. monethes, he passed six hundred and 40. leagues (which amount to 2000. miles or thereabout) to the west, through the coasts of strange countreyes, and dominions of pettiekinges. At what time while his broaken ships, (and eaten through with Sea wormes which the Spaniards call *Broma*) were repaired, wantinge also necessarye victuals hee was compelled to trauaile the rest by lande. Hee passed through the heart of the countrie 244. leagues, with an hundred menn or thereabouts, begginge breade for himselfe, and his followers of many kinges, from whom (hee sayth) hee hadd giuen him 112000. dragmes of gold: (*Pensum* is a dragme and a fourth part more, as you must needs haue learned through your singular familiarity, and conuersation with the Spaniards for fourteene yeeres space:) and hee further sayth that more then 32000. persons of both sexes, were willingly baptised by such as hee hadd with him, who hadd receiued baptisme, and entred into the rules, and first principles of Religion: and that he sayled so farre, that on the backe side of the Prouince of *Incatane*, he found the same customes, & manner of behauiour, & speach which the *Incatane* inhabitants cheifely vse. Of the 112000 *Pensa* of gold brought by the Treasurer *Cerezeda* sent fro him he saith he sedeth vnto *Cesar* for the kings portio, on the part 17. he said *Pensa* of halfe pure gold, which attaineth to the degrees of twelue, & thirteene, on the other part 15000. 3 hundred and sixty

Egidius Gonfalus with 4. shippes sayleth towards the west

Beggars well rewarded.

32000. persons baptised

The kings part of gold.

Pensa

Hatchets of gold.

Smiths that make rusticall instruments of gold.

The pallace of a pety king & of the fall thereof.

Pena. In hatchets, which they vse in steed of Iron & Steele ones made fitt for the cutting of wood or timber, he writeth that by testimony of the ouerseers, appointed for that purpose deducting the *Pensa* of euery one of them a litle more the halfe a Ducate of gold, each hath their true valewe. But that which we greatly esteeme, is that we haue founde countries, where smithes worke, and also rusticall Instruments are all made of gold, though not pure. In belles also made of gold, wherein they are greatly delighted, he sayth he hath sent fourescore & six, weighing a boue 6000 *Pensa*, which attaine almost noe degree by the assay of the ouerseers: in the belles shakē to & fro, sound more dull or shrill our men suppose they are so made without any order, or rule: for the ringinge of gold (as you must needes know) the purer the gold is so much more duler is the sound thereof. And recounting many things more particularly, he sayeth, that by reason of their wading through the riuers, and the often showers of raine, in regard they were our winter monethes: although, neere vnto the *Equinoctiall* they were not so oppressed with colde, yet hee, and his comforts fell into diuers diseases, which hindered them from makinge great iourneyes. Passinge ouer to a strange land in their Canows with the Prouincials or inhabitants of that prouince, which by testimony of his companions is tenn leagues longe and six broad, he was courteously intertained by the King of the Ilande, whose Court or Pallace was erected in forme of a warlike pavilion, built with vnder setters or crosse beames vpon a litle rising hil, & couered with reede, and graisse to defend them from the raine. In this Iland, and neere about the Pallace runneth a mighty riuer which diuideth it selfe into two armes: this riuer as hee sayth, at that time that he remained with that king intercepted of his iourney, did so ouerflowe almost the whole Ilande with inuadations of water, & so surronded the kings house it selfe to the heigh of a manns girdell; that through the fury of the increase thereof, the very foundations of the pillers sustayning the Pallace being ouerthrowne, & moued out of their places, the house it selfe fell downe. But (he saith) that the endes of the beames being fastened, held the house together that it should not wholly fall vpon them: so that they were forced to cutt out a dore with axes, whereat they might issue forth. From whence they fledd for refuge to the

the boughes of high trees, where (he saith) himselfe, his companions, and their hostes that receiued them, remayned for the space of two dayes, while the waters returned to their channels, after the rayne ceased. He reporteth diuers particular accidents. But it is sufficient for you, if principally you make blessed *Clemēt* partaker of these trifling matters of Fortune, whom that greate and waighty pontificall charge ought alwayes to deteine buisied in great affayres. All prouision of victuall being taken away by this inundation, compelled through want, and being about yet to seeke foode by land, he trauaileth further to the west, yet neuer leauing the vewe of the shoare, at length he came to an hauen already known, which our men called the hauen of *S. Vincent*. Where he found his comforts arriued, with whom he thus mett, after he departed from them while they repayed their shippes, and water calke

The hauen of S. Vincent.

The third Chapter.



Having saluted his companions as the time would permitt & speedily deliberating what euery one should doe taking 4. horses out of the ships which he brought with him, he commaundeth the of the flecte to sayle by litle & litle directly towards the west. And chargeth them to beware of sayling by night, by reason of the rockes, & lady shoulde, because they were now to passe through the vnkown coastes of the Sea, but he, with those 4. horses, & about 100. foote trauailling by land, light on a King called *Nicoianus*: this *Nicoianus* hauinge curteously intertained him, gaue him 14000. *Pensa* of gold: being perswaded by our men that there was another Creator of heauen & earth a boue the sunne then they supposed, who made the sunne it selfe, & the moone & the rest of the visible starrs, of nothing, & gouerned the by his wisdom, who also rewardeth euery man according to his deserts. Whereupon he desired with all his family to be baptised, & by the kings example, a thousand men of his kingdome or thereabouts were baptised. Having remained about 17. dayes space with *Nicoianus*

King Nicoianus his courteous entertainement & great gifts of gold.

Nicoianus desireth baptisme & is baptized with 1000. more of his subiectes.

Nicoianus

coianus, hee left him so well instructed, that hee deliuered theef wordes in his owne language (vnderstoode by the bordering Interpreters) at such time as they departed. Seeing I shall neuer hereafter speake any more to these auncient Images of the Gods nor euer desire any thinge at their handes, take them away with you. And speakinge thus to *Egidius Gonsalus* he gaue him six golden Images of a spann longe, the auncient monuments of his auncesters. Fifty leagues distant fro the *Pallace of Nicoianus*, he vnderstoode, that the Kinge called *Nicoragua*, had his kingdom: staying therefore one dayes Iourney from the princely seat of *Nicoragua*, he sent messengers to deliuer the same message to the King which our men were wont to declare to the rest of the kinges before they would further presse them, that is to say: that they should become Christians, and that they admitt the lawes and subiection of the greate Kinge of Spaine: but if he refused, then they would rayle warr, and vse violence against him. The next day after fowre *Nicoraguanian* Noble menn came forth to meete him, sayinge in their Kinges behalfe, that they desire peace and baptisme. Our menn goe forward to *Nicoragua*, whom they constraine to receiue holy baptisme with all his household, and somewhat more then 9000. menn besides. This *Nicoragua* gaue vnto *Egidius Gonsalus* 15000. *Pensa* of gold made into diuers Jewels. *Egidius* recompenced his gifts with other presents, and gaue vnto *Nicoragua* a silken garment, and an inner vesture of linnen wouen, and also a purple capp: and erectinge two crosses, one in their temple, and another without the towne he departed: and went vnto another country about 6. leagues of, makinge his way alwayes to the West: where (hee sayth) hee found 6. villages, euery of them consisting of about 2000. houses a peece. The same & report of our menn being heard, while they stayd amongst those 6. villages, another Kinge further to the West called *Diriangen* (desirous to see them) came vnto our menn accompanied with 500. menn, and 20. woemenn, tenn auncients, and fiue Trumpeters goinge before him after their manner. The King comminge to *Gonsalus* expectinge his approach in a throne adorned with rich and princely furniture, commaunded to founde the Trumpetts and presently to

Nicoianus his sincerity in banishing of his Images.

Egidius Gonsalus sends messengers to King Nico-
ragua with offer of the choise to christianity & subiection, or warre.

Nicoragua with all his household & 9000 men besides receiue baptisme. Nicoragua giues to Egidius 15000. *Pensa* of gold, 2 Crosses erected.

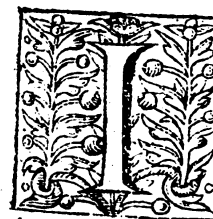
Diriangen a king hearinge of the fame of Egidius Gonsalus comes to see him.

to cease, & the auncients that went before him to be layde down & euery one of the men, one, brought one, the other, two foules like vnto peacocks, not inferior in tast, nor greatnes. These foules are their domesticall powltry: as hēnes are with vs. I make a litle digression with your leaue: & repeate many particulars of this sort, who being but an vnkilfull husbandman instruct *Esculapins* in medicine: for māy of these things are very weliknown to you, & dilated at large in my *Decades*. But suposing that these relations may come vnto the hands of men desirous thereof, to whom they are vnknowne, vnlikely to obtaine your interpretation, I repeate them, that for your sake, they might obtaine their desire: do not you therefore accuse me, who are borne for the benefit of many. This kinge *Diriangen* by his seruants brought a boue 200. hatchets, euery of them weighing 18. *Pensa*, or some what more. Beinge demanded by Interpreters, which *Egidius* had of his next bordering neighbours, who vnderstoode our menn, what cause moued him to come: he is sayd to haue answered, that it might be graunted him to behold a strange Nation, which he had heard, trauailed those countryes, and offeringe, that whatsoeuer they desired of him, he would performe their demaundes. Whereupon they admonished them (by alledginge the same reasons they vsed to perswade the rest) to become Christians, & that they would submit themselues to the obedience of the great king of Spaine. Hee saith, hee was contented to doe both, and promised the third day to re- turne vnto our menn to receiue their charge. And so he departed.

King Diriangen presents to Egidius Gonsalus 200. hatchets of gold.

It is very remarkable how apt the barbarians are alwayes to receiue the christian religion.

The fourth Chapter.



In the meane time, while our menn remained with *Nicoragua*, many thinges fell out betweene them not vnworthy the relatinge. For beside that I gathered them out of the letters of *Egidius*, the kings *Quastor* with him, comonly called the Treasurer, one *Andreas Cerezedo*, no meane partaker of all their trauailes, & labours, told me, & departinge left me his writings. *Egidius*, his comander of our soldiers & *Nicoragua* his king falling in to diuers discourses

Notable quest courses for recreation, while they were at leasure, by an Interpreter proposed preter which *Egidius* had brought vp, borne not very farr frō by *Nicoragua* the kingdome of *Nicoragua*, who perfectly spake both languages to *Egid.* *Gonsalus.* *Nicoragua* demāded of *Egidius* what was thought (with y^e mighty king, whose seruant he confelleth himselfe to be) concerninge y^e generall flood past, which as hee had heard his auncesters say, ouerwhelmed y^e whole earth with men & beastes. *Egidius* sayth it is beleueed that it was so: being demanded whether he thought it should come againe, he answered, noe: but as once by the inuasion of waters for the wicked misdeedes of men, & cheifly, for their vnlawfull & mostrous lust, all liuing creatures (a fewe only excepted) perished, so after an appointed terme of yeeres (vnknown to men) it should come to passe y^e through flaminge fire cast downe from heauen, all things should be consumed to ashes: wondering at this discourse, they were all stricke with astonishment. Whereupon *Nicoragua* turning to the interpreter, with a discontented countenance demanded of him: Whether this so wise & vnderstanding a Nation came from Heauen: the Interpreter sayth they were sent downe from Heauen. Then out of his simplicity & innocēcy he asked him, whether he came directly downe or in a circuite, and compasse like a bowe or arch, the Interpreter sayth, hee knewe not that, who was borne in the same country where *Nicoragua* was, or in the next. After this he commanded the Interpreter to aske his Maister *Egidius*, whether the earth should euer be turned vpside downe: Whereunto *Egidius* answered, declaringe that this was a secret resting onely in his mind who is the Creator of Heauen Earth, and menn. And questioninge him further concerninge the vniuersall consummation of mankind, and of the places appointed for the soules departed out of the prison of the body, and of the determined time of sendinge downe that fire, when the sunne, and moone, and the rest of the starres shall cease to giue their light, and of the motion, quantity, distance, and effects of the starres and many things besides. *Egidius* although hee were very wise, and delighted to reade common bookes translated out of the latine tongue, yet hadd hee not attained that learninge, that he could other wise answer this, then that y^e knowledge of those thinges was reserved in the brest of y^e diuine prouidence

Nicoragua

Nicoragua further demanding of him concerning the blowing of the windes, and the causes of heate and colde, and of the varietie of dayes and nights, although it be very smal with them (because they are but a litle distant from the *Equinoctiall*) and many such like questions, *Egidius* answered *Nicoragua* satisfiying him in many thinges according to the ability of his iudgement, and commēding the rest to the diuine intelligence. *Nicoragua* and his familiar Courtiers descending afterwarde to earthly things, demanding whether without sinne, they might eate, drinke, vse the act of generation, play, sing, and dance, and exercise arms, he answered them after this manner: he sayth they might cheere themselves with meates, and dringes, but auoyde gluttony and surfetting: for whatsoeuer is taken beyonde the necessitie of nature, is receiued both against the excellencie of the minde, and health of the bodie, and thereby he sayth that the seeds of vices, braules, and priue hatred, and displeasure are stirred vp, and reuiued: and that it is lawfull to vse the act of generation, but with one woman onely, and her, coupled and ioyned in mariage. And if they desire to please that God who created all thinges, they must abstaine from any other kinde of lust whatsoeuer: and that it was not forbidden to delight themselves with singing, honest sportes, and dancing in their due tymes. Seeing they questioned him not concerning their ceremonies, nor laughing of menne in sacrifice, hee mooued conference thereof himselfe, and saith, that those oblations of sacrifices were most displeasing vnto God, & y^e with his Maister the great King there was a Law made, that whosoever slewe any man with the sword, shoulde dye by the sword. And he further sayth, that those Idolles, whereunto they sacrifice mans bloud, are the Images & representations of deluding deuilles, who being cast out of Heauen for their pride, are throwne downe to the pitte of hel. From whence, going out by night, they shewe themselves for the most parte to innocent men, & perswade them through their deceitfull artes, that those thinges are to bee done, which ought in all kinde of things to be auoyded, to the intent they might estrange our soules from his loue, who created them, and desireth by charity, and other honest actions of lyfe to reduce them againe vnto him, least beeing violently carryed away by those wicked

Li

Spirites

Natural' questions.

Diuine questions touching earthly matters.

Intemperancy and the seedes thereof.

Mariage.

Sacrificing of mankind disswaded.

Their Idolles the Images and inuention of the deuill.

The sixth Decade.

spirites from eternall delightes, vnto perpetuall tormentes, and miserable woes, they be made companions of the damned.

The fift Chapter.



Nicoragua de
mandeth to
know how to
please God.

Ægidius his
reply.

After that *Ægidius*, like a pulpit preacher, had thus reasoned, or in the like sense, by his Interpreter he signified the same to *Nicoragua* as well as hee could. *Nicoragua* assented to the woordes of *Ægidius*, and withall demaunded what hee should doe, that they might please that God, the author of all things, of whom he maketh report. *Cerezeda* the Kings treasurer with him, witnesseth that *Ægidius* answered *Nicoragua* in this manner: hee who created vs, and all things, is not delighted with the slaughter of menne, or shedding of bloude, but in the feruent loue onely of our mind towards him, hee greatly reioyceth, the secrets of our hearte are apparant vnto him, hee desireth onely the meditations. of the heart it selfe, he feedeth not on flesh, or bloude, there is nothing wherewith he is more angry and displeased, then with the destruction of menne, of whom he desireth to be magnified, and glorified. These abominable sacrifices are pleasing, and all impious, and wicked actions are acceptable to his, and your enemies cast downe to the bottomelesse pitte of Hell, whose Images you heere obserue, to the ende that they may drawe your soules (departing hence) together with themselves into eternall ruine and destruction. Throwe these vaine, nay pernicious Idolles, out of your houses, and temples: and imbrace and entertaine this *Crosse*, the Image whereof the Lorde *Christ* beedewed with his bloude for the saluation of mankinde that was lost: and hereby yee may promise vnto your selues happie yeeres, and blessed eternitie to your soules. Warres also are odious to the creator of all things, and peace amonge neighbours is amiable, whom hee commaundeth vs to loue as our selues: yet, if leading a peaceable lyfe any doe prouoke you, it is lawfull for euery manne to repell iniury, and to defende himselfe, and his goods

This good doctrine concerning war. onely excepted a gaynst by the Barbarians.

The sixth Decade.

240

goods, and substance. But to prouoke any through the desire of ambition, or couetousnesse, is vtterly forbidden: and that these things are done both against common ciuility, and also against the will of God himselfe. These things thus playnly declared, *Nicoragua*, & his Courtiers who were present fixing their eyes with open mouth vpon the countenance of *Ægidius*, consented to all other things beefore propounded, but to this one concerning warlike affaires, they made a wry mouth: and demanded where they shoulde cast their weapons, golden helmets, or whether they should throw their bowes and arrowes, their military ornamentes, and their renowned warlike ensignes, shall we giue them (say they) to women, to vse? & shall we handle their spindles, and distaffes, and till the ground after the rusticall manner? *Ægidius* durst not answer them any thing to this, because he knewe they spoake it halfe discontented. But when they asked him concerning the mistery of the *Crosse* to be adored, and of the benefit thereof, hee saith, that if with a pure, and sincere heart looking vpon it (mindfull with a religious zeale of *Christ* who suffered thereon) you shall desire any thing ye shall obtaine it, so ye desire iust and honest things: if peace, or victory against your enemies, plentie of fruits, if temperatnes of the ayre, or saltie and health, and if ye propound such other like things to bee desired and wished for, ye shal obtaine your desires. I haue mentioned before, that *Ægidius* crected them two *Crosses*, one vnder a rooffe, and another in the open ayre, vppon an high hill of bricke made by hande: at what time it was carried to bee sette vppe vpon the hill, *Cerezeda* saith that the Priestes went before the glorious and pompous shewe in proceffion, and *Ægidius* followed with his souldiers and traine, the King accompanying him, and the rest of his subiectes. At what tyme the *Crosse* was sette vppe, they beganne to sound the Trumpettes, and itricke vppe the Drummes. The *Crosse* being fastened, *Ægidius* with his heade discouered, and bowing the knee ascended first to the foote thereof, by the steppes whiche were layde, and powred out his secrete prayers there, and imbracing the steppes of the *Crosse*, kistly kissed them. The King, and by his example al the rest did the like. So beeing instructed in our rites and ceremonies he made a decree. Concerning the distribution of dayes

He acquainteth them with the Saboath.

The Barbarians of these nations are bearded men & in great feare of bearded men upon this occasion Gonfalus used a pretie policy. *Egidius* Gons When he set sayle for the straight.

The fashion of the kings courts in these parts and the maner of their other buildings.

Their Temples.

Auncients painted with diuels.

faith he, fixe whole daies ye are continually to apply your selues to tillage, and the rest of your labours, and arts, and the seuenth, you must diligently attende sacred and religious exercises, and hee appointed them the Lordes day for the seuenth, nor did he suppose it to be profitable to be further troublesome vnto them with a long rancke of holy dayes. I will adde one thing onely omitted by *Egidius* himselfe in the discourse of his narration, which *Cerczeda* recyteth. All the *Barbarians* of those Nations are beardless, and are terribly afraide, and fearefull of bearded men: and therefore of 25. beardless youtnes by reason of their tender yeeres, *Egidius* made bearded men with the powlings of their heades, the haire being orderly composed, to the end, that the number of bearded men might appeare the more, to terrifie the if they should be assailed by warre, as afterwarde it fell out. *Cerczeda* added that *Egidius* wrote vnto him, that with 250. foote mustered in *Hispaniola*, and 70. horse, he set sayle about the *Ides* of March 1524. to the desired prouince to seeke the Strayght. But this matter is not yet reported to our Senate, when we haue it, you shall haue notice thereof. Nowe at length, let vs passe ouer these thinges, and come a little to that horrible *Lestrigonian* custome of those Nations, and to the situations, and buildinges of their houses and temples. The length of their kinges courtes consisteth of 100. paces, and the breadth 15. the frontes whereof are open, but are all close behinde. The pauements or floares of their pallaces are erected halfe a mans stature from the ground the rest, are nothing rayfed from the earth. All their houses are made of tymber, and couered with strawe, and haue but one rooffe or couering, without any boorded floare. Their temples also are built after the same manner: they are large, and replenished with lowe, darke, inner chappels, wherein euery noble manne hideth his housholde goddes, and they haue them also for Armories: for there with their Auncients painted with Diuelles, they keepe their warlike weapons, their bowes, quiuers, golden brest plates, and golden helmettes, and broade wooden swordes, wherewith they fight hande to hande and their dartes also whiche they cast a farre off, and diuers ornamentes of warre, during the time of peace, and to the proper images of the goddes left by their Auncesters, according to their abilities they

they slay particular sacrifices of mans flesh, and adore them with affected prayers of vowes or desires, composed by the priests after their manner.

The sixth Chapter.



LArge and great streetes garde the frontes of the Kinges courts, according to the disposition and greatnes of their village or towne. If the town consist of many houses, they haue also little ones, in which, the trading neighbours distant from the Court may meete together. The chiefe noble mens houses compasse and inclose the kinges streete on euery side: in the middle site whereof one is erected which the Goldsmithes inhabite. Golde is there moulten and forged to be formed and fashioned into diuers Jewelles, then being brought into small plates, or barres, it is stamped or coyned after the pleasure of the owners thereof, and at length is brought into the forme and fashion they desire, and that neatly too. Within the viewe of their Temples there are diuers *Bases* or *Pillars* like Pulpittes erected in the fieldes, of vnburnde bricke, and a certayne kind of clammye earthy *Bitumen*, whiche serueth for diuers vses and effectes, which *Bases* consist of eight steppes or stayres in some place twelue, and in another fiftene the space of the highest parte of the toppe thereof is diuers, according to the qualitie of the designed mystery, one of these is capable of tenne men, in the middle space whereof standeth a marble stone higher then the rest, equalling the length and breadth of a mans stature lying all along: this cursed stone is the altar of those miserable sacrifices: at the appoynted day for sacrifice, the people rounde about beholding the same, the King ascendeth another pulpitte in the viewe, to beeholde the execution thereof. The Prieste in the audience of all, from that eminent stone, standing on his feete performeth the office of a Preacher, and shaking a sharpe knife of a stone, whiche hee hath

The situation of the Kings courts and noblemen's houies.

Gold Smithes.

Pillars erected for thabominable sacrifices.

Their accursed altar of sacrifice.

A blouddie preacher.

Two kinds of
Sacrifices.

The manner
of their sacri-
ficing.

hath in his hand (for they haue quarries of stone in al those coun-
tries, fit for the making of hatchets and swords, whereof we may
haue as many as we will, and the *Cardinall Ascanius* was not ig-
norant hereof) proclaymeth that sacrifices are to be slaine, whe-
ther they be of the bodies of their enemies, or bred at home. For
there are two kindes of humane sacrifices with them: the one,
of enemies taken in the warres, the other of such as are brought
vp and maintained at home: for euery king, or Noble manne
from their infancie maintaine sacrifices at home to be slaine, to
their abilitie, they also not being ignorāt wherefore they are kept
and fed more daintily then the rest, who are not sadde & sorow-
full for the same, beecause from their tender yeeres they liue so
perswaded, that through that kinde of death, they should be tur-
ned into goddes or heauenly creatures. Hereupon walking free-
ly through the villages, and townes, they are reuerently recei-
ued of all that meete them, as if they were halfe deified alreadie,
and are sent away laden with whatsoeuer they demande, whether
they desire any thing for foode, or ornament: nor doth he who
giueth to the goddes, suppose, that day fell out vnluckily with
him, wherein he bestoweth something. Therefore they diuersly
handle these di uers kindes of sacrifices in offering them to their
Idols. They stretch out either sacrifice on that stone flat vppon
their backe, and after the like manner open them through the
short ribbes, plucking out the heart, and with the blood of either
obseruing the same rule, they annoint their lips, and beards, but
the preaching Priest holding a knife in his hande, compassing
the enemy whiche is to bee sacrificed with certayne mournfull
songes, being layde along vppon the stone, goeth thrice about
him, and then openeth him, and after that cutteth him into smal
peeces, and being cutte diuideth him in this manner to be eaten.
The handes and also the feete are both giuen vnto the king, the
harts are giuen to the Priestes, their wiues, and children, who by
the Law ought to haue them, the thighes are diuided to the No-
bilitie, and the rest to the people in peeces: but the heads in steed
of a trophy or signe of victory, are hunge vpon the boughes of
certayne small trees a little way distant from the place of executi-
on, where they are preserued for that purpose. Euery king nou-
risheth his appointed trees in a felde neere vnto him, obseruing the

the names of euery hostile country, where they hange the heads
of their sacrificed enemies taken in the warres (as our Comman-
ders and Captaynes fasten the helmettes, colours, and such like
ensignes to the walles of churches) as witnessers of their outragi-
ous crueltie whiche they call victory. And whosoever should
haue no parte nor portion of the sacrificed enemy, would thinke
he shoulde bee ill accepted that yeere. But although they teare
the domesticall sacrifice in peeces after the same manner, and or-
der, yet they vse it otherwise beeing deade: they reuerence all
parts thereof, and partly bury them beefore the dores of their
temples, as the feete, handes, and bowels, which they cast toge-
ther into a gourde, the rest (together with the hartes, making a
great fire within the view of those hostile trees, with shril hymns,
and applauses of the Priestes) they burne among the ashes of the
former sacrifices, neuer thence remooued, lying in that felde.

The seventh Chapter.



Ow when the people perceiue by
the accustomed murmur, and whis-
pering of the Priestes, that the gods
lippes are rubbed, they vtter their
vowes, and prayers, & desire the fer-
tilitie of their ground and plentie of
other fruits, salubrity of the ayre, &
peace, or if they are to fight, victory
and euery one through torment of
minde earnestly intreateth them to
driue from them the flies and locustes,
and to remoue inundati-
ons, and drought, and violence of wilde
beastes, and all aduer-
sities. Not content with these sacrifices,
the King, Priestes, and
Nobles sacrifice to one Idoll onely with
their owne blood. This
Idol fastened to the toppe of a speare of
three cubites longe, the elder sorte
authorised thereunto with great pompe
in the face of heauen out of the Temple,
where it is religiously
I i 4 kept

An Idol wher
unto the King
Priest & No-
bles sacrifice
with their
owne blood

This may be called the diuels procession.

kept all the yeere : and it is like the infernall goddes, after the same manner that it is paynted vpon the walles to terrifie men. The mytred Priestes goe before, and a multitude of people following after carry euery one their banners of wouen cotton painted with a thousande colours, with the images & representations of their diuels. From the Priestes shoulders, couered with diuers linnen clothes, certaine belts more then a finger thicke, hange downe vnto the ancles, at the fringed endes whereof seuerall purses are annexed, wherein they carry sharpe rasors of stone, and little bagges of powders made of certayne dried hearbes. The king, and his Nobles followe the Priestes behinde in their order, and after them the confused multitude of the people to a man: none that can stand on his feete may bee absent from these ceremonies. Being come vnto the appoynted place, first strawing sweete smelling hearbes, or spreading sheets or couerlettes of diuers colours vnder them, that the speare may not touch the ground, they make a stand, and the priestes supporting the same they salute their litle diuel with their accustomed songes, and hymmes: the young men leape about it tripping, & dancing with a thousande kindes of antique sports, vaunting their agility, and nimblenesse of body by the shaking of their weapons, & targets. The priestes making a signe vnto them, euery one taketh his rasor, and turning their eyes vnto the Idoll, they gash and wound their owne tongues, some thrust them through, and the most part cut them, so that the bloud issueth forth in great abundance all of them (as we sayd in the former sacrifices) rubbe the lippes and beard of that foolish Idoll: then presently applying the powder of that hearbe, they fill their woundes. They say the vertue of that powder is such, that within fewe houres their vlcers are cured, so that they seeme neuer to haue bene cutte. These ceremonies ended, the Priestes bowe downe the speare a litle, at what tyme, the king first, then the Nobles, and lastly the people whisper the Idoll in the eare, & euery one vttereth the turbulent and tempestuous outrage of his minde, and bending the heade to one shoulder, with reuerent trembling, and mumbling they humbly beseech, that luckily, and happily he would fauour their desires. Being thus deluded by the Priestes, they returne home again. While they applyed theselues to the diligent search of

of these, and such like other idle toyes, beholde, first one, then another, and after that, many spies or scouts came, who brought tidings that *Diriagen* was come, armed: for he came not only with a purpose to take againe that which he hadde giuen, but also to kill our men, presuming vpon the small number of men which he had discouered, and with an hope to possesse that which our men had with them: for euen they themselves loue golde, though not as money and coyne, but for the making of Jewels, for ornament sake: hee came therefore with a great troope of men accompanying him, armed after their manner, hee setteth vpon our men, whom, if he had found unprouided, he had killed them euery man. So they fought fiercely vntill the night.

Diriagen with a great troope armed after their manner sets vpon the Christians.

The eight Chapter.



Here hee reporteth many things, which I omit, least we should be troublesome, I vnto you, & you vnto his *Holnesse*, and your friends: & therefore you may collect the rest. Our small company of men ouercame their great armies: hee reciteth religiously and with feare & trembling that God, who is the Lord of hostes was present with them, and brought them safely out of that danger. *Nicoianus* the king left behinde, vnto whom he was constrained to returne, following the change of fortune, practised to slaughter them, & to take away from them the golde which they caryed. *Aegidius Gonzalus* suspecting the same, did not committe himselfe to *Nicoianus*. Therefore setting his men in battaile array, and so keeping them, and placing the weake wounded men, & the gold in the middest of the array of footemen in the battaile, with those 4. horsemen, and 17. shot, and bowmen, he sustained the fury of the warriours, and slewe many. That night hee slept not, at the first dawning of the day, they desire peace, and peace is grated. So they returned to the haven of *S. Vincent* from whence they departed. Where they found the shippes returned, whiche had now sayled about 300. leagues to the west of an vknowne

The Christians with a small company ouercame *Diriagen* his great army. *Nicoianus* practiseth slaughter. *Aegidius* with his handfull of horse, & tooke slayes many of his men.

Aegidius returns to the haven of *S. Vincent*.

sea,

A supposed
Sea of fresh
water.

sea, while the Admirall *Agidius* made diligent search within the country. But they returned, as he saith, to repaire their ships againe in that haven, which were bruised, and battered after many monethes wandring and sayling. Hee describeth the bordering country of *Nicoragua* after this manner. On the very inner side of the Court of *Nicoragua* he sayth he found a lake of fresh water whiche extendeth it selfe so farre, that they could not discouer the ende thereof, whereupon he thinketh it may be called a sea of freshe waters, for those causes: and he further saith, that it is full of Ilands. The borderers being demanded, whether it should runne, and whether those waters were emptyed into the neighbouring sea three leagues distant thence, they plainly declared that it had no issue out: especially to that south Sea neere vnto it, but whether it fell into the other sea, hee saith, hee left them doubtfull. Therefore he plainly confesseth, as hee himselfe reporteth by the opinion of maisters and pilottes, that they holde it for a certainty, that this is that heape or gathering together of waters, correspondent to the North Sea, and that the streight so much desired, might there bee founde. If you desire to knowe what I thinke in this case, I thinke it spoken to excuse himselfe, beecause hee founde not the strayght: both by reason of the nature of those potable waters, as also for that the borderers are ignorant whether those waters haue any issue out, we ought to be disquieted and tormented with the same desire, whether any strayght diuide those huge countries.

The ninth Chapter.

A report of
one Licencia-
tus Spinosa
challenging
the first disco-
uery of the
last mentio-
ned countryes
to Petrus Ari-
as and him-
selfe.



Tay awhile, after these letters, The letter carrier yet tarrying and almost putting on his Hat to be gone, *Diecus Arias* the sonne of *Petrus Arias* the gouernor came vnto me, & brought with him that *Licenciatus Spinosa* whom I mentioned before. *Spinosa* saith, that *Petrus Arias* the gouernour, & himselfe, were defrauded by this *Agidius Gon- salus*, who affirmeth, that those tracts and coasts were long since discouered by them both, & that in their progresse they left the kings (who inhabited the same) in amity & peace with them. Both parties

parties shal be heard. What *Cesar* shall think good to be decreed in our Senate, such as are desirous of these things yet vntouched, shall vnderstande thereof hereafter for your sake: and so let this suffice for the present. And when occasion shall giue you opportunitye, present many kisses in my behalfe to the feet of our most blessed *Clement*. The Spaniards will esteeme his *Holines* to be of so great value & price, as he regardeth you, whom for your long conuersation with them, they thinke worthily to be most highly respected of the best, and greatest. The iudgements & censures of men are often deliuered, from the elections and choyce of Princes in their ministers, and seruants.

Receiue now the third thing that came to light, while the post yet stayed, which as I suppose will be very acceptable & delightful to his *Holines* to know. In that Decade directed vnto *Adrian*, where the description of the Ilandes of the *Maluccas* ingendring spices appeareth, mention is made of a controuerlie that arose betweene the *Castellane* discouersers and the *Portugalles*, concerning these Ilandes being found. And we thinke it to bee so certayne a thing within our limits assigned by *Pope Alexander*, that for preparation of a new voyage, with no meane charge, we haue builte 6. newe ships in the *Cantabrian* hauē of *Bilbanus* & furnished the with all necessary prouision of victual, & determined, they shuld set sayle about the vernall *Aequinoctiall*, out of the *Clunia* *Gille- cian* haven which you know, is appointed for the trading, & marchandise of spices, because for all marchants comming from the north coasts, it is much neerer, and more commodious, & a safer way, then if they should be constrained to goe to *Siull* (appoynted for the Indian affaires) called the house of trafficke or trading, or into *Portugall*, by diuers and long windings & turninges of the shores. The *Portugalles* seeing almost the present ruine & ouerthrow of their estate, earnestly besought vs with their whole indeuour, that they might not sustaine so great losse, their interest & right not being first vnderstood, for that they perswade themselves, those Ilands of *Maluccas* were hitherto found out, & traded by their marriners, & y they lay within their limits, & not within the bounds of the 300. & 70. leagues assigned to the *Emperor*, without the Ilandes lying towardes *Caput Viride* so called, which by *Ptoleme* is called the *Risardinian Promontory*, supposed by vs to be the *Gorgones*. *Cesar*, as he is a louer rather of that which is right, and.

He reporteth
a controuerlie
betwixt the
Castellanes
and the Portu-
galles for the
title of the
Maluccas.

The matter
put to Com-
mittees.

The Castell-
lanes what
they alledge

The Portugal
his clayme.

and iust, then of riches, with a King of his kindred, especially who is his cousin germaine, & peradventure (if the rumor spread abroad be true) should shortly become his sisters husband, granted their requites, that the matter should bee deliberated what right they had. The ships are layd, the preparation gaineth nothing, and the men and officers chosen for that seruice mutter thereat. Whereupon it was decreed that menne skillful in *Astronomy*, *Cosmography*, and *Nauigation*, and learned Lawyers also on either side, should meete together to discusse the matter in the city *Pax Augusta*, which the Spaniard commonly calleth *Badaiozum*, because that place is the bounde of *Portugall* and *Casteele*. Our men went, and they came. From the *Calendes* of April, or thereabouts the property began to be sifted and discused. The *Portugalles* who thought it not expedient to consent any iot, admit no reasons which our men brought. The *Castellanes* wil that the assignement of the 300. and 70. leagues should begin from the last Iland of the *Gorgones* called *S. Antony* lying to the west, & they say that it is nine degrees of longitude and an halfe distant from the knowne *Meridian* of the fortunate Ilands: on the contrary, the *Portugalles* obstinately vrge that it ought to be accounted from the first of the Ilandes, called the Ilande of *Salt*, which distace containeth 5. degrees of longitude. The *Castellans* proue their matter thus. If any Arbitrator chosen to decide controuersies betweene neighbours contending for their boundes, shall so censure that from the known and long possessed inheritance of Iohn, his neighbour Francis shoulde haue an hundred paces, no man will doubt, that the measure is to begin from the furthest limit of the inheritance of Iohn. For if the measure be to be taken from the beginning of the mannor, or inheritance, of necessitie Iohn must loose the possession of his inheritace, because by that meanes he includeth his inheritance in the couenant. Therefore the *Castellanes* say, either discharge the soueraignty & dominion which hetherto you haue had ouer the Ilandes *Gorgones*, els you must needs consent, that this question or matter of controuersie is to bee measured from the furthest shoare of those Ilandes. They stood long vpon it: but nothing concluded: because if the *Portugalles* shoulde haue consented to the opinions of the *Castellane* Iudges, they must needs confesse, that
not

not onely the *Malucca* Ilandes bordering vpon the *Sinenses*, & the great gulfe and *Promontory* of the *Satyri*, and *Gillola* (whereof I spake in the Decade to *Adrian*) by *Ptolomey* as many of them thinke *Catigara*, 2100. and 75. degrees from the fortunate Ilandes, and 150. from the lyne diuiding the boundes of eyther King: but also *Malucha* it selfe, long time vsurped by them, as the *Castellanes* say. For the *Castellanes* vaunt that the *Portugalles* are conuicted by the authorities of *Ptolomey*, and other authors disputing about the longitude of degrees. The *Portugalles* hearing this shake their heads thereat: our mariners also returning from that vast and long nauigation, brought letters, and excellent presents from the chiefe King of those Ilandes (where they laded y^e shippe called the *victory* with cloues) as an euident argument of their obedience yeeled. But the *Portugalles* shewe no league or couenant made with any king of those Ilands: yet they say, that the name of the *Portugalles* came to those Ilandes, and that *Portugalles* were seene there. Whereunto our men answer and confesse, that they founde one *Portugall*, but a fugitiue, fearing iudgment for his wicked acts committed, but none els, nor any signe or token of any other kinde of trading. What shalbe decreed by *Cesar*, whereof consultation was had in our Senate before, is yet vnknowne. It will be very hard for the *Portugalles* to be intercepted of their accustomed actions and trading, nor will it be pleasing vnto vs to loose the occasion of so great a discouery. God be present with vs. Now fare you well, from *Burg* the 14. day of Iuly 1524.

The tenth Chapter.



Y reason of diuers Pirats, and hostilitie with the French King, the iniury of the times barred vs of all trauailes by lande, and sea voyages. I sende therefore vnto you (after two maners) requiring the same, suche newes as came to light concerning the newe world, a fewe thinges only being added. Foure & twentie approued men of euery facultie six, to wit, *Astronomers*, *Lawyers*, *Cosmographers*, and

The sixt Decade.

The names of
the Commit-
tees.

The sentence
of the Iudges
touching the
controuersie
betwixt the
Castellans &
Portugalles.

The Portu-
galles discon-
tented.

Of the king-
dome of Por-
tugall.

and *Navigators* were sent with the *Portugalles* to the consultation of the forefaide controuersie. Few of these are known to you: but to the *Popes Holynesse* none. They all returned: and in the name and behalfe of others yeelded a larg account of their acts in that meeting, first to our Senate, and next vnto *Cesar*. *Don Fernandus Colonus* the seconde sonne of *Christophorus Colonus*, the first searcher and discoverer of these tractes and countries, a learned man, and three lawyers, the rest being hearers, *Licenciatus a Cunha*, and *Licenciatus Emmanuelus*, the one auditor of the Kings Senate, and the other, likewise of the *Valledoletane Chancery*, and also *Licenciatus Perisa* chiefe Iudge of the *Granatenfian Chancery*, as the report goeth, brought the *Advocates* backe againe. What I mentioned before, was inacted, and nothing more. At the day appoynted by *Cesar*, which was the last of May, the *Castellane* arbitrary Iudges appointed for that purpose, vpon the bridge of a riuer called *Cana*, diuiding *Castele* and *Portugall*, deliuered their sentencenor: could the *Portugalles* obtaine (to whome euery delay was beneficiall) that they shoulde deferre their sentence for a day or an houre: which they deliuered in this manner. That the *Malucha* Ilandes both by the iudgement of yong and olde, should be vnderstoode to be situate 20. degrees and more within the *Castellane* limits, it is so decreed. Neither doe they exclude *Malucha* and *Taprobana*, if that bee it, which the *Portugalles* call *Zamatra*. The *Portugalles* therefore returned hanging down their heades, and taxing whatsoeuer was done, not purposing to forsake their auncient actions. And wee haue hearde that a mightie fleet is nowe sent from that young king: and they secretly giue out that they will drown and destroy ours, if it come. But we, the day before the *Calends* of Iuly, haue thought good in our Senate of *Indian* affaires, that *Cesar* should decree, that before the next month of August comming, be ended, our fleet of fixe shippes should set sayle, nor shall they be commanded to fight together: if the *Portugalles* being more mightie, shall presume to prouoke them, it is in *Cesars* power to auenge himselfe by lande, if they attempt disobedience at Sea. For *Portugall*, as you very well knowe, is an angle or corner of *Castele*, and howe great a portion of *Portugall*, seeing in *Portugall* there are famous cities, *Messina* of the playne, a notable Mart towne, *Salsmantica*, together with

The seuenth Decade.

246

with *Abula*, *Segonia*, *Zamora*, *Taurus*, & the fortunate kingdome of *Toledo*, and many belides, inclosed within the riuers *Ana* and *Doria*, as I often declared in my olde Decades: that countrey sometimes was a county of *Castele*, freely transferred and be- Portugal once a County of Castele.
stowed by a bountifull king vpon his nephew, by the name, and title of a king. It is also decreed, that one *Stephanus Gomez*, (who also himselfe is a skillfull *Navigator*) shal goe another way, where Stephanus Gomez to beset out for Cata-
by betweene the *Baccalaos*, and *Florida*, long since our countries, he saith, he will finde out a waye to *Cataia*: one onely shippe called a *Caruell* is furnished for him, and he shall haue no other thing in charge, then to search out whether any passage to the great *Chan*, from out the diuers windings, and vast compassings of this our *Ocean*, were to be founde.

FINIS.

Soli Deo Laus & gloria.

The Seuenth Decade of the same *Peter Martyr*,
dedicated to the *Vicecount Francisus Sfortia*, Duke of *Millane*.



Scanius the *Vicechancellor* your *Excellencies* vncke, sometimes a most woorthy, and famous Prince amongst the *Cardinalles*, and inferiour to none, obtayned the first front of my Decades, concerning the newe found world, because through his importunate suite, & often requestes, hee commanded me, to signifie vnto his *Excellency*, what accidents fell out in these *Westerne* coastes, and countries. Hereof I present you this famous witnesse, indued with all vertue, and experience *Marcus Caraciolus*, the *Apostolicall* chiefe Secretary, at this present chosen the *Emperor Charles* his *Catinensian* Embas-
sador with you, who then was your vnckles Secretary, when the *Ocean* first opened her gates vnto vs, which before, vntill these times, from the beginning of the worlde, were shutte. And at that

that time, he ſaith, in his maiſters behalfe he receiued my letters, and made mee ſuche aunſwere as his maiſter willed him to write, *Aſcanius* beeing deade, and I growing ſlothfull, no manne inciting, and ſtirring mee vp, King *Fredericke* (beefore his fortune was changed from a milde and gentle mother, into a cruel ſtep-dame) hadde receiued my ſecond Editions by the hands of his couſin germaine, the Cardmall of *Aragon*: then, the *Popes*, *Leo* the tenth, and his ſucceſſor *Adrian* the ſixt, inciting me by their letters, and parchment patents, vſurped the body of my ſcattered Decades, perſwading me, not to ſuffer a matter of ſo great woorth, iniuriouſly to lye buried in obliuion. And you moſt Noble Prince, lately borne, and lately aduanced to the kingdom of your Aunceſters, vnderſtād, what lately happened. *Camillus Gelinus* your excellencies Secretary, beeing Petitioner to the Emperour, I diuert theſe Narrations from other Princes, to your Excellencie, the Lady, and miſtres of my birth day. Among ſo many turbulent affaires, wherewith your Excellencie is incumbred, hee once or twie plainly proteſted with an oath, that it would be a moſt acceptable eaſe, & ſolace of your cares, From the firſt, and large bountye of the Ocean, raiſed by *Chriſtopherus Colonus*, whatſoeuer went before, euen vnto theſe narrations, *Iacobus Pierius* carried in one bundell to his maiſter the chiefe Secretary, elected *Catinenſian* Embaſſadour (when hee departed from this legation vnto you in *Ceſars* behalfe) to bee preſented to *Pope Adrian*: whiche were partly published by the Printers meanes, and partly written by his owne hande, out of my firſt coppies, and examples. He remaineth with your Excellencie vnder the ſame maiſter. For the thinges paſt, demaunde account of him, which if hee yeeld you not, he ſhall be accounted but a badde fellowe. Lette vs now briefly recite what newe thinges the pregnant Ocean hath brought forth, a ſhort epilogue (of what is paſt) going beefore. For this our Ocean is more fruitfull, then an *Albanian* Sowe, whiche is reported to haue farrowed thirtie pigges at one time, and more liberall then a bountifull Prince. For euery yeere, it diſcouereth vnto vs new countries, and ſtrange nations, and exceeding great riches. Concerning *Hispaniola* the Queene of that huge, and vaſt country, wher the Senate remaineth giuing lawes vnto the reſt, and of *Iamaica* and

The fruitfullnes of the Ocean. He ſaies into the prayſes of *Hispaniola* *Iamaica* & *Cuba*.

and *Cuba*, by a new name called *Fernandina*, and the reſt of thoſe Eliſian Ilands, reaching vnto the æquinoctiall, within the Tropick of *Cancer*, wee haue now ſufficiently ſpoken: where none of the people vnderſtand the difference of day & night all the yere long, where there is neyther hard and vntemperate Summer, nor cold and froſty winter, where the trees alſo are greene all the yeere, laden with bloſſomes, and fruite together, nor all the yeere long are all manner of pulſe, gourdes, melons, cucumbers, or other garden fruites wanting, where flockes, and heardes of Cattle being brought thither (for no fourefooted beaſt naturally breedeth there) more fruitfully increaſe, and grow taller, and larger bodied: as alſo of the ſuppoſed Continent, which in length from Eaſt to Weſt, thrice exceedeth all Europe, no leſſe alſo ſomwhere extended from North to South, although elſewhere it be comprehended within narrow ſtraights of land. That land of the ſuppoſed Continent is extended from 55. degrees of the Pole Arctick diuiding both Tropickes, and the æquator, to 54. degrees of the Antarcticke Pole: where, at what time the *Orcades* haue their Summer, they quake, and tremble for froſt and Iſe, and ſo contrary. Theſe things your Excellency may gather by a relation to *Adrian* the Pope, by mee compiled, and brought vnto the city with the reſt, and plainly ſet downe in a ſhort parchment mapp, which I deliuered to your Secretary *Thomas Mainus*, when hee departed hence. Therein your Excellency ſhall finde the ſituation of all thoſe coaſts, and countries, with their bordering Ilandes. Now, let vs haſten to relate thinges, which more lately happened. On the north ſide of *Hispaniola*, and *Cuba*, otherwiſe called *Fernandina*, of *Fernando* the King, ſo great a multitude of noble and ignoble Ilandes lie, that I my ſelte (to whoſe handes whatſoeuer cometh to knowledge, is brought) dare ſcarſly belecue the number of them, which are reported. Of thoſe within theſe twentie yeeres, and more, in which the Spaniardes (inhabitants of *Hispaniola* and *Cuba*) haue had to doe with them, they ſay, they haue paſſed through 400. & carried away forty thouſand of both ſexes, into ſeruitude, to ſatiſfie their inſatiable deſire of gold, as wee ſhall heereafter ſpeake more at large. Theſe they call by one name *Iucaia*, and the inhabitants *Iucaia*. Many of theſe Ilands conſiſt of trees, growing of their owne nature, which are maruclous profitable.

The largeneſſe of the ſuppoſed Continent

The ſituation thereof.

The multitude of Ilands on the North ſide of *Hispaniola* and *Cuba*.

40000. Indians carried into captiuitie to digge gold.

Iucaia.

The leafe of
the trees of
the Ilands
neuer fall.

Of the tree
Iaruma and of
the wonderful
nature thereof

The desperate
conditions of
the captiue
Indians infor-
ced by the cru-
ell Spaniard.

The leaues neuer fall from them, or if any fall through age, yet are they neuer left bare, for new begin to bud forth, beefore the olde leaues wither, and fayle. Nature hath giuen them two excellent trees, most worthy to bee remembred aboue the rest, the one they call *Iaruma*, to the other they gaue no name. This *Iaruma* is like a figtree, not solid, after the manner of other trees, nor hollow, and empty, like a reede: but rather like fennell gyant, or the elder tree. It yeeldeth a kinde of fruite of a spanne and an halfe long, of the softnes of a figge, sauory, and medicinable for the curing of woundes, the leaues wherof worke wonderfull effects: as certaine men of authority proued, by one example. Two Spaniards brawling, fought together, one of them, with one blow of a sword cut of almost the shoulder and arme of his aduertary, a little thin skin vnder the arme hole, where it is ioyned to the flanke, scarce sustaining the member. Whereuppon an old *Incaian* woman runneth vnto him, and layeth vp the member fallen from his place, & layeth thereon the bruised leaues of that tree, without applying any other kinde of medicine, and within few dayes after they testifie, and affirme, they saw him whole, and sound. Who so seeke knots in rushes, let them champe, and ruminare hereon at their pleasure: but wee determine to belecue, that this, and greater things in nature, may be done. They report, that the barke of this tree is slippery, and smooth, which not being solid, but full of pith, with little scraping is easily emptied, and made bare. Whereuppon your Excellency shall heare an accident most worthy the reporting, but vnhappy to the artificer, and contriuer thereof. The *Incaian* being violently taken away from their habitations and places of aboade, liue in despaire: and many idle drones, refusing meate, lurking, and hiding themselves in the vnfrequented vallies, desert woods, and close, and darke rockes, gaue vpp the ghost: others ended their hatefull life. But such as were of a stronger courage, vpon hope of recouering liberty, desired rather to liue. Many of these, peraduenture the wisest, if they had opportunity to escape, went vnto the more northerly partes of *Hispaniola*, from whence, the winds blew from their country, so that they might see the North pole a farre off: there, stretching out their armes, and with open mouth, they seemed to desire to sucke in their country breath by fetching of their wind, and many of them, breath sayling, fainting through

through hunger, fell downe dead. One of these more desirous of life, being a carpenter, and built houses in his countrie (although they want Iron, and Steele, yet haue they axes, but made of stone, and other instrumets and tooles, for that purpose) tooke vppon him a hard and difficult peice of worke, to bee beleueed. Hee cut of the body of the tree *Iaruma*, and scraping out the pith, made it empty, and hollow, hee stuffed it with the graine *Maizium*, and gourdes filled with water, and kept a litle without, for prouision of victuall, and so filled and stopped eyther front or ende of the tree, and casting the beame into the sea, gate vp vpon it, and admitteth another man, and a woman skilful in swimming, who were of his kindred, and affinity, and with oares they driue the raft towards their country. This miserable man began that excellent inuention vnluckily, about some 200. miles off, they light on a shippe returning from *Chichora*, whereof wee will speake in his proper place: the Spaniardes draw the mournetull pray into the shippe, brought the beame to *Hispaniola*, for a witnes and prooffe of so strange a thing, and vsed that miserable store which was piled and heaped vp: many men of authoritie say, they both saw the beame of timber, and spoke with the Architect of that frame, & deuise: we haue now spoken sufficiently of the tree *Iaruma*, and the circumstances therof. There is another tree very like vnto a *Pomegranate* tree, & no bigger, but more full of leaues, of the fruit therof, they yeeld no reason, of the barke which is taken from the tree, (as the corke tree wich is rinded euery yeere to make slippers, and yet withereth not, nor dieth, or ceaseth to beare fruit as is reported also of the *Cynamó* tree) almost incredible things are spoken: yet I beleue them who bitt, and tasted the barke brought from *Hispaniola* where this tree also groweth euery where, of the fruite whereof I sent to *Ascanius Sfortia* your vncl, when *Colonus* the first discoverer of these tractes and coastes, returning from his first voyage and nauigation, made mee partaker of many straunge things. In the ende of the second Chapter of my first Decade, your Excellencie shall finde mention made heereof: that barke resemblth the taste or smacke of *Cynamon*, the bitternes or biting of *Ginger*, and the sweete smell, and odour of *Cloues*. Out of our dullnesse, wee seeke strange spices, which we should not want, if such as commonly grow in our Ilandes, were in vse, and request: as

A most strang
aduenture and
inuention of
an India slave.

Ilandes.
Of the barke
of a tree there:
certaine rare
vertues.

Auriferas famas.

Pepper

Doves building in trees.

The beauty of the women of Iucaia.

The cleere & speciable habit of maides

without doubt they wilbe heereafter. The cruell and vnſatiablen hunger of gold, hath violently transported the minds of the ſpaniards to the onely loue thereof: other things being contemned, although worthily precious, and profitable, are reiected as vile, & contemptible. Behold, what I report of our pepper, ſent to *Africanus* together with the reſt, which like mallowes and nettles with vs, groweth euery where in great plenty, which being bruised, & ſtamped, and the bread being infused, and mingled with water, all the Ilanders eate, whereof they ſay there are five kindeſ. This pepper is hotter then the *Malabarian*, and *Caucaſean* pepper, & where twenty graineſ of *Malabarian* and *Caucaſean* pepper would not ſuffice, five of theſe are enough, and they make the fleſhe portage of theſe five more ſweete, and delicate, then of thoſe twentie. The madneſſe of mankind is ſo great, that what things he obtayneth with more difficulty, hee thinketh them to be more ſweet, and profitable. This tree is famous onely for the barke, it ſendeth forth for many furlonges, ſauory, and pleaſing ſinell, and reſſhing ſauours, it reacheth out his broad boughes, and in the *Iucaian* Ilands it is very common. So great a multitude of Doves builde their neſts among the boughes thereof, that of the next borderers the *Bimini* a great Iland, and the Inhabitantſ of the countrie of *Florida*, paſſing ouer thither to catch Doves, carry away whole ſhippes laden with their young: their woods are full of wild vineſ climbing vp the treeſ, as wee haue elſe where ſayde of the woodds of *Hiſpaniola*. They affirme that the women of *Iucaia* were ſo faire that many Inhabitantſ of the bordering countrieſ allured through their beauty, forſaking, & leauing their owne priuate houſeſ, choſe that for their country, for loue of them. Wherefore they ſay that many of the *Iucaian* Ilands, liue after a more ciuill manner, then in thoſe countrieſ which are further diſtant from *Florida*, and *Bimini*, more ciuill countrieſ. It is a pleaſant thing to heare how the women behaue them in attyring themſelueſ: for the men goe naked, but when they make warre, or vpon ſolemne holy daieſ giue themſelueſ to dauncing, and tripping, and then for elegancy, and ornament they put on garmentſ of diuerſe coloured featherſ, and tuftſ, or plumes of featherſ. The women while their childiſh yeereſ continue, before the pollution of their *Menſtrua*, weare nothing at all. But after that, they couer their priuities with ſmall meſhed netts.

netts of bombazine cotton, wherein they put certaine leaues of herbeſ. When the *Menſtrua* begin to come, as it ſhe were to bee brought to a man to be married, the parentſ inuite the neighbourſ to a banquet, and vie all ſigneſ, and tokenſ of ioyfulneſ, and while they be marriageable, they couer no other parte at all. But being deſlowred, they weare breecheſ down to the knee, made of diuerſe ſtiſſe, and tough herbeſ, or of bombazine cotton, which naturally groweth there, of which they drawe thridſ, and ſpinne, and ſewe, and weaue them in: although they bee naked, yet for ornament of their beddeſ, and neceſſitie of their hanging cabbinſ, they make ſheeteſ or couerletſ, which they call *Amacas*. They haue Kingſ whom they ſo reuerently obey, that if the King commaund any to leape downe headlong from an high rocke, or top of any ſteepe hill, alleadging no other reaſon, but I commaund you to caſt your ſelfe downe, he executeth the commandement of the King without delay, but within what boundſ the regall authority is included, it is a ſacred thing to be heard. The King hath no other care, but of the ſeede time, hunting, and fiſhing. Whatſoeuer is ſowed, planted, fiſhed, hunted, or effected by other arteſ, is done by the kingſ commandement: ſo that at hiſ pleaſure he diuideth theſe exerciſeſ and imploymentſ man by man. The fruitſ being gathered, are ſtored and layd vp in the Kingſ garnerſ: and from thence, to the vie of the people, are diuided to euery one according to their familieſ, all the yeere long. The King therefore as the king of Bees, is the diſtributor, and ſteward of hiſ flocke, and people. They had the golden age, mine, and thine, the ſeedeſ of diſcord, were farre remoued from them: the reſt of the yeere from ſeede time, & harueſt, they gaue themſelueſ to tennis, dancing, hunting, and fiſhing: concerning iudiciall courtſ of luſtice, ſuitſ of law, & wrangling, and brawling among neighbourſ, there is no mention at all. The will & pleaſure of the King was accounted for a law. The like was obſerued in the other Ilands, in all of them, they were contented with a little: they find a certaine kind of precious ſtone vnder the water, among the redd ſhell-fiſh, greatly eſteemed of theſe, which they bring hanging at their eareſ. But they haue another more precious out of the great ſea ſnailſ, whoſe fleſh is dainty meate, they finde redde tranſlucide flaming ſtoneſ in the braine of euery Sea ſnail: ſuch as haue ſcene any of them, ſay, they are no worſe then

Ciuill obedience againſt nature and reaſon.

The kingſ care

The golden age.

The kingſ pleaſure a law.

Of certaine precious ſtoneſ found in ſhell-fiſh and ſea ſnailſ.

The ſeuenth Decade.

the redd Carbuncle, cōmonly called the Rubie : they call the ſhell fiſh it ſelfe *Cohobus*, and the ſtones thereof they call *Cohibici*. They gather alſo bright and cleere ſtones vpon the land, of a yeallow, & blacke colour, of theſe, they bring chaines, & Jewels for ornamēt of the armes, neckes, and legges, although they went naked, when they were *Incaians*. I will now ſpeake of the ſituation of their cōūtrie, and ſhortly touch their ruine and ouerthrowe.

The ſecond Chapter.



The Incaie ſuppoſed to be ſometimes ioyned to the reſt of the great Ilandes.

The Meſſanēſian ſtraight betweene Sicily and Italy.

The Incaian Ilands vtterly depopulated by Spaniſh ranny.

Vr menn ſuppoſe by coniecture that the *Incaia* were ſometimes ioyned to the reſt of the great Ilandes, and that their auncſtors to thought, the Inhabitanes themſelues plainely confeſſe. But through violence of tempeſtes the earth beeing by little and little ſwallowed vppe, they were diuided each from the other, the Sea cōming betweene them, as Authors

are of opinion concerning the *Meſſanēſian* ſtraight, diuiding *Sicilia* from *Italia*, which in times paſt ioyned together. Wee ſee, and that euery where, that land ariſeth in many places, and dayly increaſeth, and driueth backe the Sea, as appeareth by the citties *Rauenna*, and *Pataniūm*, which had the Sea neere vnto them, but now farre remoued : and that the Sea is now in many places, where land was wont to be. By a preſent ſimilitude therefore wee may make coniectures of things abſent. They report that the greateſt part of theſe Ilands were ſometimes moſt happy and bleſſed with diuers commodities, and profits ariſing out of the earth, I ſay they haue been, becauſe at this preſent they are deſolate and forſaken, as ſhal be remembred in his place. They ſay that euery one of the *Incaian* Ilands are ſom 12. to 40. miles in circuit about, & that ther is none greater, as we reade of the *Strophades*, & *Symplegades* of our Sea, aſſigned to the exiled Romans, with *Giara*, *Scriphus*, & many ſmal Ilands beſides. But they confeſſe theſe were ſometimes filled with inhabitants, yet nowe deſolate, for that they ſay, from the thicke heape therof the miſerable Ilanders were brought to the grieuous ſeruice and labour of the gold mines of *Hiſpaniola*, and *Fernandina*

fo

The ſeuenth Decade.

230

ſo that the inhabitants thereof ayled, about ſome twelue hundred thouſande men being waſted and conſumed, both through diuers diſeaſes, and famine : as alſo through too much exceſſiue labour and toyle. It griueth mee to report theſe thinges, but I muſt ſpeake truth : yet the *Incaians* were afterward auenged for their deſtruction, by ſlaughtering them who violently carried the away, as in my former Decades I mentioned at large. Through the deſire therefore of hauing the *Incaians*, after the maner of hunters who purſue wilde beaſtes through the woodes of the mountaines, and mariſh groundes, ſo certaine Spaniardes in 2. barkes built at the charge of ſeuē men, paſſed ouer ſea three yeeres ſince, out of the towne called the Hauen of *Plate*, ſituate on that ſide of *Hiſpaniola*, which looketh towardes the North, to the *Incaian* Ilandes to take men. Although I now write theſe thinges, yet was I requelled by *Camillus Gilinus*, to ſearch out ſome thinges (not yet publiſhed) out of the printers preſſes concerning theſe diſcoueries, to bee directed to your *Excellencie*. They therefore went, and diligently ſearched all theſe Ilandes, but found no pray, becauſe their bordering neighbours, hauing thoroughly ſearched the, had waſted, and depopulated them long before. And leaſt their conſortes ſhoulde deride them, if they returned empty to *Hiſpaniola*, they directed their courſe to the North of *Charles wayne*. Many ſay they lyed, who ſayde they choſe that way of their owne accorde, but they affirme by a ſuddaine tempeſt ariſing, and continuing for the ſpace of two dayes, they were violently carried within the viewe of that lande, which wee will deſcribe, hauing ſcene an high Promontorie a farre off. When our menne made to the ſhoare, the inhabitants aſtoniſhed at the miracle and ſtrangenes thereof, thought ſome monſter came vnto them, becauſe they want the uſe of ſhipping : at the firſt through the greedie deſire of gaſing, they runne flocking together in troopes vnto the ſhoare, and preſently (our menne landing with their boates) they all fledde away ſwifter then the winde, and left the ſhoare deſolate : our menne purſue them haſtinge away. Certayne more ſwifte and nimble younge menne goe before the Troope, who making more ſpeede, tooke two of them, a man, and a woman, who ranne more ſlowly then the reſt, and bringeth them to the ſhips, apparelleth them, & let them go.

Homo homini lupus, and they be beaſtes : who hunt for men as beaſtes

2. ſhips ſet out to take men.

The Barbarians aſtoniſhed at the viewe of the men and ſhippes : fled away.

The Spaniardes purſue and take a man & a woman and apparell them.

Kk 4

Perſwaded

Men clothed
in lions skins.

The barba-
rous King led
prefets of his
countrie pro-
uision & friend-
ly receiues the

The trechery
of the Spani-
ardes which
they vied to-
wards these
kind barbari-
ans.

One of the 2.
ships lost.
A note of di-
uine iustice in
not suffering
trechery to es-
cape unpuni-
shed.

Perswaded through that liberalitie, the inhabitants fill the shoares againe. Their King also vnderstanding how bountifullly our men had dealt with them, and beholding the strange, and costly garments neuer scene before, for that they cloth themselves with the skins of Lyons or other beastes for the most part, sent fifty of his family vnto our men, laden with their country prouision. And when they came a land, hee friendly and honourably receiued them, and beeing desirous to see the countrey neere thereabouts, gaue them guides and companions to conduct them. Wheresoever they went, the inhabitauntes of the kingdome came woondering forth vnto them with presents as it were vnto the Godds which are to be adored, especially when they saw them bearded men, and clothed with linnen and silken garments. But what? The Spanyardes at length violated the fidelitie of hospitalitie. For by craft, and diuers subtil deuises, after they hadd diligently searched out all, they practised, that on a day many of them should come together to see the shippes, so that the shippes were filled with beholders: and as soone as they had them full of men and women, weying ancor, and hoysing sayle, they brought them away mourning into seruitude. So of friendes, they left all those countries enemies, and of peaceable men, much disquieted, and discontented, hauing taken the children from the parents, and the husbands from their wiues. But of those two shippes, one onely escaped, the other was neuer any more scene: they coniecture it was drowned with the guilty and guiltles, because it was an olde shippe. That spoyle was very offensive and greiuous to the Senate of *Hispaniola*, yet they left them unpunished. And hauing consulted to sende the booty backe againe, nothing was put in execution, the difficulty of the matter being obserued, especially that one was lost. I learned certaine particulars of these things, of a wise man skillfull in the law, a priest, called *Baualarinus Aluarnus a Castro*. This Priest, for his learning, and honest behaviour was made a Deane of the Priory of the Conception in *Hispaniola*, who beeing Vicar, and Inquisitor also of heresie I may giue the better credite vnto him in these things. As *Pliny* in the description of *Taprobana*, the dominion of *Claudius*, hearing of the fame of the Romans, saith that hee must giue credit to the Embassadour, called *Rachia* sent from that King with three companions, so I also in these things whereof

whereof I doubt, giue credit to men of authority. This Priest also sayth, that after diuers complaints of those rauishers, that the women brought from thence were apparrelled with the skinnies of Lyons, and the men with the skinnies of other wild beastes whatsoever. Hee sayth, those kinde of men are white, and exceede the stature of common men. And beeing let goe at libertie, he sayth they were found among the dunghilles betweene the trenches before the walles seeking the rotten carion of dogges, and Asles to eate, and at length the greatest part of them died through greife, and anguish of minde: the rest that remayned, were distributed among the Cittizens of *Hispaniola*, to vie them at their pleasure, eyther at home, or in the gold-mines, or tillage of the ground. Now let vs returne to their country, whence wee digressed: or to the *Bacchalaos*, discovered twenty sixe yeeres since from England by *Cabotus*, or *Bacchalaos*, whereof wee haue else where spoken at large, I suppose those countries ioyned together. I am therefore to speake now of their celestiall situation, ceremonies of Religion, profits and commodities of the countrey, and of the manners and customes of the people. They affirme, that they lie vnder the same altitude of Degrees, and the same parrallels, vnder which *Andaluzia* of Spaine lyeth. They thoroughly searched the cheife Countries *Chicora*, and *Duhare* in fewe dayes space, and many of them farre extended into the lande ioyning together, where they cast ancor. They say, the *Chicoranes* are halfe swart or tawne, as our husbandmen are, burnt and tanned with the summer Sun. The men nourish their blacke haire downe to the girdle, and the women in longer traces round about them, both sexes tie vp their hayre. They are beardless: whether by nature, or by arte by applying some kinde of medicine, or whether they plucke of their hayre like the people of *Tennistitan*, it remaineth doubtfull: howsoever it bee, they are delighted to shewe themselves smooth. I cite another witnesse of lesse authority among the laitie, then that Deane among the Clergie: his name is *Lucas Vasquez Aiglionus* a Licenciante, a Cittizen of *Toledo*, and one of the Senatours of *Hispaniola*, partner of the charge of those two shippes: who beeing sent Procurator from *Hispaniola* came vnto our Senate of the affayres of *India*, and hath beene a long suiter to haue leaue to depart againe vnto those Countreys, to builde a Colony there. He brought

Of the Bac-
chalaos.

Of the Chico-
ranes, their
manners and
fashions.

Lucas Vasquez
Aiglionus.

The ſeuenth Decade.

A Chicorane
christened
Francis.

Enuy the page
of vertue,

The Inhabi-
tants of the
country of Du-
hare white.

Of Datha
cheir gyantlike
king.

Xapida where
are pearles.

Of Deere that
are naturally
tame as oxen
and kine.

Deeres milke,
and cheefe
made thereof
and no other.

brought one of the *Chicoranes* with him (which were brought thither) to waite vpon him, whom, being baptised he called *Francis*, and gaue him the surname of *Chicora*, of his natie Countrey. While he stayed following his affayres, I sometimes hadd both *Aiglianus* the maister, and *Chicora* his seruant my guests. This *Chicorane* is no dull witted fellow, nor meanelly wise, and hath learned the Spanish tongue indifferently well. Such things there as *Aiglianus* himselfe the Licentiate shewed vnto me set downe in writing by report of his fellowes, and which the *Chicorane* by worde of mouth confessed (very strange and admirable) I will heere recite. Let euery one diminish, or adde to the credit of the thinges I will report, according to his inclination. Enuy is a naturall plague bred in mankind, which neuer ceaseth to scratch, and compelleth to seeke brambles in other mens fields, although they be very cleane. This infectious disease cheifly raigneth in them, who are dull witted, or exceeding wise, who like vnprofitable burthens of the earth haue lead an idle and slouthfull life, without the study of learning. Leauing *Chicora* therefore, they went vnto the other side of that *Bay*, and tooke the Country called *Duharbe*: *Aiglianus* sayth the Inhabitants thereof are white, which also *Franciscus* the tawny *Chicorane* with yeallow long hayre downe to the ancles, affirmed. These people haue a King of a gyantlike stature, and heighth, called *Datha*, and they say, that the Queene his wife, is not much shorter then himselfe. They haue five sonnes borne of them both: in steede of horses the King vseth tall young menn, who carry him on their shoulders running to and fro, to the places and lodgings hee desireth. Heere diuers reporters compelled mee to doubt, especially the Deane, and *Aiglianus*, nor did *Francis* the *Chicorane* who was present, free vs from that contro- uersie. If I shall bee demaunded what I thinke, I should not sup- pose that so barbarous, and vnciuill a nation hath any horses. There is another countrey neere vnto this, called *Xapida*. This, they say, ingendreth pearles, and another kinde of precious stone of the earth, which they highly esteeme, much like vnto a pearle. In all the countries which they passed through, are heardes of Deere, as of oxen with vs: they faune at home, and reare them at home, and being loosed, they wander through the woods as long as light lasteth, seeking pasture, and at euening they returne to visite their young

The ſeuenth Decade.

252

young, kept in the house, and suffer themselues to bee shutte vpp within pennes, (and hauing fedd their yong) to be milked. They haue no other milke, or cheefe made of other milke. They nourish many kindes of foule to bee fatted, as henns, ducks, geese, and such like. Their bread is made of *Maizium*, as with the Ilan- ders: but they haue not the roote *Iucca*, whereof *Cazabi* is made which is the food of the Nobility. The graine *Maizium* is very like to our *Panick* of *Insubria*, but in bignes equalleth the pulle of pease: they sowe also another kinde of corne, called *Xathi*, they sup- pose it to bee *Milium* or *Millet*: nor doe they certainly affirme it, especially, because few of the Castellanes vnderstand what *mi- lium* is, seeing they neuer sowe it in Castile. They haue some kinds of *Batatas*, but very little. *Batatas* are rootesto bee eaten, as ra- dishes, carriots, parnepps, turnepps, and rape rootes with vs: of these, and *Iucca*, and the rest seruing for foode, I haue abundantly spoken in my former Decades. They name many other countries, which they thinke to bee vnder the gouernement of one and the same King: *Huka*, *Xamunambe*, *Tihe*. In this country they make report of a priestly attire differing from the people, and they are accounted for priests, and are had in great reuerence by the other bordering countries. The inhabitants heereof cut their haire, lea- uing onely two curled locks hanging downe from their temples, which they tye vnder their chinnes. When (as the pestilent cu- stome among men is) they go forth to warre against the borderers, either party sendeth for them to the campe, not that they shoulde fight, but to be present at the battaile. Now when they are ready to come to handy strokes, & to incoüter, they compasse them al sit- ting, or lying along vpon the ground, & wett and besprinkle them with the iuice of certain herbs chewed in their teeth: (as our priests going to diuine seruice, sprinkle the people with a wett bough or branch) which ceremony performed, they suddenly sally forth, & inuade the enemy. But they are left to guard the campe. The fight & cōflict being ended, they cure as wel wounded enemies, as friends without any difference at all & carefully apply themselues to bury the dead corpes of the slaine. These people eate not mans flesh: the conquerors haue those that are taken in battaile for their bond- slaues. The Spaniardes trauailed through many Countries of that greate Prouince, whereof they named these: *Arambe*, *Guacain*,

A kind of corn
calicd Xathy.

Rootes for
eating.

Hitha Xamu-
nambe, Tihe
A priestly or-
der.

Eare lockes
(a pestilent cu-
stome) heere
in vse.

A ceremony
(of besprink-
ling their
priestes) much
like the Popish
holy water.

He writes this
as a wonder.

The seventh Decade.

Arambe, Guacua Quohathe Tanzacca, Pahor. Their celebration of antiquities in rimes and songes.

Their threede made of the inner rindes of herbes. A fabulous tradition of men with long tayles.

Guacua, *Quohathe*, *Tanzacca*, *Pahor*, the Inhabitauntes of all which are somewhat tawny and swart. None of them haue any letters, but an hereditary memorie of antiquities left them from their ancestors, which they celebrate, & solemnize in rimes, and songes. They exercise dauncing and skipping, and are delighted with the play of the ball, wherein they are very nimble & skilfull. The women sewe, and spinne, and although for the most part they are clothed with the skinnes of wilde beastes, yet haue they Gosampine cotton, which our *Insuler* calleth *Bombasine*, and they make threede of the inner rindes of certaine tough herbes, suche as hempe or flaxe is with vs. There is another Country called *Insignanin*. The Inhabitauntes by report of their auncestors say, that a people as tall as the length of a mans arme, with tayles of a spanne long, sometimes arriued there, brought thither by Sea, which tayle was not moueable or wauering, as in foure footed beastes, but solide, broad aboue, and sharpe beneath, as wee see in fishes, and Crocodiles, and extended into a bony hardnes. Wherefore, when they desired to sitt, they vsed seates with holes through them, or wanting them, digged vpp the earth a spanne deepe, or litle more, they must conuay their tayle into the hole when they rest them: they fabulously reporte that that nation hadd fingers as broade as they were long, and that their skinne was rough, and almost scaly. And that they were accustomed onely to eate rawe fish, which sayling, they say all dyed, and that they left no posterity of them behind them. They reporte, these, and many such idle vaine thinges were left them by tradition from their grandefathers, and parents. Now let vs come vnto their religious rites and ceremonies.

The third Chapter.

Where Kinges Pallaces are honoured as Churches.



Hey want Temples, so that Kinges Pallaces are honoured of them as Churches: whereof they bring one example: wee sayd that in the Prouince *Duhare*, there is a Gyant King called *Dasha*: in whose stone Court (for other houles are built of slender timber, and couered with reede or grasse) they found two Images male, and female, of the bignes

The seventh Decade.

253

bignes of a childe of three yeeres old, which they call by one name *Inamahari*. In this pallace there is a receit for Images. They are seene twise euery yeere, once in the time of sowing, that the seede time may be well, and happily begun, and prosperously succede, they deuoutly pray: the second time, concerning the fruits of the haruett, in thanksgiving if it fell out well, if otherwise, that they may more luckily succede, & that alwaging their anger, the gods would carry themselves more peaceably towards them the next yeere. The Images are carryed forth with solemne pompe, and frequent concourse of the people: but after what manner, it will not bee vnfit to bee heard. The night before the holy day of adoration, the King himselfe, hauing his bedd made in the Images chamber, sleepech before the Images. The day beginning to appeare, the people run vnto him. The King himselfe bringeth the Images in his armes close vnto his breast: and sheweth them on high vnto the people, which Images together with the King, the people kneeling or prostrate on the ground with reuerent trebling and feare, and loude voyces, salute. Then presently the King departing, bindeth them to the breasts of two old men of approued authority, with linnen clothes after their manner fairely wrought of cotton. They bring them out decked with garments of feathers of diuers colours, and accompany them vnto the open field with hymnes, and songes, or with dauncing and skipping of young men and maidens. And at that time it is not lawfull for any to stay at home, or to bee else where: not onely hee who should bee absent shoulde be taxed with the sinne and fault of heresie, but also hee who should exercise this ceremony coldly, or disorderedly. The men accompany them the whole day, and the women all the night long with the Images, shewing all signes of ioyfullnesse, and arguments of adoration, sleepe not at all. And lastly, the next day, they are carryed back againe vnto the Pallace after the same order that they were brought forth. Thus much be spoken concerning their Images, from which they thinke they shall obtaine fertilitie of the fieldes, health of their bodies, and peace, or victory if they be in battayle, if they reuerently and rightly sacrifice vnto them. They sacrifice as they did in old time with cakes made of corne: and they thinke their prayers shall be heard for the increase and fruites of the field, especially if they be mingled with teares. There

Adoration of images & their maner therein

Offering to Images.

Their emulation in giuing.

O miserable god that lasteth but a yeere and then is drowned.

Their conceit of the immortalitye of the soule and whether it goes.

is another holy day euery yeere, wherein they place a rude wooden statue, or Image in the field, vpon an high pole fastened in the earth, accompanied with the same traine that the former were, & hauing pitched lesser stakes, they goe about the former greate pole. And vpon these stakes the people (euery one according to his ability) hang gifts of diuers sorts vnto the Idoll, which at night the nobles diuide among them, as our priests doe the cakes or wafers which women offer, or other giftes whatsoever. He that bestoweth the best oblations vpon the Idol, is accounted more honorable. Witnesses stand by to receiue them, in steed of Notaries, who (when the holy ceremonies are ended) recite what euery one hath giuen. Moued through that ambition, neighbour striueth earnestly to exceede neighbour. From Sunne rising vntill the Euening, they leape, and skip about the Idoll with much shouting, & clapping of hands for ioy, and in the first twilight of the night, hauing taken it from the pole, if they bee borderers vpon the Sea, they throw it headlong into the Sea, if of the Riuer, they drowne it in the riuer, and it is no more scene, so that euery yeere they make a new one. They haue a third festiuall day, wherein hauing taken the bones of a certaine old dead corse out of the graue, they erect a woden pauillion in the field, after the maner of a tent. But the top being open, that they may behold heauen, laying a floore of boordes in the middle space of the pauillion, they sett vpp the bones which they had taken out of the earth. Women only stand about them mourning, and euery one of them according to their wealth and abilitie offer answerable giftes. The next day, they are carryed backe againe vnto the graue, and are accounted for an holy relique: the bones being buried, or readie to be buried, the cheife priest playing the parte of an Orator, out of a pulpit in the middle of the throng of people standing round about, preacheth and discourieth many thinges of the prayse of the dead, and then presently, more of the immortalitye of the Soule, and lastly whether they goe. They say that they first goe to the colde Northerne partes, and to the countryes congealed with snow, and are expiated and purged with a King (who is Lorde of all the earth) called *Matecxungua*: and after that, they turne another way to the South countryes, vnto the iurisdiction and dominion of another great Prince called *Quexnga*, who being milde, and bountifull,

bountifull, yet lame, offereth them a thousande delightes and pleasures: where they perswade the people, the soules inioy eternall delightes, among the dancings, and songes of young maidens, and among the embracements of their children, and whatsoever they loued heeretofore, they babble also there, that such as growe olde, waxe young againe, so that all are of like yeeres full of ioy and mirth. These thinges are deliuered by worde of mouth and tradition from the Elders to the younger, for a most sacred and true historie, in so much as he who but seemed to thinke otherwise, shoulde bee thrust out of the society of menne. They thinke also that men liue vppon the wheele or orbes of the heauens, and make no doubt of the *Antipodes*. They beleue there are Godds in the Sea, and boldly play the children as lying *Grecia* did, who fable of the *Nereiades*, and Sea Godds, *Glaucus*, *Phorcus*, and the rest. These thinges thus ended by a sermon, hee seemeth to purge the people departing, and absolue them from their sinnes, applying the fume of certayne herbes vnto their nostrils, breathing and blowing vpon them, and whisperinge somewhat vnto them. Heere vpon the people returne home ioyfully, beleueing that the fained deuises of that cosening deceiuer are profitable not onely for the ease and comfort of the soule, but also for their bodily health. They also beguile the ignorant and sottish common people with another deceit, their cheife Prince dying, remouing all witnesses from him when hee is readie to giue vpp the ghost, they stand about him, and by their subtil deuises secretly faine, that when his last breath issueth out, sparkles of fire, & hot imbers come forth, as fro firebrands shaken, newly taken out of the burning fire, or from sulphury papers cast vpon high for sport and pastime. These counterfeit the dauncing and skipping Roebuckes, or wilde goates, which the people suppose to be shooting starres, running hither and thither in the ayre, and presently vanish: for at what time hee yeeldeth vp the ghost, that sparkling flame ariseth vp with a horrible cracke, three armes lengths high, & there vanisheth: that flame they salute for the soule of the dead, and giue it the last farewell, and accompany the same with lamentations, teares, and howlinges, beeing so perswaded, they thinke it is departed vnto Heauen. Lastly wayling, and weeping they carry the dead corse to the graue. It is not lawfull

The priest absolue from sinnes

A pollicy vsed at their Princes death.

Widdowes
keere may not
marry again if
their husbands
die a naturall
death.
Chastitie in
women.

Their diuision
of the yeere
the same with
ours.

Theeues and
robbers seuerely
punished.
No vse heere
of deadly and
damned mony
Their sports.

Feuers cured
with the iuyce
of herbes.

Choller expelled
with the
herbe Guacū.

There is rather
no want, in the
want of super-
fluities.

Natura paucis

lawfull for widdowes to marry any more, if the husband dyed a naturall death, but if he were put to death by sentence of the Iudge she hath liberty to marry. This nation loueth chastitie in women, and hateth lewde and dishonest women, and banisheth them from the company & society of the chaste. Princes are permitted to haue two wiues, the common people but one onely. The men diligently apply themselves to mechanickall arts, chiefly to the Carpenters trade, and dressing of wilde beasts skinnes: the women are appoynted to exercise the distaffe, spindle and needle. They diuide the yeere into twelue moones, and they haue magistrates in these countries, for execution of Iustice. They punishe wicked and mischeiuous malefactors, with seuerer iudgement, especially theeues and robbers. Their kings are gyants, whereof I haue already made mention: and all those countries are tributarie. Euerie one of them pay tribute of their profits, and reuenues, and because they are not cumbred with deadly and damned money, they trade each with other by bartering, and changing their commodities. These people are also delighted with sports and pastimes, especially with the play of the ball, or tennis, and also with topps or giggs driuen vpon tables, as likewise in shooting their arrowes at a marke. Their nightly lightes are torches, and oyle of diuers fruites, although they plant oliue trees. They are delighted in feasting one another: and liue long: and olde age is strong in them. They easily cure feuers with the iuyce of herbes, and easily heale woundes, so they be curable. They haue, and know many kinds of wholsome herbes, if any perceiue himselfe oppressed with sharp choller, drinking the iuyce of a certaine common herbe called *Guacum*, or eating the same herbe, hee vomiteth choller, & shortly recouereth health. And they vse no other kind of medicine, or will haue any other phisitions, then experienced olde women, or priestes skillfull in the vertues of secrete herbes. They also want our wanton superfluities: and hauing not *Arabian* odours, perfumes, and strange spices, contenting themselves with such things as naturally grow in their country, they liue more cheerefully, in better health, and are more lusty, and strong in their old age. They haue small care to please appetite, with diuers and sundry daintie meates, little sufficeth them. They feruently and zealously adore their gods whatsoeuer, whereof they make choyce. It is a ridiculous thing

thing to heare with what gesture the people salute their Princes, and howe the Prince being saluted, intertaineth them, especially the Nobles. The Saluter, in token of reuerence listeth vp both his handes as high as his nose, and then presently stretcheth out his handes to his forehead, and the forepart of the heade with a certaine shrill screeking bellowing almost like a Bull. The Prince receiue the peoples salutation without any signe of courtesie, but answereth the salutation of a Noble man, by bowing downe his heade to his left shoulder, not speaking a woorde. But your *Excellencie* shall heare an incredible inuention. I mentioned that the chiefe tyrant or lord of those countries, was of a giant-like stature. *Aiglionus* the *Licenciate* a graue man, and of authority, (of whom I made mention beefore) as hee had heard by them who were partners with him in the charge of building the ships, and *Francis* his housholde seruant by report of the borderers, being demanded, why he alone and his wife should attaine to that tallnesse and height of body, and none of the people besides, say, that this gift is not hereditary vnto the by nature, or from their birth, that they shoulde exceede others by that prerogatiue: but that it proceedeth from violent art, after this manner: while the infants are in the cradell, and vnder the breastes of the nurses, the masters of that art are sent for, who annoint the seueral members of the infant for certayne dayes, with medicines of certayne hearbes which mollifie the tender bones, so that the bones being presently conuerted into the softnesse of luke warme waxe, they so stretch them out in length oftentimes, that they leaue the poore miserable infant almost halfe deade, and after that they feed the nurse with certaine meats of powerfull vertue. Lastly the nurse giueth it the brest, while it lyeth couered in warme clothes, and refresheth and cheereeth the infant with milke gathered from substantiall meates: and after some fewe dayes of refreshing, they returne to the dolefull seruice of wresting and winding of the bones againe. This *Aiglionus*, and *Francis* his seruât, the *Chicorane*, report. But the *Deane* of the *Conception*, of whom I haue made mention beefore, tolde me that hee heard otherwise (of them who were stolne away with the shippe which escaped) then *Aiglionus* his companions told him, both of the medicines, and art augmenting the body: for he saith, it is not done by wre-

Their ridiculous
salutation
of their prince.

A maruelous
reporte.

sting of the bones, but eating of a certayne stuffing meate verie nutritiue, made of diuers hearbes stamped together fit for that purpose, especially when they begin to growe in yeeres, at what time nature tendeth to increafe, and the meates are turned into flesh, and bones. Surely it is maruelous, these thinges notwithstanding considered, what straunge matters are reported of the vertues of hearbes, if their secret power were rightly vnderstood, I shoulde thinke it might be possible. But, that kings onely may lawfully eate thereof, the reason is playne and ealie. He should be accounted guiltie of high treason, who durst presume so much as to tast those delicacies, or woulde require the order or manner of that Composition of the makers and deuisers thereof, because he might seeme to desire to compare himselfe with kinges, for with them, it is an vndecent thing and without maiesty, that the King shoulde not exceede the common stature, who must looke downe from on high (vpon such as come vnto him) by being higher then they, or ouerpeering them. This they gaue vs to vnderstande, and this we signifie. Lette your *Excellencie* giue credite thereto as you please. Wee haue spoken sufficiently of the ceremonies of their religion, and of their manners and customs: let vs now come to the giftes of wilde nature growing in the fieldes. Wee haue already spoken of their breade, and sorts of flesh, it now followeth that we speake somewhat of trees.

The fourth Chapter.



Hey founde there, growing of their owne nature whole woodes of oake, Pines, and Cypres, and Chesnutt, & Almond trees, & wild vines blacke, & white, climbing vpon the boughes of trees, without the vse of wine pressed from them, for they make drink of diuers fruites. That country also yeeldeth figgetrees, and Oliue trees of diuers kinds: and being grafted leese their wildnes, as with vs, which without culture would retaine the rude tast of nature onely. They plant orchards or gardens, & abound with diuers sortes of

The reason why their kinges should exceed others in stature.

Vines without knowledge of their vse.

of pot hearbes and are delighted with greene plattes of ground or gardens finely manured and dressed. They also nourish trees in their orchardes. There is a particular tree called *Carito*, which bringeth forth a sauory fruit aequall in bignesse to a small Melon: there is also another called *Gnacumine*, whiche yeeldeth a kinde of fruit greater then a Quince, they say it is of an excellent, and pleasing sent, and very wholesome. They plant and regarde many others besides, and many other kinde of thinges: whereof, least by reporting all at once wee ouercharge and cloy your *Excellencie*, we will elsewhere speake. We caused *Licentiatius Aiglionus* the Senator to obtaine his desire: so that now he is sent away from vs and from *Cesars* maiesty through our perswasion. Hee determineth to builde a newe fleete in *Hispaniola*, to passe ouer to those coastes, to plant a *Colonie*: nor shall he want folowers: for all this Spanishe nation, is so desirous of nouelties, that what way soeuer they bee called with a becke onely, or soft whispering voyce, to any thing arising aboue water, they speedily prepare themselves to flie, and forsake certainties vnder hope of an higher degree, to followe incertainties: which wee may gather by that which is past. With what stomacke they shalbe receiued of the inhabitantes so greatly weakened by rauishment of their children and kindred, time shall be Iudge. The like accident commeth to minde (though out of order) not to be omitted, concerning the *Iucaian* Ilanders, brought by the Spaniards, inhabitantes of *Cuba* and *Hispaniola*, to the grieuous seruice and slauery of the Goldmines. When the Spaniards vnderstood their simple opinions concerning the soules, which (after their sinnes purged in the cold Northerne Mountaynes) should passe vnto the South to the intent that leauing their natie countrey of their own accord, they might suffer themselves to be brought to *Hispaniola* and *Cuba* whiche lye to the southwarde of those Ilandes, they indeuoured to perswade those poore wretches, and did perswade them, that they came from those places, wher they should see their parents, & children, & al their kindred, & friends that were dead: & should inioy al kind of delights, together with imbracements & fruition of beloued things. Being infected and possessed with these crafty & subtil imaginatiōs, by their own cōsening deceiuers, as I mentioned before, & after by the Spaniards, singing and

The tree Carito.

The tree Guacumine.

The Spaniards earnest in pursuite of nouelties.

The policie of the Spaniard whereby hee brought the Iucaians into slauery.

and reioycing, they left their countrey, and followed vayne, and idle hope. But, when they sawe, they were deceiued, and neyther met their parentes, nor any they desired, but were compelled to vnder-goe grievous soueraignty and commaunde, and to indure cruell and extreame labours vnaccustomed, becoming desperate, they either slewe themselves, or choosing to famish, gaue vpp their faint spirites, being perswaded by no reason, or violence, to take foode, as I haue elsewhere sayde. So the miserable *Incaians* came to their ende: of whome, the number with the Spanyardes is now very small, as of the inhabitants themselves. But I suppose, that at the complayntes and pittifull grones of those wretched innocents, some diuine power being prouoked, affirmed reuenge of so great a slaughter, and peace of so many nations disturbed, because they contended they were moued vnder pretence of increasing religion, and yet without any regarde they turne them to ambitious avarice, and violence. For whosoever were the first attempters or inuaders, doing otherwise then their Kinges commaunded them, were eyther slayne by them that they oppressed, or shotte with poysoned arrowes, or drowned in the sea, or grievously afflicted, fel into diuers diseases: for the decrees of the Lawes giuen them (by my testimonie, who daily considered thereof with my associates) were so framed according to equitie and iustice, that nothing might be more sacred and honest. For it was decreede for many yeeres, that they shoulde deale courteously, mercifully, and peaceably with those straunge nations borne vnder the honour of age, and that the Kinges with their subiectes assigned to every one of the Kinges bounty, should bee vsed like tributary subiectes, and ditionaries, and not in a seruile manner, and that giuing them a due portion of flesh and breade, they shoulde bee well fedde to sustayne labour: that all necessaryes shoulde bee giuen them, and for their digging and myning in the day, they shoulde rewarde them with clothing and appoynted ornamentes as mercenaries, that they shoulde not want lodgings for their nightly rest, that they shoulde not bee raysed before the sunne rising, and bee brought home beefore the euening, that at certayne times of the yeere being freed from the golde-mines, they should apply themselves to the setting of the

The Spanyardes pretend conuersio but exercise subuersion and detestable crueltie.

A recitall of certayne decrees wel made but illobserued by the Spanyardes.

the roote *Iucca*, and sowing the graine *Maisium*: that vpon holy dayes they should cease from all worke, be present at the churches, and presently after the holy ceremonies of religion ended, they shoulde permit them to apply themselves to their accustomed sports, and dancings, and many things besides compacted and composed with prudent and humane reasons, by suche as were skilfull in the Lawe, and religious men. But what? falling downe through the descending Ocean (which imitateth the whirling course of the heauens) to so straunge, forraigne, and remoued worldes, far distant from their Generalles and Commanders, carryed violently away through the blinde desire of golde, they who departed hence milder then Lambes, arryuing there, were chaunged into rauening Woolues: vnmindful of all their Kinges commandementes. Many of them are both reprooued, fined, and punished: yet the more carefully the heads of *Hydra* are cut of, we see them arise and bud forth the more. I The heades of rest in that prouerbe: wherein many offend, that remaineth al-*Hydra*. wayes vnreuenged. We now begin to make new Constitutions, & decrees, and purpose to send new Gouvernors: determining to try, what fortune will haue vs doe with them that are left. And whether they ought to be free, and no labour exacted of any of them vnwillingly, nor without rewarde, we make some doubt. Whether libertie be to be giuen to the Indians. For through the diuers opinions of graue men, wee are ambiguously distracted: especially through the opinions of the religious of the Dominican profession, who perswade vs to the contrary by their writings vnder their owne handes: affirming that it will bee muche better, and more secure for them, & more profitable for the health of the body, and saluation of their soules, if they bee designed to a perpetuall hereditary obedience, then if they bee putte to temporary seruices, because they to whome hitherto they haue beene commended, at the kings pleasure, and in the name and behalfe of another who was absent, handled the matter as mercenaries. And seeing they feared, least after some fewe yeeres they shoulde be taken from them, as it is vsually doone, hauing no rewarde of the benefite of those poore wretches contrary to the articles & summe of holy lawes and constitutions, they vexed and pined both sexes in the gold-mines euen vnto the death, without respecting their age, so they might

might satisfie their maisters thirst of gold, and their owne. They gaue them neither necessities to maintaine life, nor prouided for their health, if it so happened, that through vnaccustomed and too much labour they fainted, and fell downe. Contrarily they say, that he who vnderstandeth that the Indians are appoynted to be transferred ouer to his heire, will indeuour as in his proper substance, not onely that they be preserued in health, but also will carefully prouide that the number of them may be increased by the pleasures receiued of their wiues and children. But they vtterly deny to giue them liberty, by many examples alledged. That those *Barbarians* coulde neuer attempte the destruction of the Christians, but that they executed their purposes and deuises and when it hath beene often proued whether libertie might bee profitable, it is manifestly knowne that it bred their ouerthrowe and ruine. For being idle and slothfull, they wander vp & downe, and returne to their olde rites and ceremonies, and foule and mischieuous actes. The thirde particular cause is horrible and fearefull, whereby it is prooued, that especially in the supposed Continent, they are not woorthy of liberty. In a certaine parte of a great Prouince of the supposed Continent in the countrey called *Chiribichi*, the Fryars of the Dominican profession, some twelue yeeres since erected a tēple. Through a thousands miseries of labours, and hunger, they nourished and maintained the children of kinges and nobles, and when they came to more yeeres they endeououred to drawe them to religion, exhorting, admonishing, and teaching them by intermixing faire and courteous vsage. And they had so instructed many of their children, that they ministred at the altars to such as had entred into religion, and had to doe with the holy misteries, and that not rudely, and vnaptly, and vnderstoode the Spanish tongue very well. But your *Excellencie* shal heare an horrible wicked act committed by them. Their childish yeeres being past, scarce attaining the age wherein the tender downe beginneth to budde foorth two chiefe menne of them that were instructed, whom they thought they hadde now drawne from the brutish nature of their auncesters to the doctrine of CHRIST, and to humane rytes, determining to flie for succour, putting on their olde skynne lyke Woolues, receiued agayne their aunient and natue vices, and

Of a wicked
practise of cer-
taine young
men of the
Indians.

cor-

corruptions, and hauing procured a great army of the bordering neighbours, they beeing their Captaynes and guides, went and assaunted the Monastery, where they hadde beene brought vp with fatherly charity. The Monastery being vanquished, and vtterly ouerthrowne, they slewe them that brought them vppe, and their fellowes euery manne. Omitting circumstances, that after my sharpe accusations, you may knowe the Spanyardes deserued some excuse, if they denie that liberty shoulde be giuen them, your *Excellencie* may reade one of the letters deliuered in our Indian Senate by certaine Fryars which escaped, by reason they were absent at that time in seeking prouision of foode for the rest. And this letter or handwriting was presented vnto vs when we were assembled with the chiefe manne of our Senate *Gaspar Loniza*, a learned man in Italy, the *Osomensian Prelate* and (to speake after the vulgar manner) *Cesars Confessor*, of the order of preaching Fryars, elected generall maister at Rome for his desert, to whom your *Excellency* is neyther vnknowne, nor ill accepted: receiue it therefore in the Spanish languish it selfe (for to any latinist, or *Italian*, it will bee ealie to bee vnderstoode by reason of the affinity and propinquitie of the tongues) and I purposed so to doe, least any might argue, that I hadde changed any thing from the sense of the thing, or intent of the sender, through my translation. Lette vs therefore heare the Fryar himselfe, called Fryar *Thomas Ortizius* speaking *Vna Voce* before the Senate, and writing in the name and behalfe of others.

Estas son las propiedades de los Indios, por donde no muerescen libertades.

Comen carne humana en la tierra firme: son Sodometicos mas que generation alguna: ninguna Iusticia ay entre ellos: andan desnudos, no tienen amor, ni verguenca: son estolidos, alocados: no guardan verdad, si no es a su prouecho: son inconstantes: no saben que cosa sea consejo: son ingratisimos, y amigos de nouedades. Se precian de embendarse que tienen vinos de diuersas yerbas, y frutos, y granos, como Zerneza, y sidras, y con tomcar fumos tambien de otras, yerbas que emborracken, y con comerlas. Son bestiales, y precianse de ser abominabiles en vicios: ninguna obediencia, in certesia tienen mucos a vicios, ni hyos a padres.

L 1 4

Nr

No son capaces de doctrina, ni castigo: son traydores, crueles, y vengativos, que nunca perdonan, inimicissimos de religion. Son haraganes, ladrones, son de muytos, muy terrestres, y baxos: no guardan fee, ni orden. No se guardan lealtad maridos a mugeres, ni mugeres a maridos. Son echizeros, y augureros, y conardes come liebres. Son Suzios: comen piojos, y arrannas, y gusanos crudos, doquiera que los hallan: no tienen arte ni manna de hombres. Quando an apprendida las cosas de la fee, dicen, que essas cosas son para Castilla, que para ellos no valen nada, y que no quieren mudar costumbres: son sin barbas, y si algunas les nascen, pelan las y arincanlas. Con los enfermos no tienen piedad ninguna: esta graue el enfermo, a un que sea su pariente, o Vezino le desamparan, o llenan a los montes a morir, y dexan cabe el un poco de pan y agua, y vanse: quanto mas crescese hazen peores: hasta diez o doce annos paresce que an de salir con alguna crianca, y virtud, passando adelante, se tornan como bestias brutas. En fin digo, que nunca crio Dios tan cozida gente en vicios, y bestialidades, sin mistura alguna de bondad o policia. Agora inazgen las gentes para que pueda ser cepa de tan malas mannas y artes: los que los auemos tratado esto auemos experimentado dellos. Mayormente el padre fray Pedro de Cordona, de cuya mano yo tengo escripto todo esto y lo plancamos en vno con otras cosas que me callo, hallamos a oios vistas: son insensatos como asnos, y no tienen en nada matarse.

These, and such like other things daily offer themselves in controuerlie, which although they bee diuersly disputed, haue almost fallen blouddily vpon the heades of the oppressors, as I sayde before, nor did the priuate grudges and dissentions aying for soueraigntie take away a smal number of the Spaniards themselves, whereof I haue discoursed at large in my former Decades, where I spake of the *Pinzones*, the inhabitants of two townes *Palos*, and *Moguer*, on the Ocean shore, in *Andaluzia*, who running hither and thither along the vast shores of the supposed Continent, and the bankes of that miraculous riuer *Margagnon*, were shotte through, and slayne with poysoned arrowes by the inhabitantes who were *Caniballes*, and then dressed, and serued in, in diuers dishes, as delicates to bee eaten: for the *Caniballes*, otherwife called *Caribes*, are men eaters. Of *Solifius* to who the same happened on the backe side of the supposed Continēt, from

He reporteth diuers discourses of the Spaniards.

The Caribes Caniballes or men eaters. Of Solifius his end.

from whose horrible mischance name was giuen to that gulfe of the sea, where *Magaglianus* stayed a long time with his fleet in his iourney. After this of *Alphonfus Fogeda*, and *Iohn Cossa* who with a strong army of souldiers searching the countries of *Cuma*, *na*, *Cuqui*, *Bachoha*, *Canchietus*, and *Vrabia* unhappily lost their liues. Of *Diecus Nicuesa*, commander of 800. men or therabouts, lost after these, while wandring from the westerne Bay of *Vrabia*, he searched the coastes of *Beragua*. Of *Iohannes Pontius* ouerthrowne by the naked *Barbarians*, and wounded vnto death in the country of *Florida* first founde out by him, who afterward lying long licke, and languishing through that wounde, dyed in the Ilande of *Cuba*, and of many commaunders, and armies besides slaine through the might and fortitude of the *Caniballs*, to whom they made dainty banquettes with their bodies: for the *Caribes* were found with a fleet of Canowes, to haue sayled many leagues from their borders in warlike maner and battayle array, to take men: their Canoes are boats made of one tree or piece of tymber (in greeke called *Monoxulon*) whereof some of them are capable of 80. rowers. Lastly of *Diecus Velasquez* gouernor of *Cuba* called *Fernandina*, from exceeding great wealth and riches brought vnto pouerty, and nowe at length deade, and of *Fernandus Cortes* disagreeing with deadly hatred among themselves, I haue at large discoursed of all these, *Cortes* onely as yet flourisheth, who is supposed to haue heaped vp treasures (in that great citie of the lake *Tenustitan*, vanquished & destroyed) to the summe of thirty hundred thousande *Pensa*, and this *Pensum* exceedeth the Spanish Ducare a fourth part, or quadrant: for hee commandeth many cities and Princes, with whome there is great plenty of gold, both of the ryuers and Mountaynes, nor doe they want rich caues of goldmines, but in his case peradventure the generall prouerbe will preuaile, concerning his money, fidelity, and treasure, that much lesse wilbe founde, at his departure, then fame reporteth: which time shall discouer. *Iohannes Ribera*, known to the Embassadour *Thomas Mainus*, and *Guillimus Cortes* his agent with *Cesar*, brought vp with him from his youth and partaker of all his noble and worthy acts and attempts, saith that his master *Cortes* hath 300000. *Pensa* prepared to be sent to the *Emperor*. But being aduertised of the taking of so many laden ships

Of Alphonfus Fogeda and Iohn Cossa.

Of Iohannes Pontius.

The Caribes a warlike people.

Of Diecus Velasquez.

Of Fernandus Cortes his heaped riches & flourishing gouernment.

A prouerbe.

Three hundred thousand *Pensa* prepared by Cortes to be sent to the Emperor.

Cassia, fistula,
Corinian, and
Coccinean
wood.

Future things
with God.

ships by the French Pirates, he dare not send them away. There are also in the supposed Continent, and *Hispaniola*, *Cuba*, and *Iamaica*, exceeding great riches prepared, of golde, pearle, suger, & *Cassia fistula* growing in the Ilands, of *Corinian* or *Coccinean* wood also, vsed for the dying of wooll (which the *Italian* calleth *Versin*, the Spanyarde *Brasill*) commodities ready provided. There are thicke woods of those trees in *Hispaniola*, as groues of firre trees, or oake with vs. While we consulted in our Senate of the affairs of India (concerning the safety, and defence of these ships) what counsell might be taken for remedy, it was decreede, & through our perswasion provided, and commaunded by *Cesar*, that euery one of them should meete together at *Hispaniola*, the heade and chiefe place of those countries, with such riches as they had heaped vp: wherby, the ships being gathered together, from al those countries, a stronge flecte might be made, so that they might safely defende themselves from the iniury of pyratts, if they met with them. What fortune shall befall them, is reserued in the armory and store-house of the diuine prouidence. There are some, who say, that *Cortes* made two golden peeces of ordinance capable of Iron bullets, as bigge as a small tennis ball stuffed. It might be peraduenture for ostentation, because the softnes of gold (in my iudgement) is not apt to sustaine and indure, so great fury & violence, or els fabulously fained, through enuy: for his worthy acts are howerly wrested with enuious, and spitefull blowes.

The first Chapter.



Franciscus Garaius about to erect a Colony vpon the riuer Panucus is twice repulsed.

Hile I was thus writing these things, news were brought me that 4. ships from the *Indies* arrayed vpon our Spanish coasts, what riches they bring, we vnderstand not yet: letters are brought fro the Senat of *Hispaniola* vnto *Cesar*, concerning a cruell and mischieuous accidēt which lately happened, & (by coniecture) some worse matter is feared hereafter. Concerning *Franciscus Garaius* gouernour of *Iamaica*, I haue discoursed many things in my books to *Adria the Pope*, brought vnto the city by *Iacobus Pierius*. *Franciscus Garaius* being about to erect a Colony vpon the riuer *Panucus* (from whence, both the

country

country, & the king deriue their names, & the bordering country ioyning vpon the iurisdiction of *Tenustitan*) twice attempted the matter, & was as often repulsed and ouerthrowne almost by the naked inhabitants: the yeere past, hee vndertooke the same Prouince againe, with 11. ships, and 700. men, and more, and manie horsemen, presuming vpon the authority of the Kinges letters, whereby licence might be giuen him to erect the desired *Colonie* on the banke of that riuer. This riuer is famous for the channell, able to receiue ships of great burden, and is also in steed of an haue, because that Prouince subiect to the iurisdiction of *Tenustitan*, is without hauens, and a wild, and vnsecure road for shipping. Beholde *Garaius*, and his consorts safely arrayed. A strong and mighty tempest troubled them at Sea, and the fortune of war abandoned them to all abuses on the land, for arraying he lost 2. of the flecte by shipwracke, and found the banks of the riuer possessed by the souldiers of *Cortes*, hauing erected a *Colonie* there, & ordained magistrates to gouerne the people, with the assent of the king *Panucus* (because he saith those countries are his, in the right of *Tenustitan*, & that the ryuer *Panucus* is included vnder the name of *Nova Hispania*, giuen to those countries by him, & confirmed by *Cesar*) *Garaius* goeth to his Comprovincials the Spaniards, inhabitants of the place, & speaketh to them. He sheweth the kings letters patents, wherein he appointeth those banks of *Panucus* to be inhabited by him, & that he came for that purpose. He exhorteth, & admonisheth them to obey the kings commād, and giue place to him, or retaine their *Pretorian* authority in his name, & not in the name & behalfe of *Cortes*, & if they should receiue fro him, & obserue the rest of their lawes & constitutions, necessary for their good, & quiet gouernmēt: but al in vaine. Hauing heard this in a long Oration, without further premeditated speech, or making any doubt at all, they answer. That, that *Colonie* was appointed & erected by *Cortes*, vpon the soyle sometimes in the subiection of *Tenustitan*, which lyeth within the limits of *Hispania Nova*, assigned by *Cesar*: & therefore it would iustly come to pas that they might be charged with trechery & treaso, if they reuolted, & harkened to the demands of *Garaius*. *Garaius* citeth, and sheweth the Kinges letters agayne. They say, that they were falsely procured, and obtrayned, by misinforming *Cesar*: and that they were hadde and gotten agaynst *Cortes*, through fauour

Garaius pleadeth the kings letters to erect his Colony but is reiected.

fauour of the *Burgensian Bishoppe*, President of the Indian Senate, who is offended with him for *Iacobus Velasquez* Gouvernor of *Cuba* his friende, and somtimes a familiar of his brother *Fonseca*, a most deadly enemy to *Cortes*. As touching their priuate dissensions and hatred, I haue sufficiently discoursed at large in the matters concerning them both, which of themselves, fill no small volume. Relisting, *Garaius* proclaymeth them guilty of treason, if they obey not the kinges commaundement. They say, they will sticke the letters on their heade, after the Spanish manner, and accept the commaundement, as farre as they ought: but for execution thereof, they say, they will take aduise of the king, or the Indian Senate, that both parties being hearde, *Cesar* the King might censure, what shoulde bee most beehoouetfull for them to obey, and say, that they thinke *Cesar* will commaunde otherwise, if he vnderstoode to what daunger so great a matter may be subiect, through this innouation: for if the *Barbarians*, being but lately conquered, shall perceiue that discorde ariseth among the Christians, they will indeuoure to cast of the yoke of subiection. It was at length decreed betweene them, that messengers shoulde be sent to *Cortes*. They doe their indeuour, and goe, and signifie the matter to *Cortes*. He appointeth two of his Captaynes, to indeuoure to perswade that *Garaius* might haue access vnto him, in that great city of the lake *Tenuistitan*, the head and chiefe city of that mightie Empire, being about some 60. leagues distant from the riuer *Pannucus*. The messengers come to *Garaius*, and perswade him. *Garaius* goeth: for he confessed he was inferior to *Cortes*: *Cortes* taketh the sonne of *Garaius* to be his sonne in Law, by mariage of his bastard daughter. While these things were thus doing, whether it were doone by the secrete counsell of *Cortes*, or that the inhabitants mooued of their owne accorde, sette vpon the forces of *Garaius*, and ouerthrew them, the Senators of *Hispaniola* leaue it doubtfull, whosoever wrote these things particularly to their particular friendes, whether this way, or that way, it little skilleth in the matter it selfe. The whole army of seuen hundred menne was ouerthrowne, and two hundred and fiftie of them are reported, to bee slayne, and they write, that *Garaius* himselfe is deade, whether hee dyed with *Cortes*, or elsewhere, and whether

Messengers
sent to Cor-
tes.

Garaius goeth
to Cortes.

Garaius his
army over-
throwne by
the Tenuisti-
tans.

whether grieuously troubled with a feuer, or holpen by the be-
nigne and courteous prouidence of *Cortes*, who freedde the man
from the troubles, and incumbrances of humane cares, that hee
alone might inioy the sweetnesse of his tyrannicall profession, it
is vncertainly signified. For we haue neither letters from *Cor-
tes*, nor from the magistrates sent to those countries, nor from
any of the consorts of *Garaius*, but from the Senate onely of *His-
paniola*, writing to *Cesar*, and our Senate, that one *Christophernus
Olitus*, one of *Cortes* his Captaynes, arryued at the furthest we-
ster angle of *Cuba* (where that Ilande fronteth *Incatan*) with
300. men, and 150. horse in no meane and contemptible fleete,
and they say he goeth about to seduce and drawe an hundred o-
ther fresh men from *Cuba* it selfe. Who accompanying him, he
giueth out, that hee woulde thoroughly searche those countries,
which lye in the middle betweene *Incatan* (not yet known, whe-
ther it be an Ilande) and the supposed Continent, and there, he
is reported to haue sayde, he woulde erect a *Colonie*. The Sena-
tors say, they were certified hercof by the *Notary of Cuba*, toge-
ther with the diuers misfortunes that befell *Garaius*. Withall the
Senators themselves say, that they thinke, these reportes were
giuen out among the common people by false rumours of the
seducer *Olitus*, to the intent, that beeing out of hope of reuol-
ting to *Garaius*, the wanderers, and straglers (whom hee desired
to haue) might the more easily turne vnto him. In another
clause of the Epistle, they say, that *Egidius Gonzalez* is ready in
the haven of *Hispaniola*, to goe to the same place, of whose navi-
gation by the South sea, the Embassadour *Thomas Mainus* hath
brought with him a coppie of the discourse, vnto the *Consen-
tine* Archbishoppe, to be presented to *Clement* the Pope: the na-
uigation is direct, which, it is needfull to beholde, that it may be
vnderstoode, what the intent of these Captaines is in seeking
those countries, by the permission and commandement of *Ce-
sar*: for *Egidius* beeing returned from the South Sea, where
hee founde an exceeding greate and huge Sea of fresh waters,
replenished with Ilandes, hee determined to search to the north
what fortune woulde affoord, concerning the Strayght so much
desired. Hee therefore came to *Hispaniola* with the Treasures
spoken of in their place, leauing the southerne fleete, that hee
might

Cortes suspe-
cted to make
away *Garaius*

*Christophernus
Olitus* arriued
at the west an-
gle of *Cuba*.

*Egidius Gon-
salez* and of
his navigation
to the South
Sea.

might builde a new one in the North. For he ſuppoſeth that the flowing of that abundance and heape of waters, breaketh out betweene *Incatan*, and the Continent, by ſome ryuer able to receiue ſhippes, as *Ticinus* out of the lake *Verbanus*, and *Alincius* out of *Benacus*, and *Abdia* out of *Larius*, and *Rhodanus* out of the lake *Lemanus*, are ſeene to iſſue forth, that they might conuey the waters (which they had ſwallowed) vnto the Sea. Theſe thinges beeing vnderſtoode, and that *Petrus Arias* Gouvernor of the ſuppoſed Continent, about to vndertake the ſame matter, hath taken the ſame way, hauing leuiſed an armie of horſe and foote, of no ſmall, and contemptible number: the Senate forbade *Egidius Gonſalez* to goe, leaſt if *Olitus*, and *Petrus Arias*, & *Egidius* himſelfe meete together, they ſhould kill one another: by ſpeedy meſſengers, and ſwift ſhippes they admoniſhed *Petrus Arias*, *Fernandus Cortes*, and *Olitus* vpon paine of treaſon, that none of them take armes againſt the other, if they met, and proteſted, that if they did the contrary, they ſhould be thruſt out of their gouernment with ignominy, and diſgrace. This iudgement and decree of that Senate, our Senate, alloweth, what ſhal ſucceed we will write. The earneſt deſire of ſeeking this ſtraight is ſo great that they obiect themſelues vnto a thouſand daungers: for whoſoeuer ſhall finde it, if it may bee founde, ſhall obtaine the great fauour of *Ceſar* with high authoritie, becauſe if from the South Sea a paſſage may bee founde vnto the North, the way to the Ilands of ſpices ingendring precious ſtones ſhould be the more eaſie. Nor ſhoulde the controuerſie begun with the king of *Portugall* preuaile, whereof I haue ſufficiently ſpoken in my former Decades: but concerning the ſtraight there is little hope, yet we diſſent not from the opinion of *Egidius*, but that the ryuer which receiueſe thoſe freſh waters may bee founde, running to the North, ſeeing they manifeſtly know, that thoſe waters haue no fall to the ſouth coaſt. Which if it ſo fall out, it is ſhewed, that the way from either ſea will bee commodious enough, becauſe from the bankes of the freſh waters, whiche bende towardes the South, to the ſhoare of the South ſea, the diſtance is onely three leagues, through a broad plaine: by which *Egidius* ſaith, it will be an eaſie iourney for any waines, and cartes, and very ſhorte to the *Aequinoctiall* circle.

Gonſalez his
purpose forbid
den by the
Senate.

The ſtraight.

The

The ſixt Chapter.



EE ſuppoſe alſo (moſt noble and renowned Prince) relying vpon moſt aſſured arguments, that it will come to paſſe, that other newe Ilandes may be found, not many yeeres hence, both ſubiect to the *Aequator*, and alſo neere vnto it on this ſide, and beyonde, as the *Maluchas* which are already found, and the reſt deſcribed in my former Decades. For if through the vertue of the ſunne about the *Aequinoctiall* vnder a terreſtriall diſpoſed matter, apt to receiue a celeſtiall benefite offered, that aromaticall taſt is infuſed into thoſe trees, and other Ilandes are next vnto them, enriched with ſandie golde: who dare infect mighty and powerfull nature with ſo great a blemiſh, and deface it with ſuch iniury, that in ſo ſhorte a ſpace of the *Maluchas*, as it were in the little finger of a Giant (if we conſider the whole circuite) he will affirme thee hath fully expreſſed her force, and ſpent her wombe (filled with an excellent progeny) vpon ſo ſlender and ſmall an infant? This reaſon iſſued from my braine, in the Indian Senate among my aſſociats one example being added, that the matter might more eaſily be vnderſtoode. I ſuppoſe I wrote the ſame reaſon to *Pope Adrian*, but I doe not wel remember, becauſe the laſt ſeuenth yeare, age, and cares haue dulled my memorie, nor doe ſuch thinges repeated vſe to diſpleaſe, although they haue been elſwhere ſeene, with out the limittes of their grounde. For tenne yeeres together in the times of *Sixtus* 4. & *Innocentius* the 8. I liued at *Rome*, with her neighbour hood. Being prouoked, & ſtirred vp through the ſame of the *Granatenſian* wars, I went into *Spaine*: comming from *Rome*, I trauiled through the reſt of *Italy*: I paſſed ouer that part of *France* which our Sea waſheth beyonde the *Alpes*. In thoſe 37. yeeres wherein (through the gracious promiſes, & honorable receiuing into familiarity of the *Catholike* Princes *Ferdinandus*, and *Elizabeth*) *Spaine* held me, I viewed it all round about. But you wil ſay (moſt noble Prince) to what end are theſe things ſet ched? Trauailing ouer theſe parts, I light vpon woods of oake, & then of pine, yet mountains, & champion places, & riuers, or marishes diuiding betweene either wood, & after I met with wilderneſſes of diuers trees, growing of their own nature, w^{ch} tooke vp great & huge

An excellent
reaſon to proue
the liklihood
of newe diſ-
coueries.

A digreſſion.

huge countries, and mette with such like wooddes of pine, and oake, and rivers, or lakes, and passed ouer plaines not vnlike vnto the former, the subject matter of the countries receiuing those varieties. So (most renowned Prince) on this side, beyond, & vnder the *Equinoctiall* Circle, the *Tropicke* of *Cancer* vnto *Capricorne* (which space and distance, the greatest part of the *Philosophers* falsely supposed to be desolate, and forsaken, being molested with the heate of the perpendicular sunne) many huge countries of lande, and vast and spacious seas lye, because the space of this circumference is the greatest, seeing it goeth aboute the whole worlde, where it most enlargeth it selfe, with the length thereof. That Circle therefore is the broadest of all. If therefore in so short a distance of lands and countryes (as I haue said) the art of powerfull nature be so great, that what commeth forth and groweth in one part of the same region, may also be founde in another drawing the same influence, in that kinde of things, which that ground hath brought forth, who doubteth, but in this aromaticall kinde, vnder so great a celestiall vastity, manie other countries may be found capable of the same vertue, which is bestowed vpon the *Maluchas* and the neighbouring Ilandes, lying partly vnder the *Aequator* it selfe, and partly on both sides. One of the Colledge shruggde his shoulders, that he might be accompted the wiser in intringing my argument. Behold (saith he) no mention is made of these things by our auncesters, if they stode vpon this matter, these things should be knowne to vs, or not vnkowne to any nation. Through ignorance of learning, especially of *Philosophie*, and by reason of his small experience, his obiection was easily overthrowne, the great *Chancellor* who highly respecteth your *Excellencie*, and the rest of the associates, yeelding vnto me. For I sayde, that it was farre from all admiration, because we had notice of the *Maluchas*, and the bordering Ilandes, but none of the rest. For the *Maluchas* are almost within the view of *India* beyonde *Ganges*, and are almost adioyning to the countryes of the *Sine* and the great *Bay* of *Catigara*, which are knowne landes, nor much distant from the *Persian* gulfe, and *Arabia* falsely called the happie, whereby, by little and little they crept vnto them, and then vnto vs (since the luxury of *Rome* began to increase) to our no small losse & damage.

For

An other excellent reason.

For the mindes of menn growe faint and effeminate, their mannly courage is extenuated, through such flattering delights of odors, perfumes, and spices. But concerning the rest of the vnkowne Ilands, the reason is easily yeelded why they haue bin vnkowne to this daye, because the mayne Continentes next vnto them, through the same purpose of the diuine prouidence, haue lyen vnkowne, euen vntill our times. These things considered, which are most true, if those countryes be so great courtes of the world, if there be adherent or neighbouring Ilandes of those courtes, who could walke through the halles, or search the secret roomes, when the courtes, weere yet vnkowne? we haue therefore founde the courtes when wee finde so vast and vnkowne countryes, that they thrice exceede all *Europe* and more, if as we haue elsewhere prooued, wee shall measure what came to the knowledg of menn in our time, from *S. Augustine* the said poynt of our supposed Continent, to the riuer *Pannus* 60. leagues distant (or thereabouts) from *Tenustitan*, that great city of the lake: we haue elsewhere largely discoursed these things. We shall also finde the rest of the members of those courts: and wee are not farre from the assurance of fulfilling this our desire. For we thinke it will come to passe, that *Sebastian Cabot* (who first founde the *Buccalay*, to whom a bout the Calends of September leaue was graunted (at his request) by authority of our Senate to search that nauigation) will returne in shorter time, & more luckily, then the shipp called the *Victory*, which only of her 5. comforts escaped, went about the world, and returned laden with Cloues: where of I haue spoake at large in his proper place. Cabot required of *Cesars* treasury a fleet of 4. shippes furnished with all things necessary for the Sea, and with conuenient peeces of ordinance, & saith he had founde coforts at *Suill*, a mart towne of all Indian marchandises, who vpon hope of great gaine, voluntarily offered tenn thousand Ducates towards the victuallinge of the fleet, & other necessaryes. About the Ides of September Cabot was sent away from vs to offer bonde to the comforts who weere partners with him. If it sell out well hee shall haue part of the gaine of those that contribute their moy, of euery one according to his rate. It remayneth (most noble Prince) that with some like ly & probable argumēt it be declared, why I sayd, he wold returne in shorter time then the *Victory*, & why we should think this mat-

Odors perfumes & spices that they effeminate mens mindes.

An Allegory very witty and significant.

Sebastian Cabot and of his intended voyage.

ter should more happily succede, least-moued with a windy breath wee seemedelirous to yeeld a reason of future euent. Cabot is about to depart the next moneth of August in the yeere 1525. and no sooner surely, because thinges necessary for such a matter of importance can neither bee prepared before, nor by the course of the heauens, ought hee to beginne that voyage before that time: for then he must direct his course towards the *Aequinoctiall*, when the sunne (depriving vs of summer, the and length of y dayes) beginneth to goe to y *Antipodes*. For he is not onely to goe the direct way to the *Tropik of Cancer* and the *Aequator*, but also 45. degrees to the *Antarctick* to the furthest bounde of *Capricornes*, vnder which the mouth of the *Straights of Magellane* lye, by a way traded at other menns charge, and with the death of many, and not by bywayes, and diuers delayes, and turnings about, as *Magellane* mult needs doe, who through carefull labours, and diuers hard calamities spent three yecres, wandringe in that Nauigation, and of a flecte of fise shippes, together with the greater part of his company, lost fower, and his owne life in the ende. Of these thinges I haue sufficiently spoken at large in the *Parallell* compassed, directed to *Adrian the Pope*. For this cause therefore hee will sayle it in a shorter time, for that he is to direct his course by coasts: hether to vnknowne, but now very well knowne. But in that we suppose it wilbe with more prosperous successe, & better fortune, we may gather from hence. At what time the dayes are shortest with the people of the North, Cabot shall haue them longest. He shall therefore commodiously runne alonge those shoares, while (hauinge passed the windinge Sraight of *Magellane*, next to the *Doggfarr*) he direct his course to the right hande, on the backe side of our supposed Continent; whereof our former *Decades* dedicated to *Ascanius*, your vncke, and the *Popes, Leo*, and *Adrian* are full, and shall returne by the *Zone of Capricorne* to the *Aequator* in which space hee shall finde an innumerable number of Ilands seated in that huge Sea. But whence the hope of great riches ariseth vnto vs, you shall heare. The flecte of *Magellane*, hauing passed through the straight, sought out with so great calamity of the men, leauing all the Ilandes they mett with, and save a farr of both on the right hand and on the left, directed their eyes, and their

Cabot his intended course saylinge.

The flecte of Magellan.

their course alwayes to the *Maluchas*, for all their care was of taking the *Maluchas*. Searchinge by the way what euey one of the other Ilands brought forth he cursorily passed ouer: although in many of them hee landed for watering, & takinge in of wood or necessary barteringe of things for victualls, yet he made litle stay, and in that short abode, hee searched the commodities of euey Iland (whereunto hee went) with signes, and beekes, as well as he could, and vnderstood that in some of them the sands were mixed with much gold. And he further learned that in other of them, shrubbes or smale bushes of the best *Cinamom* grewe, which are like to the *Pomgranate*, of which precious barkes (as *Maynus* and *Guillins* can telltise) I got some final peeces. He likewise heard of great pearls, & other precious stones, things of noe slight regard. He determined to deferr the better searching of these Ilands vntill a more conuenient time, with open mouth and panting spirite gaping only after the *Maluchas*: but plotting to attempt great matters in his mynde, cruell fortune violently draue him into the handes of a barbarus and almost a naked nation, to be slaine, as hath bin spoken in his place. If therefore from a voyage and speedy nauigation, neuer open to any before this, they gather such probabilities of the excellency of those Ilandes, what is not to bee hoped, concerninge the procuring of a setled tradinge with those Ilanders? For they must be curteously handled, & dealt with, without any violence and iniury, and with curteous vsage & gifts, they will be inticed. For those ten thousand *Ducates*, which Cabot is to haue of his cōsorts are to be bestowed vpon y bulines; that victuall for two yeres may bee provided and wages giuen to 150. men, the other part remayning, shalbe employed vpo warrs, & marchandise such as they know wilbe acceptable to the Ilanders, to the intent, they may willingly giue such things as they lightly esteeme, naturally growing in the, for exchange of our comoditis, vnknown to the, for they know not the pestilent vse of mony, & whatsoeuer is strange, & brought fro foraine coutries, euey natio accouteth it a precious thing These throughly viewed, & hadled w prudēt diligēce, they will scoure along all y south side of our supposed Continent, & arriue at y *Colonies* of *Pannama* and *Natā* erected on those shores, the boundes of the golden *Casfeele*: the, whosoever at that

time, shall bee gouernour of that Prouince (of the Continent) called golden *Castile*, will certifie vs of the successe. For wee thinke of the changinge of many Gouernours, least they wax insolent through to longe custome of Empire and soueraignty, especially such as were nee conquerers of the Prouinces, for concerning these Captaines, another reason is considered: where wee shall vnderstande the fleete hath sett sayle we will pray for their happy and prosperous successe.

The seventh Chapter.



Vt first, another fleete shall depart to goe for the *Maluchas*, that the possellio taken, may be maintained, nor shall it be any impediment, that hee hath admitted the king of *Portugall* for his sonne in lawe, to whom *Cesar* hath giuen *Catharine* his sister of the whole bloud to wife, borne after the death of his father a most delicate young woman of teenteene yeeres old, & a most beautifull and wise mayden. It is a vaine & idle rumor of the people, that *Cesar* hath agreed with the king of *Portugall* to discharge his handes thereof, by reason and occasion of her dowry, being so exceeding great, and rich an inheritance although hee complayne it will bee pernicious vnto him, and to the vtter destruction & vndoinge of his poore kingdome sometimes an Earldome of *Castile*, if hee bee deprived of that intercourse of trading. Besides, *Cesar* (who is very wise) thinketh it meete to provide that so great iniury bee not done to the kingdomes of *Castele* (which it concerneth) being the best sinewes of all his power. Let this digression suffice concerninge the *Incaians* *Chicora*, *Duhare*, the *Tropickes* *Aequinoctiall*, and such like. Now let mee report some new things out of order, which *Gillinus* affirmed would bee acceptable vnto you. And let vs beginn with the most notable miracle of nature, wherein wee will first declare what is reported, next, what is the opinion of the *Philosophers* concerninge the same, and lastly what our dul iudgment

The wonder-
full vertue of a
fountaine in
Terra Florida
notably dis-
coursed of.

ment conceiueth thereof, as our manner is in all things what soeuer, hardly to bee credited. In my former *Decades*, which wander through the world in print, mention is made of the fame and report of a fountaine, and they say, the secret force thereof is such, that through drinkinge and bathinge therein, the vse of that water maketh them that are growne old, wax younge againe: I relyinge vpon the examples of *Aristotle*, and our *Pliny*, may presume to repeat and commit to writinge, what menn of great authority dare boldly speake. For neither did the one write of the nature of liuinge creatures, which hee hadd seene, but by the only report of them whom *Alexander Macedo* appointed to search the same at his great charge, or did the other note two and twenty thousand things woorthy the obseruinge without relyinge vpon others reports, and writings. But they whom I cite in my *Decades* (besides the letters of such as are absent, and their report by word of mouth who often goe, and returne hether) are, that *Dene*, *Aiglianus* the Senator a lawier before reherfed, and also the third, *Licentius Figueroa* sent to *Hispaniola*, to be President of the *Senate*, and to require accompt of all the magistrates of their gouernment, and to direct at his pleasure things miscarryed, and maintaineth that which was directly done, to fauour the good and, punish the euill. These three agree that they had heard of the fountaine restoringe strength, and that they partly beleeued the reportes: but they sawe it not, nor proued it by experience, because the inhabitants of that *Terra Florida* haue sharpe nayles, and are eager defenders of their right. They refuse to intertaine any guests, especially such, who goe about to take away their liberty, & possesse their country soyle. The *Spaniards* brought thether by ship from *Hispaniola*, & by a shorter cutt from *Cuba*, often determined to subdue them and set footing on their shoares: but as often as they attempted the matter so often were they repulsed, ouerthrown, & slaine by the inhabitants, who (though but naked) yet fight they with many kinde of dartes, and poysoned arrowes. The *Deane* gaue one example heereof. Hee hath a *Incaian* one of his household seruants surnamed *Andreas Barbatus*, for that hee hauinge a beard, escaped amonge his bearded countrymen.

The father of
Andreas bar-
batus an old
man become
yong againe.

This fellow is sayde to haue had a father now greiuously oppressed with old age. Wherefore moued with the fame of that fountaine, and allured through the loue of longer lyfe, hauinge prepared necessary prouision for his iourney, he went from his native Ilande nere vnto the country of *Florida*, to drinke of the desired fountaine, as our countrimen doe from *Rome* or *Naples* to the *Puteolane* bathes, for the recouery of their health. Hee went, and stayd, and hauinge well drunke and washed himselfe for many dayes, with the appointed remedies by them who kept the bath, hee is reported to haue brought home a manly strength, and to haue vsed all manly exercises, and that hee married againe, and begatt children. The sonne bringeth many witness heereof, amonge them who were carried away from his country *Incaia*, who affirme they sawe him almost oppressed with decrepit age, and after that flourishinge, and lusty in strength, and ability of body. But I am not ignorant, that these thinges are reported, contrary to the opinion of all *Philosophers*, especially *Physicians*, who thinke that no returne may possibly bee from the *Prination* to the *Habit*: in the aged I confesse, the watery, and ayery vapours of the radicall humor are either expelled, or at the least diminished, but the terrestriall predominant which is cold, & drye, hath power to conuert the substance of all meates & drinckes into her corrupt, & melancholy nature, I doe not assent, that dayly more & more euen to the corruption thereof, that dulnesse decayed increaseth, the naturall heate failing. Therefore hee that dares not beeleeue any thinge but that which is probable, & vsuall it wilbe demanded, how this may be, which they say. Amonge the assertions therefore of these, and the powerfull arguments of the auncient wise menn, whether so great power (exceptinge diuine miracles) may bee giuen to Nature wee doubtinge thereof: not by the medicines of *Medea* wherewith the *Gracians* fable her father in law *Eson* was restored to youth: nor moued by the inchauntements of *Circe*, concerninge the companions of *Vlysses* transformed into beasts, and brought home againe: but taught by the example of brute beasts, we determine to dispute of this so strange a matter, and impossible in the iudgment of many, least wee iudge menn of so great authority to haue spoken altogether.

Nature.

The Eagle & Snakes renewe their age.

gether in vaine. First of the Eagle renuinge her age, and then of snakes, wee reade that hauinge cast their old skinne, and leauinge the spoyle amonge the brakes, or narrow clefts of rocks or stones, they wax yonge againe. The same also is sayd of the *Hart* (if it bee a true narration) that hauinge sucked in an *Aspe* by the nostrels (which he hath long sought) lyinge hid in vnbordered walles, or within the limits of hedges, in the winter time, he waxeth soft and tender like sodden flesh through force of the poyson, and wholly changinge his old skinne, taketh new flesh, and new blood againe: what shall we say of *Rauens*, and *Crowes* abstayninge from drinke in sommer about the *Solstitium*, duringe the blastes of the furious doggstarr, beinge taught by the instinct of nature, that in those dayes the waters of fountaines, and riuers are vnwholsom, flowinge at that time from the menstruous wombe of the earth? And of certaine others beside, of whose prouidence, no foolish and ignorant authors haue deliuered many thinges to posterity to bee read. If these things bee true, if woonder working nature bee delighted to shew her selfe so bountifull and so powerfull in dumbe creatures not vnderstandinge the excellency thereof, as likewise vngatefull: what woonder is it, if also in that which is more excellent, it ingender and nourish some like thinge in her fruitefull bosome so full of variety? Out of the properties of waters runninge through diuers passages of the earth, and drawinge thence diuers colours, odors, tastes, and qualities, as also diuers waights, wee see diuers effects produced. No lesse also is manifestly known, that diuers diseased are euery where cured by the rootes, bodyes, leaues flowers & fruites of Trees. A boüdinge fleame also beinge killed, or to speake more properly destroyed, choicer ariseth: & contrarily the goodnes of the blood beinge corrupted, the purifying thereof by diminishing the same, is founde to be the iuice of flowers or hearbes, or by eating thereof, or by bathes, & medicines appropriated for the purpose. Whereupon, humors beinge repressed, health is conuayed to the sicke by smiting the patient. If therefore, as it is manifest, these thinges fall out thus in them, why shall we maruell, but that Nature beinge also a prouident mother, may as well nourish some radicall humour to repress that terrestriall part, so that the watery and

The Hart.

Rauens and Crowes absteyning from drinkinge in the dog-dayes.

A good argument.

Of priuation of habit.

ayery vapors beinge restored, the naturall heate decayed might bee renewed in the blood, which arisinge, the dull heavines it selfe may bee tempered, and all these beinge restored, an old house supported, by such helpes, may bee repayed. I should not therefore so greatly woonder at the waters of that fountaine so much spoken of, if they bringe with them some secret vnkowne power to moderate that crabbed humor, by restoringe the ayery and watery vertues. Nor yet may your *Excellency* thinke that this is easily obtained or that these things ought to bee done without torture, and distance of time, without fastinge, and abstinence from pleasinge and delightfull meats and drinckes, or without drinkinge vnsauory potions vnpleasinge to the tast: they also who are desirous of longe life, suffer their difficulties, as they who seeke bathes, and such as desire to be cured of the troblsome disease of the poxe, which some thinke to be the *Leprosie*. For heere by occasion of takinge *Guacum* a comon wood in *Hispaniola*, they abstaine thirty dayes from all accustomed meates and drinckes especially from wine, & the *Physitians* bringe them to such a dulnes through that fastinge that I should thinke a thousand kindes of diseases might bee removed without drinkinge the decoction of *Guacum*, which for the whole space of that time they only vse. Let vs now answere a secret obiection, which at the first sight may seeme legitimate and iust. Some haue sayd: we haue not at any time seene or heard of any man, who attained that gift of Nature, but both hartes, & snakes, and Egles, and other liuinge creatures of this kinde, by the iudgement of wise men renninge their old age, wee see them euery where dye, after a fewe yeares of their age and surely they relye vpon no meane and foolish argument. To these I answere as few men haue the gift to be sharpe witted & ingenious, or to knowe what wisdom is, so is it not permitted to all Egles, hartes and Rauens to enter into the knowledge of this secret. For the knowledge of things in brute beasts is diuers, as in men, and though they knowe a secret, it may not yet be granted, that they shall haue power to inioy it, seeinge they may bee terrified with the memory of torments past, and the discommodities of a longe life: so that they care not to returne to that shopp to buy such wares. It must needes bee an hard mater for the footed

The manner
of the takinge
of Guacum.

An obiection
answered

The miseries
of long life.

footed beastes, and such foules to indure so many winter coldes againe so many scorchinges of the summer sunne, and often wantes of foode. But it is much more horrible for a man, by reason of the intermixed troubles, and vexation of the minde, which the dumbe beasts want, and for a thousand miseries, and casualties in the diuers interchaungeable courses of humane affaires, where to bee is subiect, and for the cause whercof, it often repenteth many that they euer came forth of their mothers wombe, how much more to desire longer yeares through the straight and narrowe passages of fire and water. Who so desire the highest degrees in the wheele of fortune, more bitterly gnawe vpon these meats: prouident nature therefore hath appointed the terme & ende of life for a speciall benefit vnto men, least they should either be too much puffed vp in pride through long life, or fallinge into aduerlity, they should despaire, and therefore reuile her with curled speeches. But if peraduenture any haue deceiued nature by such like artes and deuises, in searchinge out her secrets, and puttinge the same in practise, so that they knowe how to prolonge life, it is to bee suposed, that happeneth but to a fewe, nor to those few in such excellent manner, that they can bee made immortall or permitted to inioy so rare a prerogative any longe time. Let this be sufficient and more then enough, that I haue wandred in these arguments: And let every one collect, or reiect, from them at his pleasure. For these my writings, whatsoeuer they bee, yet are they to goe to *Rome* vnder your *Excellencyes* name, to the intent I may bee obedient to honorable persons greatly desiringe the same. Let vs also report certaine other things, though not impossible to bee credited, yet to be admired, because not knowne to any *European*, or inhabitante of the world hether to discovered. In the Ilande of *Fernandina*, which is *Cuba*, a fountaine of pitchy water bursteth out, wee haue seene the pitch brought vnto *Cesar*, and it is somewhat softer then pitch of the tree, yet fit for the colouringe and beesprincklinge of the keeles of shippes and other accustomed vses: and my selfe pausinge a little at the straungenes of the matter, seeinge wee haue the like euent euery where before hande in a differinge thinge, I cease to woonder

Short life the
providence of
nature rather
of the god of
nature.

Immortalia
hic nesperes.

A fountaine of
Pitchy water.
Such a foun-
taine as this
there is in
shropshire at
a place called
Pitchford
whereof Cam-
den maketh
mention in his
Britannia.

woonder. Omittinge the salt of the Mountaine, of the pitts and of the Sea coast, if the waters, retained in voyde places (as happeneth in all the kingdomes of *Castele*) fallinge downe somewhere by the steepe mountaines, be conuected through the feruent heate of the scorchinge sunne into hard and congealed salt, who will woonder, but that by the same purpose of nature, the like may also bee done, concerninge the waters of that fountaine, brought by floodes to little trenches, and lowe receptacles without the Channell of the running riuier it selfe, or vnto a plaine plott of grounde may bee thicke ned, and incorporated into hard pitch, the vehement heate of the sunne fallinge thereupon? There is yet another thing not to bee omitted. In the same Ilande of *Fernandina* there

Of a mountaine
in *Fernandina*
engenderinge
stone bulletts

is a mountaine which yeeldeth stone bullettes, which are so rounde, that they could not bee made rounder by any artificer, and these bullets equall the waight of mettall, fit to fullfill the raging madnes of princes in the watres. That *Licentius Figueras*, who (as I sayde) was made chee'e *President* of all the magistrates of *Hispaniola*, to require an accompt of the gouernment administred by them, brought many, all which, wee sawe presented vnto *Cesar*: from the arquebulle bullette, that mountaine ingendereth bulletts fit for the Canon, and the *Culuerin*. I vse the vulgar woordes, and names seeinge the auncient Latine tongue wanteth them, and I may lawfully cloth such things with newe apparell, as newly arise, seeinge (by their leaue that deny it) I desire to bee vnderstoode. We also sawe such as he brought, which are not lesse then a filberd nutt, nor bigger then a smale tennis ball. Yet hee affirmeth that both the lesse, and the greater growe there, of their owne Nature: wee gaue one of them to a smith, to bee broaken, to knowe whether that stony matter were mingled with any mettall: the hardnes thereof is such, that it almost broake the smithes hammer, and his anuile, beefore it would bee beaten in peeces, which beinge broaken a sunder they iudged there were some vaines of mettall therein but of what nature they made no further search. These bulletts are kept in *Cesars* Treasury. Certaine other thinges (not vnpleasinge) came into my minde.

I suppose they wilbee acceptable to your Excellency, or to your Courtiers desirous to reade, especially such as liue without serious imployment.

The Eight Chapter.



N my former *Decades* mention is made of an huge Sea Caue in *Hispaniola* and the country *Guacaiarima*, extending certaine furlonges within high mountaines, where it looketh towards the west: by the belly or bagg of this Caue they saile. In the furthest darke bay thereof for that the sunne beames scarce come therein, yet enter into

Of a huge Sea
Caue in *Hispaniola* and a
pleasant storie
thereof.

the mouth thereof at Sunne sett, they who went into the same, sayde, their bowels weere griped with horrible terror, through the fearefull noyse of the waters fallinge into that hole from an high. What the inhabitants beleeue concerninge the mystery of the caue, left in memory from their great grandfathers, it wilbee a pleasant thinge to heare. They thinke the Ilande hath a vitall spirite, and that it bloweth backe from thence, and sucketh in, and that it is fedd, and doth digest, as an hiddeous and monstrous monster, of the female kinde. They saye, the hollow hole of this Caue is the female nature of the Ilande, and thinke it to bee the fundament whereby it purgeth the excrements and casteth out the filth thereof: and for prooffe heereof, the country hath the name from the Caue, for *Guacca* is sayd to bee a country, or neerenes, and *Iarima* the fundament, or place of purgation. When I heare of these thinges, I remember what rude antiquitye iudged of that fabulous *Demogorgon*, breathinge in the wombe of the worlde, whence they supposed the ebbing and flowinge of the sea proceeded. But let vs interminglesome true reports with fables. *Hispaniola*, How happy *Hispaniola* is in many thinges, & how fruitefull of many precious thinges, I haue often spoaken in my former *Decades*

Of the tree that
cures the pox.

Animæ al-
bum.

A strange re-
port of a fish a
hunter of
fishes worth
the reading.

to *Ascanius*, and the *Popes, Leo, & Adrianus*. They finde there-
in daily more and more many sortes of medicinable thinges.
Concerninge the tree, from whose cutt bodye, brought into
pouder, potable decocted water is made, to drawe the vnha-
py disease of the pox out of the bones and marrowe, I
haue both sufficiently spoaken, and now the peeces of that
wood wandering throughour all Europe make triall thereof. It
ingendreth also innumerable sorts of sweete smellinginge thinges
aswell of herbes, as trees, and great plenty of manifold drop
pinge gummies, in the number whereof that sort is which the *Apo-
thecaries* call *Animæ Album*, good for easinge the paine of the
head, & giddines, A certaine liquor also almost like oyle issueth
out of certaine trees. A certaine learned *Italian* named *Codrus*,
trauailinge ouer those places, to search the natures of things,
hauinge leaue graunted him (for noe straunger may lawfully
doe it otherwise) perswaded the Spaniards that it had the
force of *Balsamum*. Now let vs repeate a few thinges of the
fish wherewith they hunt to take other fishes. This, some-
time prouoked mee a little to choller. In my first booke of my
Decades dedicated to *Ascanius*, if I well remember, amonge
other admirable thinges, because they bee strange, and not
vsuall, I sayd, the inhabitants haue a fish, an hunter of o-
ther fishes. Some at *Rome* who weere apt to speake euill
in the time of *Leo*, scornfully made a mocke at this, and
many other such like thinges, vntill *Iohannes Rufus Foroluiensis*
the *Cusentine Archbishoppe* (returninge from his 14. yeeres
Spanish Legation for *Iulius the Pope*, & *Leo* who succeeded; to who
whatsoeuer I wrote was well knowne) stopped the mouthes
of manye by his testimonye, in defence of my good name.
It seemed also very hard for mee to beeleeue it from the
first beginninge. Hereupon I diligentely inquired of the
foresayde menn of authority, and many others besides.
What the matter might bee conseringe this fish: Who
sayde they sawe it amonge the fishers, noe leise common
then wee pursue a hare with a french dogg, or chase a boare
(brought into an inclosure) with a mastiffe, and that, that fish
was sauory meat, and in the forme of an Eele, and beeing
no greater, it durst assaile the bigger fishes, or Tortoyse
greater

greater then a target, as a weasell seisseth on a stocke-doue,
and a greater pray, if hee may come by it, and leapinge vp
on the neck thereof, causeth it to dye. But this fish by e-
uery fisher is kept bounde in the side of his boate, tyed with
a little corde, the station of the fish is somewhat distant from
the keele of the boate, that hee may not perceiue the bright-
nesse of the ayre, which by no meanes hee indureth. But
that which is more admirable, in the hinder part of the
heade hee hath a purse which holdeth very fast, wherewith af-
ter hee seeth another fish swimminge by him, hee maketh a
signe by his motion of takinge the praye: the corde beeing
loosed, as a dogg vnchained, hee assaileth the praye, and
turninge the hinder part of his heade, castinge that purse-
like skinne vpon the necke thereof leapeth vpon the pray,
if it bee a great fish, but if it bee a mighty Tortoyse: hee
seisseth on it where it lyes open from the shell, and neuer
looseth his holde till drawing the cord by little and little
he come to the side of the boate. Then if it bee a great
fish (for the Hunter careth not for little ones) the fishers
cast their harpings Irons or hookes into it and kill it, and
after they drawe it to the view or sight of the ayer, and
then the Hunter looseth the praye: but if it bee a Tortoyse
the fishers leape into the Sea, and lyft vp the Tor-
toyse, with their shoulders while the rest of the company
may lay hande thereon. The praye loosed the fish re-
turneth to his appointed place and remaineth fixed there
while hee bee fedd with part of the pray, as an hauke re-
warded with the head of a quail which shee hath taken;
or else, bee sent backe againe to Hunte. Of the educati-
on or traininge vp of this fish vnder his Maister I haue
sufficiently spoaken in his proper place. The Spaniards
call that fish *Reuersus*, because by turninge it selfe it setteth vpon
the pray with his purslike skinne, and taketh it. Concerninge the
Matinini Island, which I sayd, not that woemen only inhabited
after the manner of the *Amazones*, but reported that I had heard
so: those witnessses leaue it doubtfull, as I did then. Yet *Alfonso*
Argoglio *Casars* priuy Counseller in the affaires of *Castelle*, and
collector of the reuenues of princely *Margaret Casars* aunt who
trauailed

The *Matinini*
an Island in-
habited by wo-
men after the
manner of the
Amazons.

trailed through those coasts, affirmeth it to bee a true story and noefable. I deliuer what they declare. The same *Deane* told mee certaine other thinges, not vnworthy the reporting, many approuinge the same. There is another Island distant from *Hispaniola* about some 700. myles, next adioyninge to the Continent, named *Margarita* for that an infinite number of pearles are gathered there, out of shelifish: thirty myles distant from *Margarita* in the Continent lies a Bay in forme of a bowe, like a *Cressant* or new moone, like the Iron shooe of a mule, the *Spaniard* calleth such a Bay an El-bowe. In circuit it is about some 30. myles: and is very famous for two prerogatiues. Whatsoeuer is washed either by the flood or stormy tempests on the shoare thereof, is full of salt: yet the ebbinges; and flowinges are very small in all those coasts, to the northward: but in the south coasts it is contrary. Another prerogative is this that there is so great a benefitt and so infinite a multitude of fishes, especially of *Pollardes* & *Mulletts*, in that Baye, that the shippes cannot sayle through the Baye by reason of the great number of them, without danger of ouerswayinge, amonge which the fishers lightinge, are stayed for the present: wherefore castinge out their netts they easily driue the scoole vnto the shoare. There they haue a triple order of seruiceable attendants: they who stande on the shoare vnto the knees in water reach the fishes (which they haue taken with their handes) to the slaughter menn standinge within the shipp, who hauinge bowelled them cast them into the handes of their fellowes of the third order, who season the fishes with salt gathered from the shoare, prepared for that purpose. Being so salted, they spread them in the sunne vpon the sandy plaine, so that in one dayes space they are saued, and preserued, for that the sunne beames are exceeding hot there, both because they are next vnto the *Aequinoctiall*, and the plaine is compassed about with mountaines, into the which the wheeling sunne beames fall, as also for that naturally the sunne more vehemently heateth the sande, where on it beateth, then the cloddy or turfie earth. Beeing dried they gather them euen to the ladinge of their shippes. Of salt in like manner: so that euery one may freely lade their ships with

Margarita an
Island of pearls

Of a bay neere
Margarita
which hath 2.
excellent pre-
rogatiues.

Of their cat-
ching and sal-
tinge of their
fish

with both commodities. They fill all the neighbouringe cō-tries with those fishes: nor doth *Hispaniola* it selfe the generall mother of those countries, almost vse other salt fish, especially of that kinde. But concerninge pearles, how they bee ingendred, increase, and are taken, I haue at large declared in my former *Decades*. The same men of authority also (whom I haue often at home with mee by reason of the affaires where- with they haue to doe in our Senate) say, there are two small riuers in *Hispaniola*, and the *Priorie* of the Conception, the one ters called *Babo*, the other *Zate*, retayninge their auncient country names. Now the *Spaniardes* by reason of the medicinable properties thereof which I will declare, call them *Conualentia*, where they ioyne together. Through so long a voyage at Sea wherein from the straights of *Gades* to the beeginninge of *Hispaniola*, they sayled little lesse then 5000. myles through the Ocean, in the view only of the heauens and waters, through the chaunge also of meates and drinke, but cheifely of the ayer (for that *Hispaniola* and *Jamaica* are situated many degrees to the *Aequinoctial* beyonde the *Tropick* of *Cancer*, but *Cuba* standeth in the very line of the *Tropick* which the *Philosophers* (some few excepted) thought to bee vnhabited through the scorching heate of the sunne) they say, that such as lately came vnto them, for the most part fell into diuers diseases, and they who went vnto the waters of the riuers *Babo*, and *Zate*, now intermingled in one Channel, with drinke, & washing there in, were purged and censed, in the space onely of fiftene dayes and in as many more were perfectly cured of the paine of the sinewes, and marrowe, and such also as had burninge feuers, & weere payned with the swellinge of the lunges, were healed: but if they indeuored to wash them selues, or vse them longer, they shoulde fall into the bloodie fluxe. Thereupon, they who desire to gather golde out of the sandes thereof (for there is noe riuier that yeeldeth not golde nor any part of the earth without golde) dare not send diggers or labourers into the Channels of those riuers before noone or suffer them to drinke those waters, though they bee pleasant, and well relishinge, because they easily procure the fluxe, especiall in such as bee healthy and sounde.

Babo & *Zate* -
two riuers in
Hispaniola me-
dicinable wa-
ters.

Cuba situate
in the lyne of
the *Tropick* which
the *Philoso-*
phers thought
to be inhabi-
table.

Marke this pa-
rentthesis.

Guacacari-
ma,

Iabague an I-
land of excelēt
fishinge.

Whirle pooles
of fishes.

Of deuouring
Seafoules a
pleasantrelaco

The same men also say, that in the North angle of the coun-
try of *Guacacari* of *Hispaniola*, many Ilandes of a smale cir-
cuit lie together in a short tract, which they thinke were some-
times ioyned. One of these excelleth the rest for notable fishing
called *Iabague* producinge the last sillable saue one: the sea
betweene those Ilandes in some places is very shallowe; and full
of shoulds, but heere and there betweene, lie deepe pitts, and
huge and many whirlepooles. They say, the pitts or deepe
places, are filled all the yeere with diuers fishes, as it were, ga-
thered together into a safe place of succour as the owner may
sweepe heaped corne out of the floore, so (they affirme) such
as goe thither may after the same manner deale with the fishes
and with litle trouble, and paynes they may lade their shippes.
It is a pleasant thinge to heare, what they report concerninge
certaine sea foules, eagles, and great vultures, by their speeches
I coniecture them to bee the raueninge foules called *Onocrotaly*.
For (they say) they haue a wide and large throate so that one
of them swallowed halfe a rugge whole, wherewith a soldier
couered himselfe, which hee cast vpon the foule seisinge vpon
him with open mouth in the sight of all the standers by, and
(they say) it was plucked out of the throate of the deade foule,
without any losse or harme done vnto the garment. It is repor-
ted shee deuoured liuinge fishes of fise pounce waight at one
swallowe, and greater, But when they are fedd with fishes, it
will not bee amisse to tell, after what manner they get the pray
swimminge vnder water in the Sea, seeinge they diue not as
other seafoules Geese, Duckes, & cormorants do: wheeling about
and mounting aloft into the ayre like Kites, and wanton sport-
ing foules, they watch when the fish cometh to the brimme
of the water to the bright ayre. For there is a great flocke
of them that flye houeringe about, so that sometimes many
of them furiously cast themselues downe together to take the
praye, insomuch as the sea it selfe is opened an armes length
and an halfe wide: with that great noyse the fish floteth ama-
zed, and suffereth himselfe to bee taken. Two of the compa-
ny for the most part take one fish: then is it a delightfull and
pleasinge spectacle to bechold their conflict from the ships,
if they happen to bee present, or else to looke vpon them
from

from the shoare: neyther of them leaueth the pray, while hauing
torne it in peices, each of them bring away their parte. They say The descrip-
it is a birde with a bill of a spanne and an halfe long, & more hoo- on of a filthy
ked and croked, then any other rauening foule hath, with a very foule.
long necke, and with much more wide and spreading wings, then
an Eagle or Vultur, but so carrion leane, that it scarce equalleth
the flesh of a Ringdoue. Therefore to sustaine the waight of her
huge throate, prouident nature hath giuen her great wings, see-
ing shee had no neede thereof to carry her light body: the Spa-
niardes call these foules *Alcatrazes*. Those countries abound with Parrats of di-
uers Colours.
many other foules besides, vnknowne to vs: but especially *Par-
rats* of diuers colours, and bignes of body, which equall cocks,
and exceede them in greatnes, and which are scarce so bigge as a
little sparrow, are found there: and great multitudes of *Parrats*
are no lesse commonly ingendred there, then *Rauens*, and *Iayes*
with vs: and it is there generall foode, as blackbirdes, and *Tur-
tles* are with vs, and they nourishe *Parrats* at home for delicacy
and delight, in steede of *Linnetts*, or *Pyes*. There is also another
gift of nature not to bee concealed.

The ninth Chapter.



LN *Hispaniola* there is a Colony full of Hauens, The Colony
called *Zanana*, because it lyeth in *Zanana*, that of *Zanana*.
is to say, a moorish and grassie plaine, commo-
dious for the nourishing and feeding of Oxen,
and horses, for the Spanyarde calleth the like
plaine *Zanana*: this Colonie hath a famous ri-
uer. At certaine times of the yeere, it receiue such store of raine
water into the channell, that it filleth all the plaine (though very
large) the letts of hilles and limits withstanding, that the waters
cannot haue their free course into the hauen: and that flood bring-
eth with it so great plenty of *Eeles*, that the riuier returning to the
channell, the *Eeles* remayne a farre off on the dry land as it were
intangled among the marish weedes, and thicke canes, whiche
naturally grow there. At report and fame thereof, the Mariners
with the consent of the borderers, if at any time they went in due
season, might lade their shippes with that fish if they pleased: but
Na if

Fruitfulness of Cattle.

The Deane of the Conception his Cow.

Fruitfullnes of fowles.

Antes.

The melody that the winds make in the Cassia tree.

if after the flood, (as it often falleth out through the diuers disposition of the heauens) such as seeke Eccles prolong or deferre their comming, or if impatient of delayes they purpose to be gone, because they went before them, least the inhabitants exceeding abundance of putrified Eccles, corrupt the ayre, they driue herds of swine into the plaine, & make a dainty feast to the hoggs, where of (of a fewe carried thither from hence) there is an incredible multitude in those Ilandes. By the nature and inclination of the heauen, all foure footed beasts are eyther great with young, or giue sucke to their young, all the yeere long, and oftentimes both: they affirme that young Cow-calues, & Mare-foles conceiue the tenth moneth, and often bring forth two at one burthen, and that they liue longer then else wher vnder the ayre of our climatts. And this they proue by one example. The Deane, of whom I haue often spoken, is reported to haue transported a Cow to *Hispaniola* sixe and twenty yeeres since, which is yet liuing, and by testimony of the borderers yeerely calueth, and hee vaunted before me (for he is yet with vs) that by that Cow onely, & her calues calues, and successiue of spring, hee hadd gotten herdes of aboute 800. head of cattle. They report the same of all fowles, that beeing scarce driuen out of the nest, and but yet growing, they go to ingender new posteritie. Hee is woorthy of another commendation among the Inhabitantes of the Priory of the Conception, the seate of his Deanery, that he was the first that planted the trees of *Cassia fistula*, the former by liuing creatures, the other, by planting himselfe whereby they say, they grew to haue such plenty of those trees (as great as Mulberry trees) in *Hispaniola*, *Cuba*, and *Jamaica*, (whose rich abbilike Priory gracious *Cesar* lately gaue me) that within few yeeres we may thinke, a pound thereof will be valued at that price for which the Apothecaries nowe sell an ounce. But there ariseth no sweet or liquerish thing in humane affaires, but it bringeth some cockle with it. So great abundance of ants runneth to the sinell of these trees, that whatsoever is sowed among them, or neere about them, is deuoured by them, so that they now become very troublesome to the Inhabitants. They report pleasant stories concerning the coddles of this tree, or rather sheathes by reason of their length. The windes blowing, especially when they begin to ripen, there is such a conflict betweene them, that a thousand flockes of geese

geese and duckes seeme to make a noyse or gagle among them. By that concourse, through the quality of the tart or ripe iuyce, or through the waight of the small seedes, and marrow or substance of the codd, they say that sweete melodies of diuers sounds are caused. Concerning the tree, which I might rather call a stalke or stem of an herbe, because it is pithy, like a thistle, not solid, although it arise to the heighth of a bay tree, many things are to be repeated: but heereof mention is briefly made in my former Decades. They who inioy this tree, call it a Plane tree, although it differ very muche from a Plane tree, and hath no resemblance or affinity with the Plane tree. For the Plane tree is a solid tree, full of boughes, and more full of leaues then other trees, barren, high or tall, and long lasting, as I suppose your *Excellencie*, hath sometimes heard. But this, as I sayd, is almost bare, and empty, yet fruitfull, a little branching, dull, and brickle, with one twigg onely, without boughes, contented with a fewe leaues an armes length and an halfe from the top, and two spans broad, from the bottome sharpe, very like the leaues of canes or reedes, when they become weake through the cold of winter, they hang their heades, and bowe themselves downe to the ground, drawne with their own waight, and this tree is so prodigall and lauish of her vegetatiue life, that it withereth, waxeth olde, and dyeth the ninth month from the time it beganne to growe, or when it continueth longest, the tenth. It suddenly groweth, and being growne vp, it nourisheth a few clusters or bunches of berries, from the body thereof. Eue-ry cluster bringeth forth thirty coddles, and sometimes a few more. These, in the Ilands grow in the clusters to the very precise forme and bignes of a garden cucumber, and so become greater, but in the Continent much bigger: the greene ones are lower, and tart, but being ripe they waxe white, or shining. The *pulpa* or substance thereof is very like freshe butter, both in softnes, and tast, it seemeth vnpleasant to him that first tasteth it, but to such as are accustomed thereunto, it is most delightfull. The *Egyptian* common people bable that this is the apple of our first created Father *Adam*, whereby hee ouerthrew all mankind. The straunge and forraine Marchantes of vnprofitable Spices, perfumes, *Arabian* effeminating odours, and woorthlesse precious stones, trading those Countries for gaine, call those frutes

The Cassia tree growes vp and withereth in nine moneths.

The opinion of the Egyptians

the *Muses*. For mine owne part, I cannot call to minde, by what name I might call that tree, or stalke in Latine. I haue read ouer certaine Latine Authors, and haue questioned some of the younger sort, who professe themselues to be best latinists, but no man directeth me. *Plinie* maketh mention of a certaine fruit called *Mixa*. One (not vnlearned) sayth, it should be called *Mixa*, because it seemeth to differ little from *Musa* in the diuersity of the word, or sound. But I consented not vnto it, because *Plinie* sayth, that wine is made of *Mixa*. But it is absurd to thinke that wine might be made of this. I haue seene many of these, and haue not eaten a fewe, at *Alexandria* in *Egypt*, when for my Catholike Princes *Fernando* and *Elizabeta*, I executed my *Soldanian Legation*. It is farre from my iudgement and conceit, that wine may be wronge out of it. Now let vs declare whence this tree came to the Spaniards the Inhabitants of those countries, and why it is now so little regarded and accepted. They say, it was first brought from that part of *Ethiopia*, commonly called *Guinea*, where it is very familiar, & common, and groweth of the owne accord: being set, or planted, it is enlarged to such a growth and increase, that many repent that euer they nourished or planted it in their country farmes: where soeuer it is once planted, it maketh the earth vnprofitable for the increase of other things (contrary to the liberality of *Lupines*, which fatten the ground with their twisted grasse or stalkes) it nourisheth and spreadeth the rootes thereof more abundantly then the feare of the mountaines, so that the field that hath receiued it can neuer any more be purged or cleansed with any plow-share, or mattock, but through the perpetuall growth thereof arising from euery little or hayry roote, new sprouts bud forth againe, which so suck the liuing mother, when they come forth from the bottome of the body of the tree, that they drawe out all the strength thereof, and bring it to vntimely destruction. The like also, happeneth afterward to the sprouts themselues, as it were in reuenge of their impietie towards their mother, that hauing yeelded fruite, they presently dye: it is so brickle, and frayle, that although it swell to the bignes of a mans thigh, and grow to the heighth of a *Lawrell* tree, as hath beene sayd, yet it is easily ouerthrowne or cut downe with the stroke of a sword, or cudgell, like the plant of fennell gyant, or of a thistle. There is a tree in *Hispaniola* (and in the iurisdiction

The Cassia thought to be first brought out of Guinea. The Cassia where it is planted maketh the earth barren and cannot be killed.

dition of an olde king called *Mocarix*, from whom the country retaineth yet the name) which equalleth the broad spreading Mulberry tree ingendring gosampine cottō at the endes of the boughs thereof, no lesse profitable then that which is sowed euery yeere, and yeeldeth fruite. Another tree bringeth forth wooll, as with the *Seres*, fit for the making of threed, and for weauing. But they haue no vse thereof at all, because now they haue exceeding great plenty of sheepes wooll, yet haue they no workemen to this day, who apply themselues to the making or spinning of wooll. By little and little they will augment the Mechanicall arts, as the people increase. Nor is it to bee omitted, by what meanes nature of her owne accord giueth them ropes, and cordes. There is no tree almost, from whose rootes, a certaine herbe like *Verben* spouteth not, they call it *Bexicum*, it climeth vp like hoppes by the body of the tree, holdeth faster then Iuie, reaching to the highest boughs, and windeth and twisteth it selfe about the tree in such a multitude of wreathes, that it couereth it, as it were a friendly helpe, and a little shadow, to secure it from the heate. Nature seemeth to haue ingendred it to binde great burthens together whatsoeuer, or to sustayne ponderous and waighty thinges, and also to fasten and tye beames, and rafters of houles together: they say that the ioynts set together with *Bexicum*, are more safely bounde, then those that are fastened with Iron nayles: because it neuer either rotteth with the showers of raine, or waxeth drie with the heate of the Sunne, and that it giueth way a little without breaking, if the house happen to be shaken with the fury of a violent whirlwinde, beeing all of timber. (The Inhabitantes call these raging boysterous windes *Furacanes*, which vse to plucke vp huge trees by the roots, and often ouerthrow houles:) such as were compact and set together with nayles, the nayles being plucked out, fell aunder, but such as the knotty bandes of *Bexicum* tyed together, wagged, and wauered onely when they were shaken, and after returned to their place, the ioynts beeing closed againe. They say, they were greatly vexed with these furious whirlwindes after our manner, from the very first beginning that *Hispaniola* was inhabited by our menne, which blowing, infernall deuils were often seene. But they affirme, that horrible calamity ceased, since the Sacrament of the *Eucharist* was vsed in the Iland, and that the deuils

A tree.

A tree that carrieth wooll

Bexicum a tree whereof ropes are made

The seventh Decade.

The devils depart, the Spaniards come in, which is worst.

uils were no more scene, which familiarly vsed to shew themselves to auncient people in the night: therefore they themselves made their *Zemes*, that is to say their Idols which they adored, of wood, or of Gofa npine cotton stuffed to the hardnes of a stone, in the likenes of walking spirites, as paynters vsed to drawe hobgoblins vpon the walles to terrifie and affright men from errors. Amonge other things I sent two of those *Zemes* (brought thence by *Colonus* the first discoverer of the secrets of the Ocean) to *Ascanius* your vncke, while his fortune was a mother. Of *Bexucum*, as many cubits as one hath neede of for his present vse, euery one may draw out as it were by one continued threed. Let this suffice for *Bexucum*: now let vs endeouour to declare another admirable benefit of nature. In *Hispaniola* and the rest of the Ocean Ilandes, there are plashy and marshy places, very fitt for the feeding of heardes of cattell. Gnattes of diuers kindes, ingendred of that moyst heate greiuously afflict the Colonies, seated on the brinke thereof, and that not onely in the night, as in other countries: therefore the inhabitants build low houses, and make little doores therein, scarce able to receiue the maister, and without holes, that the gnats may haue no entrance. And for that cause also they forbear to light torches, or candels, for that the gnatts by naturall instinct follow the light, yet neuerthelesse they often finde a way in. Nature hath giuen that pestilent mischeife, and hath also giuen a remedy, as she hath giuen vs cates to destroy the filthy progeny of misfe, so hath shee giuen them prety, and commodious hunters, which they call *Cucuij*. These be harmeles winged wormes, somewhat lesse then backes or reeremise, I shoulde rather call them a kinde of beetles, because they haue other winges after the same order, vnder their hard winged sheath, which they close within the sheath, when they leaue flying. To this liuing creature (as we see flies shine by night, and certaine sluggish woormes lying in thicke hedges) prouident nature hath giuen foure very cleere looking glasses: two in the seate of the eyes, and two lying hid in the flanke vnder the sheath, which he then sheweth, when after the manner of the beetle, vn-sheathing his thin winges, he taketh his flight into the ayre, where-upon euery *Cucuij* bringeth foure lights or candels with him. But how they are a remedy for so great a mischeife, as is the stinging of these gnatts, which in some places are little lesse then bees, it is a pleasant

A discourse of gnats and how they are caught by the Cucuij.

The seventh Decade.

274

pleasant thing to heare. Hee, who eyther vnderstandeth he hath those troublelome gnestes (the gnattes) at home, or seareth least they may get in, diligently hunteth after the *Cucuij*, which hee deceiueth by this meanes and industry, which necessity (effecting wonders) hath sought out. Whoso wanteth *Cucuij*, goeth out of the house in the first twilight of the night, carrying a burning fier-brande in his hande, and ascendeth the next hillocke, that the *Cucuij* may see it, and swingeth the fier-brande about calling *Cucuijs* aloud, and beateth the ayre with often calling and crying out *Cucuij*, *Cucuij*. Many simple people suppose that the *Cucuij* delighted with that noyse, come flying and flocking together to the bellowing sound of him that calleth them, for they come with a speedy and headlong course: but I rather thinke the *Cucuij* make hast to the brightnes of the fier-brande, because swarmes of gnatts fly vnto euery light, which the *Cucuij* cate in the very ayre, as the Martlets, and Swallowes doe. Beholde the desired number of *Cucuij*, at what time, the hunter casteth the fier-brande out of his hande. Some *Cucuijs* sometimes followeth the fier-brande, and lighteth on the ground, then is hee easily taken, as trauaylers may take a beetle (if they haue neede thereof) walking with his winges shutt. Others denie that the *Cucuij* are woont to bee taken after this manner, but say, that the hunters especially haue boughes full of leaues ready prepared or broad linnen cloathes, wherewith they smite the *Cucuijs* flying about on high, and strike him to the ground, where hee lyeth as it were astonished, and suffereth himselfe to bee taken, or as they say, following the fall of the flie, they take the praye, by casting the same bushie bough, or linnen cloath vpon him: howsoever it bee, the hunter hauinge the hunting *Cucuijs*, returneth home, and shutting the doore of the house, letteth the praye goe. The *Cucuijs* loosed, swiftly flyeth about the whole house seeking gnatts, vnder their hanging bedds, and about the faces of them that sleepe, whiche the gnatts vse to assaile, they seeme to execute the office of watchmen, that such as are shutt in, may quietly rest. Another pleasant and profitable commodity proceedeth from the *Cucuij*. As many eyes as euery *Cucuij* openeth, the host enioyeth the light of so many candels: so that the Inhabitants spinne, sewe, weaue,

The manner of taking the Cucuij.

and daunce by the light of the flying *Cucuius*. The Inhabitan-
 tes thinke that the *Cucuius*, is delighted with the harmony and mēlo-
 die of their singing, and that hee also exerciseth his motion in the
 ayre according to the action of their dauncing. But hee, by reason
 of the diuers circuits of the gnats, of necessity swiftly flyeth about
 diuers wayes to seeke his foode: and our men also read, & write
 by that light, which alwayes continueth, vntill hee haue gotten
 enough whereby he may be well fedd. The gnats being cleansed,
 or driuen out of doores, the *Cucuius* beginning to famish, the light
 beginneth to faile, therefore when they see his light to waxe dim,
 opening the little doore, they endeouour to set him at libertie, that
 hee may seeke his foode. In sport, and meriment, or to the intent
 to terrifie such as are affrayd of euery shaddow, they say that many
 wanton wild fellowes sometimes rubbed their faces by night with
 the fleshe of a *Cucuius* beeing killed, with purpose to meete their
 neighbours with a flaming countenance, knowing whether they
 ment to goe, as with vs sometimes wanton young men, putting
 a gaping toothed visard vpon their face, endeouour to terrifie chil-
 dren, or women who are easily frighted: for the face being annoin-
 ted with the lumpe or fleshy parte of the *Cucuius*, shineth like a
 flame of fire, yet in short space that fiery vertue waxeth feeble, and
 is extinguished, seeing it is a certayne bright humor receiued in a
 thin substance. There is also another wonderfull commodity pro-
 ceeding from the *Cucuius*: the Ilanders appoynted by our menn,
 goe with their good will by night, with 2. *Cucuij* tyed to the great
 tooes of their feete 2 (for the trauailer goeth better by direction of
 the lights of the *Cucuij*, then if hee brought so many candels with
 him, as the *Cucuij* open eyes) he also carrieth another *Cucuius*
 in his hand to seeke the *Frta* by night. *Frta* are a certayne kinde of
 Cony, a little exceeding a mouse in bignesse, and bulke of bodie:
 which four-footed beast they onely knewe, before our comming
 thither, and did eate the same. They goe also a fishing by the lights
 of the *Cucuij*, vnto the which art they are cheifly addicted, and ex-
 ercised therein from the cradell, that it is all one with eyther sexe of
 them to swimme, and to goe vpon the drie land: and it is no won-
 der, the childe birth of those women considered, who when they
 know it is time to bee deliuered of the childe being ripe, they goe
 forth vnto the neighbouring wood, and there taking holde of the

The great be-
 nefit inhabi-
 tants haue by
 the Cucuii.

Vtix a kind of
 Comes little
 bigger then
 mice.

The manner
 of the childe
 birth amonge
 their womenn
 very strange.

the boughes of any tree with both their handes, they are disbur-
 dened without the helpe of any midwife, and the mother herselfe
 speedily running, taketh the childe in her armes, and carryeth it
 vnto the next riuer. There shee washeth herselfe, and rubbeth, &
 dippeth the childe often, and returneth home againe without any
 complaint, or noyse, and giueth it sucke, and afterwardes as the
 manner is, shee washeth herselfe, and the childe often euery day.
 All of them doe the like after one manner. There are, who say,
 that the women being ready to bee deliuered, goe forth to the wa-
 ters themselues, where (as they report) they stay with their leggs
 wide open; that the childe may fall into the water. Diuers re-
 port diuersly concerning these things. While I was writing this
 discourse of the prety *Cucuius*, a little before noone, accompani-
 ed with *Camillus Gillinus* (whom I make my continuall compani-
 on, both because hee is your *Excellencies* seruant, as also for his
 pleasing disposition and behauiour) *Iacobus Canizares* the doore-
 keeper of *Casars* chamber, came vnto me vnexpected, who also
 from the first beginning of these things (together with no small
 number of *Palatines*, the familiar frindes of the Catholicke Prin-
 ces *Ferdinando* and *Elizabeth*, young men desirous of nouelties)
 went with *Colonus* himselfe, when hauing obtayned the second
 flete of 17. shippes, hee vndertooke the matter or discouery of
 the Ocean: whereof I haue sufficiently, and at large discoursed
 to *Ascanius*. He declared many things in the presence of *Gillinus*,
 while wee were at dinner. Who when he saw I had made men-
 tion of the *Cucuius*, sayth, that in a certaine Iland of the *Canibals*,
 in an exceeding darke night, when they went a shoare and lay on
 the sandes, hee first saw one onely *Cucuius*, which comming forth
 of a wood neere vnto them, so shined vpon their heads, that the
 company might perfectly see, and know one another: and hee
 affirmed with an oath, that by the light thereof, letters might easi-
 ly bee read. Also, a cittizen of *Sinill*, a man of authority, called
P. Fernandez de las varas, one of the first inhabitants of *Hispaniola*
 who first erected an house of stone from the foundation, in *Hi-*
spaniola, confelleth the same, that by the light of a *Cucuius* hee
 had read very large letters. Nor will I omit what hee reported
 concerning certayne small slender greene snakes very dangerous.
 Hee sayth, that these serpents speedily creepe vnto the trees neere
 partye.

Another nota-
 ble report of
 the Cucuii.

Of a small Ser-
 pent with a
 dangerous &
 strange pro-
 pertye.

vnto the wayes, and when they perceiue any traawayler about to passe that way, they take holde of a bough with their tayle, hanging thereat, and loosing themselues from the bough, they assaile the traawayler vnawares, and leape against his face, that they may hitt him on the eye, and hee sayth that their property and nature is, to ayme at no other place, saue the bright luster of the eye: but fewe fall into that mischeife, by reason that long experience hath made them wary, to take heede howe they goe to neere suspected trees as they passe by: this woorthie manne reporteth that one of them leaped downe vppon him, which somewhat astonished him, and hadd hurt him, if (admonished by an Ilander who was his companion) hee hadd not stretched out his left hand against it descending vppon him. They say that the sting of this Serpent is hard. They also adde moreover that it is true which is reported concerning an Iland replenished only with women archers, who are eager and stout defenders of their shoares and that at certaine times of the yeere the *Camballes* passe ouer vnto them for the cause of generation, and that after they be great with childe they endure the companie of a manne no longer, and that they sende away the Male children, and retayne the Females: whereof, I made mention in my former Decades, and left it supposed to bee halfe fabulous. A little before, I declared, that *Alphonsus Argoglins* the Secretary sayde the same that *Carnizares* didd, heere I learned an excellent poynt, omitted then,

because ample mention was made concerning the Religious rites and Ceremonies of the Ilanders: for neyther doth hee who runneth on horsebacke, attayne to the ende of the goale or race at one leape, nor doe shippes passe ouer the whole Sea, with one blast of winde.

The

Hee againe
confirmeth the
report formerly
made of the
Ilande of women.

The tenth Chapter.



Hile the estate and condition of kinges florished the King on certaine dayes by messengers, and common cryers commaunded the subiectes of his dominion to bee called to celebrate their sacred and religious rites. At which time, weatly dressed after their manner, and painted with diuers colours of herbes, as we reade the *Agathyrst* sometimes did, all the men came, especially the young men: but the women resorted thither naked, without any kinde of colouring or painting, if they had neuer beene deflowered, but such as hadd knowne a man, couered their priuities with breeches onely. Both sexes in steede of belles, filled their armes, thighes, calues of their leggs, & ancles with shelles of certaine shellfish fastened vnto them, which made a sweete ratling sound at euery motion, as for the rest, they were all naked. Being thus laden with shelles, shaking the earth with their feete, tripping, singing, and dauncing, they reuerently saluted their King, who sitting in the entrance of a gate, beating on a drumme or taber with a stick receiued them comming vnto him. When they were about to sacrifice to their *Zemes*, to their Idoll (I say) like the infernall spirites as they are painted, and to the ende that beeing purged they might bee more acceptable to their godd, euery one thrusting the hooke (which alwaies on these dayes they carry in their handes) downe into their throat euen to the weefell, or vuula, they vomited, and voyded their glorious ostentation, euen to the emptying of themselues. Afterwardes they went into the Kinges court, and all sat before their princely *Zemes*, in a rounde circle or ring, after the manner of a Theater, as it were in the turning circuites of a *Labyrinth*, with their feete vnder them like a Tayler, almost trembling through pietie and feare, they beheld their *Zemes* wry necked, bending their heades to one shoulder, and praied that their sacrifices might not be displeasing to their godd. While these thinges, were thus done in the court of their drumming king the women were busily employed in another place, in offering cakes, a signe giuen by the *Bouiti*, the women crowned with garlands of diuers flowers, dancing,

A discourse of
the blind cere
monies & su-
perstition of
the Ilanders.

The *Bouiti* the
name of their
priests.

dauncing, and singing their hymnes (which they call *Areites*) offer cakes in baskets very fairely wrought and platted in. In their entrance they began to compasse them that sate, who (as though they had beene rayled by a iuddaine leape) together with the women (by their *Areites*) extolled their *Zemes* with wonderfull praises and commendation, and singing, recited the renowned actes of the ancestors of their King. And after this, they gaue their *Zemes* thanks for benefits past, and humbly besought him to prosper their future estate, and then at length both sexes kneeling offered cakes vnto their godd, the *Boniti* hauing receiued them, sanctified them, and cut them into as many small little peeces, as there were men there. Euery one brought home his portion vntouched and kept it the whole yeere for an holy relique. And by the perswasion of the *Boniti*, they thought that houle to bee vnlucky, and subiect to many dangers of fire, and whirlwindes which they call *Furacanes*, if it wanted the like little peece of cake. But your *Excellency* shall heare another ridiculous matter of no small moment: after their oblations, hanging with open mouth they expected answeres from their wooden, or bombasin cotton stuffed Godd, as simple antiquity did from the Oracle of *Apollo*. And if eyther by winde included, or deluded by the *Boniti*, they perswaded themselves that a voyce came from their *Zemes*, which the *Boniti* interpreted at their pleasure, they went forth cheerfully singing, and making melody, lifting vp their voyces in commendation: and spent the whole day in the open ayre exercising sports, and dauncing. But if they went out sorrowfull hanging their heades, supposing their *Zemes* to be angry, & tooke that silence for a greiuous and ominous signe, they feared diseases, & other losses would follow thereon, and if war assailed them, they greatly feared vnhappy successe. Both sexes going forth sighing, with their hayre hanging loose, & with abundant shedding of teares, casting away their ornaments, pined themselves with fasting, & abstinence from sweet & pleasant meats, euen to extreme faintnes, vntil they thought they were reconciled to their *Zemes*. This *Iacobus Canizares*, & his copanions report. If you demand (most renowned Prince) what I think here of, I say, I should iudge they are deceiued by their *Boniti*, priests, and Phisitions, through some Magicall or deluding arte. For they are greatly giuen to diuination euen from their ancestors, to whom

The Oracle

The authors opinion of the Oracle.

whom infernall spirites often shewed themselves by night, and told them what they commaunded, as in my former Decades I haue at large declared. They are also in some place in the supposed Continent incumbred with vayne and idle ceremonies woorthe the reporting. The great and mighty Riuer *Dabaiba*, which as *Nilus* is layd to fall into the *Egyptian* sea by many mouthes, so ruuneth it into the *Bay of Vrabia* of golden Castile, and that greater then *Nilus*: what people inhabite the same hath beene sufficiently spoken in his place. Now let vs declare the rites & customes hitherto vnkowne, but lately reported vnto mee by the Inhabitanes of *Darien*. There is an Idoll called *Dabaibe*, as the riuer is, the chappell of this Image is about 40. leagues distaunt from *Darien*, whereunto the Kings at certaine times of the yeere send slaues to bee sacrificed, from very farre remooued countries, and they also adore the place with exceeding great concourse of people. They kill the slaues before their godd, and then burne them, supposing that flaming odor to be acceptable to their Idoll, as the light of a taper, or the fume of frankincense is to our Saints. They say, that within the memory of their greate grandfathers, all the riuers, and fountaines fayled, through the displeasure of that angry Godd: and that the greater parte of the men of those countries perished through hunger, and thirst, and such as remayned alieue, leauing all the montanous places, descending to the plaines neere vnto the Sea, vsed pitts digged on the shoare in steede of fountaines. Therefore all the Kings mindefull of so greate a destruction, through religious feare, haue their priestes at home, and their Chappels compassed with countermures, which they sweepe, and cleanse euery day, & are very carefull that no hoarenes, or mouldines, nor so much as an herbe, or other filth bee in them. When the King thinketh to desire of his paticular Idoll, eyther sunshine, or raine, or some such like thing which the neighbourhood wanteth, hee with his priestes getteth vp into a pulpitt standing in his domesticall Chappell, not purposing to depart thence, vntill they haue obtayned their requests from the godd, ouercome by their intreaty: they vrge, and vehemently desire him with effectuall prayers, and cruell fasting, that they may obtayne their desires, and humbly pray that they may not be forsaken. Being demaunded to what god they poure forth their prayers, the Spaniards

Dabaiba compared to Nilus

The Idoll Dabaibe.

A tradition of the anger of their god.

An answer
not answer-
able to their I-
dolatry.
Dabaibe the
mother of the
Creator.

Their simons
to religious ser-
vice by belles
as ours.

Trumpets.

Golden cod-
peeces.

Spaniardes who were present, reporte, they answered, that they prayd to him, who created the Heauens, the Sunne, and the Moone, and all inuisible thinges, from whom all good thinges proceede. And they say that *Dabaibe*, the generall godd of those Countries, was the mother of that Creator. In the meane space, while the King, and his companions continue praying in the temple, the people (being so perswaded) macerate themselues with greiuous fastings for foure dayes space, for, all that time, they take neither meate nor drinke. But the fourth day, least the stomacke shoulde bee oppressed, beeing pinched with so greate hunger, they onely suppe the thinne broth of the liquid pulie, made of the flower of *Maizum*, that so by little and little they may recouer their decayed strength. But it is not vnfit to bee heard, after what manner they are called, and summoned to their religious, and sacred rites, or what instruments they vse. One day (the cursed thirst of gold prouoking thereunto) the Spaniardes hauing leuied a strong power of armed menn, went to passe through the bankes of that riuer *Dabaiba*. Heere they light vpon a King whom they ouerthrew, and hadd from him about fourteene thousande pensa of gold, brought into diuers formes, very fairely wrought, among which they found three golden trumpets, and as many golden belles, one of the belles weyed fixe hundred pensa, the other were lesser. Beeing demaunded, for what seruice they vsed the trumpets, and belles, they answered (as they say) that they were woont to vse the Harmony and Conccent of Trumpets to stir them vp to mirth vpon their festiuall dayes, and times to sport, and that they vsed the noyse and ringing of belles to call the people to the ceremonies of their religion. The clappers of the belles seemed to bee made after our manner, but so white, and cleere, that at the first sight, saue that they were too long, our menne woulde haue thought they hadd beene made of pearles, or of the Mother of pearle, in the ende they vnderstoode they were made of the bones of fishes. They say, the eares of the hearers are delighted with a sweete and pleasant sounde, althoughe the ringing of golde vseth to bee dull. The tongues or clappers moued, touch the lippes or brimmes of the belles, as wee see in ours. A thousand three hundred sweete sounding little belles of golde, like ours, and golden breeches, or cod-peeces (wherein the Noblemen

inclose

inclose their priuities, fastened with a little cotton cord behind) were in this booty and praye. It is very necessary and expedient for their Priestes to beware of all luxury, and carnall pleasure, if any (contrary to his vowe and purpote of chastity) shall be found to bee polluted, hee shall eyther bee stoned to death, or burned, for they suppose chastity pleaseth that God the Creator. What time they fast, and giue themselues to prayer, hauing washed and rubbed their faces, (when at other times they walked alwayes painted) they nowe lifted their handes, and eyes to heauen, and abstaine not onely from harlots, and other venereous actions, but also from their owne wiues. They are such simple men, that they know not how to call the soule, nor vnderstand the power thereof: whereupon, they often talke among themselues with admiration what that inuisible and not intelligible essence might bee, whereby the members of men and brute beastes should be moued: I know not what secret thing they say, should liue after the corporall life. That (I know not what) they beleue that after this peregrination, if it liued without spott, and reserued that masse committed vnto it without iniury done to any, it shoulde goe to a certayne æternall felicity: contrary, if it shall suffer the same to be corrupted with any filthy lust, violent rapine, or raging furie, they say, it shall finde a thousande tortures in rough and vnpleasant places vnder the *Center*: and speaking theie things, lifting vpp their handes they shewe the heauens, and after that casting the right hand down, they poynt to the wombe of the earth. They bury their dead in sepulchers. Many of their liuing wiues follow the funerals of the husband. They may haue as many as they please, (excepting their kindred, & allies) vnlesse they be widdowes, whereupon, they found them infected with a certaine ridiculous superstition. They childishly affirme that the thicke spott seene in the globe of the Moone, at the full, is a mann, and they beleue hee was cast out to the moyst, and colde Circle of the Moone, that hee might perpetually bee tormented betweene those two passions, in suffering colde, and moysture, for incest committed with his sister. In the sepulchers, they leaue certayne trenches on high, whereinto euery yeere they poure a little of the graine *Maizum*, and certayne suppinges or small quantities of wine made after their manner, and they suppose theie things will bee profitable.

Chastity inioy-
ned to their
priestes.

They are igno-
rant of the
soule, yet prate
of a kinde
of immortality

Their manner
of buriall.

A tale of the
man in the
moone.

A horrible
cruelty.

That their
kings & nobles
haue only im-
mortall ſoules
and no other.

An annuall fune-
rals.

profitable to the ghoſts of their departed friendes. But your *Excel-
lency* ſhall heare an horrible and ſhametull act more cruell then a-
ny ſauage barbarouſnes. If it happen that any mother giuing ſuck
dyeth, putting the child to the breſt, they bury it alie together
with her. But in ſome place a widdow marryeth the brother of her
former husband, or his kinsman, eſpecially if hee left any children
They are eaſily deceiued through the crafty deuifes of their prieſts,
whereupon they religiously oblerue a thouſand kindes of fooler-
ies. Theſe thinges are reported to be in the large countries of the
great riuer of *Dabaiba*. But you ſhall heare other thinges of the ſame
nature, (laſt related vnto mee by men of authority, who diligent-
ly ſearched the South ſhoares of that country) omitted by *Egi-
dius Gonſalus*, and his companions, yet woorthy to bee knowne:
for beſides *Egidius* himſelfe, others alſo haue ſearched diuers
coaſtes, and nations of thoſe huge countries, with ſeuerrall ſleets,
as I haue often ſpoken. Among the Kings of thoſe parts, beſides
other fooliſh errors, they knewe them touched with one, neuer
reade, or heard of before. They are informed in ſome places that
the Kings and Noblemen haue immortall ſoules, and beleue that
the ſoules of the reſt periſh together with their bodies, except the
familiar friends of the Princes themſelues, and thoſe onely (whole
maſters dying) ſuffer themſelues to be buried alie together with
their maiſters funeralls: for their aunceſtors haue left them ſo per-
ſwaded, that the ſoules of Kings, depriued of their corporal clo-
thing, ioyfully walke to perpetuall delights through pleaſant pla-
ces alwayes greene, eating, drinking, & giuing themſelues to ſports,
and dancing with women, after their olde manner, while they
were liuing, and this they hold for a certaine truth. Thereupon
many ſtriving with a kinde of emulation caſt themſelues headlong
into the ſepulchers of their Lordes, which, if his familiar friendes
deferre to doe (as we haue ſometimes ſpoken of the wiues of kings
in other countries) they thinke their ſoules become temporarie, of
æternall. The heires of Kings, and Noblemen in thoſe countries,
renue their funerall pompe euery yeere after the old cuſtome: and
that funerall pompe is prepared, & exerciſed after this maner. The
King with the people and neighbourhoode, or what Nobleman
ſo euer hee bee, aſſemble together at the place of the ſepulcher, &
hee who prepareth this funerall pompe, bringeth exceeding great
plenty

plenty of wine made after their manner, and all kinde of meats.
There, both ſexes, but ſpecially the women, ſleepe not that whole
night, one while beewailing the vnhappy fortune of the deade,
with ſorrowfull rithmes, and funerall ſonges, eſpecially if hee
dyed in the warres, ſlayne by the enemy (for they purſue one a-
nother with perpetuall and deadly hatred, although they lyue
contented with a little) then they taxe the life, and manners, of
the conquering enemy with rayling ſpeeches, and outrageous
contumelies, and call him a tyrant, cruell, and a traytor, who
vanquiſhed their Lorde, and waſted his dominion by ſubtil pra-
ctiſes, and not by vertue of the minde or ſtrength of the bodie
(for this is their barbarous cuſtome) Then preſently they bring
the Image of the enemy, and ſaining fight, they aſſaulte the I-
mage in a rage with diuers incurſions: and at length cutte it in
peece, in a vaine reuenge of their deade Lord. After this, they
returne to eating, and drinking, euen to drunkenneſſe, and ſur-
feting (For they make diuers potions of inebriating graynes, &
hearbes, as with the *Belge* ale is made of hopped, and corne, and
with the *Cantabri Sider* is made of apples) After this, they come
to dancing, and merry ſonges, euen till they be extreame weary,
extolling the vertues of their Lorde with woonderfull commen-
dation in that he was good, liberall, and very louing to his peo-
ple, for that alſo he was carefull of their ſowing, or planting, and
of their ſtanding corne, and to diſtribute all fruites for the be-
nefit of the people. For this is the chiefe and principall care
of Kinges, that in military affaires hee bee a valiant and coura-
geous ſouldier, and a wiſe commander. Returning againe to their
mourning, they liſt vp their voyces, and bewaile the deade with
the rythmes wherewith they beganne, ſaying: O moſt famous,
and Noble Prince, who hath violently taken thee away from vs?
oh vnhappy day, which hath depriued vs of ſo great felicity, oh
miſerable wretches that wee are, who haue loſt ſuch a father of
our country: theſe and ſuch like thinges proclaymed, turning to
the Prince that is preſent, they deliuer woonderfull commendati-
ons of his merits, goodneſſe and other vertues, and compaſſe
the king about with reſtleſſe ſkipping and dancing like the furies
of *Bacchus*, yet withall, looke reuerently vppon him, and adore
him, and ſay that in him they behold a preſent & future remedie
and

Inebriating
drinckes.

Speeches at
Funeralls.

and solace of their afflictions, and so many evils past: and after the maner of flatterers, they call him more elegant and fine then the finest, more beautifull then the fairest, and more liberall then the most liberall, and singing all together with one voyce they proclaime him religious and gracious, and many such like. Now when the day beginneth to appeare, they cōe forth of the house, and finde a Canow (of the bodie of one tree, capable of 60. oars and more) with the image of the dead ready prepared there. For the trees in that place are of an exceeding length, especially the *Citrons*, the familiar and common trees of those countries, of whose excellent prerogatiues I lately learned one, vnkowne to me before. They say the *Citrean* planckes, besides the other ancient commendations thereof, beccāuse they are of a bitter tast, are safe from that mischieuous plague of Sea wormes, which eat through the pumpes of ships, whersoever the sea is full of mire & filth, and boare them worse then a pierced lue. These little sea-wormes the Spanyard calleth *Broma*. In the meane space while the maister of this funeral pompe cometh forth, the kings Stewardes, and officers, keepe the foresaide Canow of the deade ready prepared without, filled with drinckes, hearbes, & fruits, & fish, fleih and bread, such as he delighted in while hee was liuing: then they who are inuited comming forth, cary the *Canow* vpon their shoulders, going about the Courte. And presently in the same place, from whence they lifted the Canow vp to cary it, putting fire vnder it, they burne it with all the thinges included, supposing that fume to be most acceptable and pleasing to the soule of the deade. Then all the womenne filled with excessse of wine, with their hayre loose, and their secrets discovered, vntemperatly foming, sometimes with a slowe, and sometimes with a speedie pace, with trembling legges, somewhile leaning to the wals, and sometimes staggering, and raging, with shamlesse fallies, & lastly taking the weapons of the men with noyse and outcries, they brandish, and shake the speares, & handle the darts and arrowes, and furiously running hither, and thither shake the court it selfe: and after thus being weary, they cast themselues flatte vppon the ground, not couering their secretes, and there sleepe their fill. These thinges are chiefly vsed in an Iland of the Sea called *Cesnae*, wherunto our men went by the way vnder the conduct of

Citrean
planckes not pe-
netrable by
seawormes.

The brutish
behaviour of
their women.

Spinosa.

Spinosa. But one other thing omitted, although but a homly tale yet it is not to be concealed. The young men earnestly buyfied in these mad pastimes, exercising their *Areties* with songs, these are their sports, they perce the middle of their priuie members with the sharpe bone of a fish, which the Spanyardes and latines call *Rain*, in greeke *Bitis*, and moouing, and exercise themselues with skipping & dancing they bedew the pavement of the court with streames of flowing bloude. At length casting a certayne powder thereon, found out by the *Banti* for remedie therof, who execute the office of Surgeas, phisitions, & priests, within 4. daies they cure the woundes giuen vnto themselues. In those countries also there are subtil and craftie Magitians, and Soothsayers, so that they neuer attempt any thing, without consulting with their *Augures*: for whether they purpose hunting, or fishing, or to gather golde out of the mines, or determine to seeke for shell-fishe where the pearles growe, they dare not stirre one foot, vnles the maister of that art *Tequenigna* (which is a name of dignitie) first signifye by his appoyntment, that the time is now fit. No degree of affinitie or other kind of kindred is forbiddē with thē, though elsewhere they abstaine, the parents vse the act of generatiō with their daughters, and brothers with their sisters (the wiues of the parentes, although they bee mothers by hereditary right procure heires with other faculties) yet they say, they are filthie, and publicly inclined to preposterous venerie. There is also another custome else-where, whiche is much vsed in our Ilandes *Hispaniola*, *Cuba*, and *Iamaica*. That womanne is accounted more liberall, and honourable, who beeing able to receiue a manne admitterh most to abuse her, and most incessuallly prostituteth her selfe beeyonde measure. Heereof they yeelde manie examples, but one of them is gracious and well to bee lyked. Certayne Spanyardes intermixed with the barbarous *Iamaicanes* crossed over the Sea from *Iamaica* to *Hispaniola*, amonge the womenne one was verie beautifull, who hadde kept her selfe vntouched tyll that day, and was a louer of chastitie. The Spanyardes of purpose turning vnto her, began to call her niggardlie, and desirous to preferue her honour after an euill manner. The lasciuious disposition

A foolish and
filthy pranke
of young men.

A people as in-
cestuous as
beastes.

A woman the
more common
the more com-
mendable.

Let the papists
number this a-
mong their
glorious con-
uersions,

and scurrilitie of those wanton young men was such, that they made the young maiden almost madde, thereupon she determined by prostituting herselfe, to expect as many as would abuse her. This mayden who nicely resisted that conflict at first, threwed her selfe most liberall to such as desired to imbrace her. The name of auarice in both sexes, is odious, and infamous in these Ilandes. But in the Continent in many places it is contrarie. They are louers of the chastity of their wiues : and hereupon they are so iealous, that the wiues offending therein, are punished by cutting their throates.

Wee conclude your portion (most noble Prince) with a prodigious monster. What remaineth, or if any newe matter arise in the writing hereof, the *Pope* by his parchment patent lately brought vnto mee, commaundeth to be dedicated vnto himselfe. The next countrey to the fountayne or heade of the riuer *Dabaiba* is called *Camara* producing the last sillable. In the memorie of menne yet liuing it is reported, that in that countrey a violent tempest of blustering whirlwinds arose from the East, which plucked vp by the rootes whatsoeuer trees stood in the way, and violently carried away many houses and tossed them in the ayre, especially such as were made of timber. Through that violent tempest, they say two foules were brought into the country, almost like the *Harpie* of the Ilands *Strophades* so much spoken of, for that they had the countenance of a virgin, with a chinne, mouth, nose, teeth, smooth brow, and venerable eyes, and faire. They say one of these was of such huge bignesse, that no bough of any tree was able to beare her lighting thereon, but that it would breake : and further they also say, that through her exceeding waight, the verie print of her talons remayned in the stones of the rockes where she went to perch all night. But why doe I repeate this? she seised on a trauailer with her talons, and caryed him to the high toppes of the mountains to eat him, with no more difficultie, then kites vse to carry away a little chicken. The other, for that it was lesse, they suppose to bee the young one of the greater. The Spanyardes, who trauailed through those countries about foure hundred leagues, caryed by shippe from the mouth of this riuer, say plainly that they spake with many, who sawe the greater killed, especially those

A strange tale
of a prodigious
monster.

those approued men whom I often mentioned, the Lawyer *Cortales*, and the Mulitian *Oforius*, and *Spinosa*. But howe the *Debaibensian Camerani* freed themselves from such and so great a plague and mischiefe, it will not be vnfit to bee hearde. Seeing necessitie quickeneth and procureth wittie inuentions, the *Camamari* deuised a way (worthy the reporting) howe to kill this rauening foule. They cutte a great beame or peece of tymber, and at one of the endes therof they carue the Image and resemblance of a manne (for they are skilfull in all Imaginary art) then digging a trench in a cleere moone-light night they fasten the peece of tymber in the next way to the passage, where the prodigious foule came flying downe from the top of the Mountaynes to seeke her pray, leauing onely the shape and proportion of a manne appearing aboue grounde. Next vnto the way stood a thicke woode, wherein they lay hidde with their bowes and dartes to smite her vnawares. Beholde a little before the rising of the Sunne the fearefull monster rouseth herselfe, and commeth violently flying downe from the lostie skie, to her vayne and idle pray : shee seifeth vpon the carued Image, taketh and gripeth it, and so fastened her talons, that she could not free herselfe, vntil the *Barbarians* issuing from the secret places where they lay hid, shot her through with their arrowes, so that she escaped pierced more then a fiew. At length geting loose she fel down dead neere vnto the: then binding & hanging her on long speares they who killed her caryed her vppon their shoulders through all the neighbouring townes, to the ende they might ease their mindes of the feare they conceiued, and that they might knowe the wayes were safe whiche this outrageous rauening foule made vnpassable. They who killed her, were accounted as *Gods*, and were honourably intertained by those people, and that, not without giftes and rewardes presented vnto them, as it happeneth with many nations, when presentes are giuen by the neighbours to him that carryeth the signes or tokens of any Lyon, Beare, or Woolfe slayne, who expected lusses by those wilde beastes. They say her legs were thicker and greater then the great thygh of a manne, but shorte, as in Eagles, and other rauening foules. The younger, the damme beeing killed, was neuer seene againe. Nowe, I bidde your *Excellencie* farewell, to whom I wish a quiet

The taking of
the monster.

The eight Decade.

and peaceable lyfe in the kingdome left you by your Aunces-
ters.

FINIS.

The eight Decade of *Peter Martyr a Millanois of Angleria*, chiefe Secretary, and one of the *Emperours Counsell*, dedicated to *Pope Clement* the Seuenth.

The first Chapter.



Oft blessed father, I receiued vnder *S. Peters* signet (after the manner of *Popes*) a parchment Bull from your *Holinesse*, which contained two principall points: the one laudatiue, concerning the matters of y^e newe world by me directed to your predecessors the other imparatiue, that I suffer not the rest y^e succeeded to be swallowed in the huge gulfe of obliuion.

I will not denie but that I deserue prayse for the desire I haue to obey: as for my rude and homly maner of deliuary, if I merit no commendation, yet shall I deserue pardon at the least. These discourfes being of so great importance, and such quality, would require *Ciceronian* spirites, as I haue often protested in the relation of my former Decades, but because I coulde not get silke, or cloth of golde, I haue attyred the most beautifull *Nereides* (I meane the Ilandes of the *Ocean* ingendring precious stones vnknowne from the beginning of the world) with vulgar and homly apparell. Before that commandement of your *Holinesse* came to my hands, I hadde directed many aduertisementes (succeeding those of *Pope Adrian* which your *Holinesse* hath read) to the *Vicecount Franciscus Sfortia* Duke of my natiue country (when his fortune freedde him, from an vtired minde of a most Christian King) and that at the earnest requests of his *Agents* with the *Emperer*. But now purposing to sende my painfull labours to your *Holinesse*.

The eight Decade.

282

Holinesse, I thought it needefull to fortifie and strengthen these present discourfes with the examples of thinges past, though dedicated to another: and as a troope of Prelates and Princely *Cardinalles* of the Church vseth to goe beefore the *Pope* walking abroade, so shall that Decade presented to the Duke open the way. What hath beene declared next after them, from diuers partakers of thinges, concerning the aduentures of menne, of fourefooted beastes, birdes, flyes, trees, hearbes, the rites & customes of people, of the art of Magicke, of the present state and condition of newe Spayne, and diuers fleetes, your *Holinesse* shall vnderstande, from whose commaundement none liuing may safely departe. And let vs first rehearse what beefell *Franciscus Garaius*, the *Gouernour* of *Iamaica*, by a newe name called *Saint Iames* (whose *Abby-like Priory* *Cesars* bountiely gaue mee) who contrary to the will and pleasure of *Fernandus Cortes*, went about to erect a *Colonie* at the ryuer *Panucus*, which at length brought him to his ende: next, where *Agidius Gon-salus* arryued seeking the strayght so much desired on the North and *Christopherus Olitus*, of whom wee touched a few things in the former Decade to the Duke. Then will wee speake somewhat of *Petrus Arias* *Gouernor* of the supposed Continent, seeking the same. And presently after, wee will recite *Licentiatius Marcellus Villalabos*, Iudge of the Indian Senate in *Hispaniola*, & his familiar *Iacobus Garsias Barrameda*, who comming lately from *Fernundus Cortes* *gouernour* of *Noua Hispania*, reported certaine great and strange matters vnto me. Many others also shalbe called into this void plot, among who Fryar *Thomas Hortizius* (one of the 2. coloured *Dominican* Fryars, a manne of approued honesty) shall be brought forth, who was long conuerfant with the *Chiribichenses* the inhabitantes of the supposed Continent. Nor shall *Iacobus Aluarez Oserius* be omitted, being nobly descended, a priest of the *Priory* of *Darien*, and for his worthinesse a *Chanter*, who also himselfe vnder the conducte of *Spinosa* through that vastity of the South Sea spent many yeeres with great extremities and daungers, and that in searching the countries of *Dabaiba*. From the large volumes of these, and such like menne of authoritie beeing absent, and by woorde of mouth of those that come about their affayres, I gather those thinges, which

He rehearseth
more at large
the story of Ga-
raius mentio-
ned in the for-
mer Decade.

Zona torrida
falsely so called

which three *Popes*, and other Princes commaunded me to signifie vnto you. Let vs therefore place the life, and the vnhappie death of *Garaius* in the first front of our narration. In the former bookes directed to *Adrian the Predecessour* of your Holinesse, I thinke, in manie places it is sayde, that there was secret hatred betweene *Fernandus Cortes* the Conquerour of newe Spayne, and the great Prouinces thereof, and this *Garaius*, by reason that *Garaius* seemed desirous to possesse the *Pannucan* countries bordering vpon the Domiaions of *Cortes*. Wee haue also said that *Garaius* himselfe with great losses was twice ouerthrowne by the almost naked inhabitautes, who dwelt vpon the greate Ryuer *Pannucus*, and wandring like a fugitiue arryued as often within the power of *Fernandus Cortes*, and was by him relieued, and often refreshed with necessaries, when he wanted, as appeareth at large by *Cortes* his writinges, and myne, wandryng through the Christian worlde. Foure shippes are arryued from the Indies, and wee haue receiued letters from those who were partakers of the paynfull labours, and miseries, and also haue the discourse of *Garaius*, by woorde of mouth from them who returned. Beeing about to possesse (by *Casars* permission) the bankes of the great ryuer *Pannucus* nowe discovered, to the intent hee might plant a *Colonie* there, whereof hee hadde long considered, the eighteenth of the Calendes of Iune, he departed from *Iamaica* (by a newe name called the Ilande of *S. James*, whiche hee gouerned along time) with a flete of 11. shippes, whereof sixe were of the burden of a hundred and twentie and a hundred and fiftie tunnes, two were of that kinde which the Spanyard calleth *Caranelles*, and as many *Brigantines* with two ranges of oares: the number of his souldiers were, 144. horse, 300. archers footemen, 200. shotte, 200. bearing swoordes and targettes, and with this armie he sayled towards *Cuba* called *Fernandina*. The Tropick of *Cancer* diuideth *Cuba*. *Iamaica* lyeth more to the South from it, within the Zone falsely called *Torrida* by auncient writers. *Cuba* is almost twice as long as *Italie*, the furthest West angle whereof full of hauens, called the Heade of the *Currentes*, *Garaius* tooke, and purposing to take in frethe water, woodde, and grasse to feede the horses, hee abode there some fewe dayes. That angle is not very farre

farre distaunt from the first limittes of *Nova Hispania*, which *Cortes* in *Casars* beehalfe, commaundeth, whereby hee vnderstoode that *Cortes* hadde erected a *Colonie* vpon the banke of *Pannucus*. *Garaius* sendeth for the *Centurions*, they consult, and deliberate what was needfull to bee doone. Some thought it fitt to seeke newe countries, seeing manie lay open vnto them, and that the fortune, and greatnesse of *Cortes* was to bee feared, others aduise and counselled, that the waighty charge they hadde vndertaken was not to be forsaken, especially beeing confirmed by *Casars* letters patents, whereby he consenteth the Prouince shoulde bee called *Garaiana*. Their suffrages and consent preuayled, who tooke the wooser parte: so that the pernicious opinion of his consortes pleased *Garaius* well. Hauing founded the mindes of the *Centurions*, and Commanders, hee exercised a vaine shaddowe and counterfeite shewe of erecting a Common-wealth, and diuideth the places of Magistracy, and authoritie, among them, to the intent that hauing offered honour and prefermentes vnto them, hee might cause the chiefe menne to bee more readie and prompt. And of this shadowlike & Imaginary *Colonie* he createth gouernors, *Alphonfus Mendoza*, the nephewe of *Alphonfus Pachecus* sometimes Maister of the *Spatensians*, and ioyned as fellowe in office with him *Fernandus Figueroa* a citizen of *Casars* Castle of no meane and bale parentage, and two others brought away from the Iland of *Cuba*. But the chiefe Gouernour of the cittie, hee created *Gonsalus Onaglius*, a noble mann of *Salamantinum*, neere kinsmanne of the Duke of *Alba*, and *Villagranus* his olde familiar of the kings house, and *Iacobus Cifonteus*, one of the common people, but industrious and wise. Out of the vulgar sorte also hee created *Executory* souldiers, whiche the Spanyard calleth *Alguazillos*, and *Adiles* or clarkes of the Markettes to looke to the waights, and measures. All these, *Garaius* bindeth to him by oath, agaynst *Cortes* if peradventure it shoulde come to armes, or other violent courses. So, deceiued with vayne hope, beeing not experienced in the casualties of fortune, nor well acquainted with the crafte and subtiltie of *Cortes*, they sette sayle: if they hadde knowne the good happe proffered, fortune offered them her blessed browe. Suddenly from the South a tempest arose.

Garaiana.

Alphonfus
Mendoza.

Fernandus
Figueroa.

Gonsalus On-
aglius.

Iacobus Ci-
fonteus.

arose, whiche deceiued the Pylottes. The shyppes comming neere the lande fell into a ryuer somewhat lesse then *Pannucus*, whiche they suppose to bee *Pannucus*. This ryuer lay to the North warde from *Pannucus*, whether the violence of the winds transported them, peradventure about some 70. leagues towards the lande of *Florida* lately knowne and discovered. The twentieth of Iune vppon whiche day, Spayne celebrateth the solemnitie of *Saint Iames* their protector with GOD, they entered the mouth of that ryuer, and cast anker, in the shoare whereof they finde *Palme*, or *Date* trees, whereupon they call it the ryuer of *Palme* trees. The buylinesse or charge of searching the bordering countrey, is committed to *Gonsalus Do-campus* the sisters sonne of *Garaius*, for whiche seruice they send from the Fleete a small *Brigantine* whiche drew little water. *Do-campus* layled fiftene leagues vppe the ryuer, spent three dayes, and ascending vppe the ryuer by little and little, he found other ryuers were receiued into that greater ryuer, and hauing his eyes fixed on *Pannucus*, hee falsely reported that the country was vnmanured, vnprofitable, and desert. For they learned afterwards that this Prouince was pleasant, and well blest, and stored with people. But credite was giuen to a liar, wherefore they determined to proceede on their voyage towards *Pannucus*. The horses were nowe faint with famine, therefore they tooke them out of the ships together with manie footemen. The Marriners are charged to sayle alwayes within viewe of the shore, as if they hadde power to commaunde the sourses, and waues of the water. *Garaius* himselfe taketh his iourney by lande towards *Pannucus*, in battayle array, least if any violence of the inhabitantes suddenly assailed them, they shoulde be founde vnprepared. The first three dayes they founde no manured lande where they marched, but all barren and rude, because moorish, and myerie. They meete with another nauigable ryuer in the way, compassed with high Mountaynes, thereupon they called the ryuer *Montaltus*. They passed ouer that ryuer partly by swimming, and partly vppon railes or great peeces of timber ioyned and fastened together, so that at length with great danger and labour, beyonde that riuer a far of they saw an exceeding great towne: then they orderly range the army, and march softly forward

The riuer of
Palmetrees.
Gonsalus Do-
campus.

Montaltus a
ryuer.

forwarde, placing the *Arquebuisse* shotte, and other souldiers (to hit them farre of) in the front of the Battayle. Our menne comming towardes them, the townsmen left the towne, and fledde away, where, finding their houses full of the country prouision, *Garaius* recreateth and refrelheth the souldiers, and horses nowe faint with hunger, and wearyed with trauayle of the journey. And with that which remained, he carieth prouision of victuall with him.

The second Chapter.



He *Barbarians* fill their barnes or store-houses with two kinds of food with their coutry graine called *Mai-zum* (as we haue often sayde) much like the graine *Panicke* of *Insubria*, & with apples, of an vnknowne sent to vs, and of an eager swete tast, apt & profitable for the stopping and restraining of fluxes, as we reade and finde by experience of the berries of the *Seruice*, and *Corneille* trees, whiche are no lesse then an *O-ringe*, or a *Quince*, and that kinde of fruite the inhabitantes call *Guaianus*. Beyonde the ryuer inclosed with Mountaynes marching through rude and barren countries, they light on a great lake, whiche by a deepe streame no where shallowe, emptyeth the waters thereof in the neere bordering sea. They ascende vppe the bankes of this lake thirtie leagues from the mouth of the ryuer, they trye and search the shallowe places, beecause they knewe that manie ryuers fell into the lake below, and with great labour and perill halfe swimming they passe it. A broad playne offereth it selfe to their viewe. They see a great towne a farre of. And least as the former moued through feare fled away, *Garaius* commandeth the armie to make a stande, and pitch their ancients in the open ayre, then sendeth he interpreters before, neere neighbours to these coutries whom he had gotten the former yeere, who were now skillful in the Spanish tong. Offering,

A strange
kinde of apple.

A great lake.

Offering peace by them, hee draweth the inhabitantes of the towne to entertayne amitie and friend-shyppe. Heereupon, the inhabitantes lade our men with breade of the graine *Maisium*, foules of that Prouince, and frutes. By the way they light on another village, where hauing hearde by reporte that our menne abstained from wrong and iniurie, they securely expect them, and giue them prouision of victuall, but not plentifully to their satisfaction. Thereupon a tumulte almost arose agaynst the Generall *Garaius*, for that hee woulde not suffer them to spoyle the village. Marching further, they meet with the thirde ryuer, in passing whereof they lost eight horses violently carryed away with the force of the current. Trauailing thence they founde huge myerie marishes with noysome gnatts, full of diuers sortes of *Bexucum*, beeing certayne hearbes or long grasse whiche holde fast, infoulding, and intangling the legges of trauaylers. Concerning this prouidence of nature touching the *Bexuca*, I haue at large discoursed in my proceedings to the Duke. The footemenne couered with water vppe to the wast, the horsemenne to the belly, passed ouer halfe faint and tyred. Nowe they came into countries inryched with a fruitfull soyle, and therefore inhabited, and beautified with many villages. *Garaius* suffered no dammage or iniurie to bee doone to anie. A certayne seruant of *Garaius* neere about him, escaping from so great a slaughter, as hereafter wee will describe, writeth a large Epistle to *Petrus Spino*sa Maister or Stewarde of the house of *Garaius*, and his sonnes after his death, nowe *Agent* with *Cesar*, wherein full of greife, yet after a wittic and conceited manner, hee deliuereth these merrie iesting woordes in latine, concerning the difficulties of that iourney. Wee came (sayeth hee) to the lande of miserie, where no order, but euerlasting labour, and all calamities inhabire, where famine, heate, noysome Gnattes, stinking Woormes or Flyes, cruell Battes, arrowes, intangling *Bexuca*, deuouring deepe ditches, and muddie lakes most cruelly afflicted vs. At length they attained to the bordering countrey of the ryuer *Pannucus* the vnhappie point or period of their iourney, where *Garaius* stayeth expecting the ships, but founde nothing fitte for foode. They suspect *Cortes* had carryed away

A riuer.

Marishes full of Bexucum.

The lande of misery.

Garaius cometh to *Pannucus*.

away all prouision of victuall, that finding nothing for themselves, or their horses, they shoulde bee constrayned either to depart backe againe, or perill with hunger. The fleet which carried their necessities of prouision deferred their coming. Wherefore *Garaius* and his companions disperfed themselves through the townes and villages of the *Barbarians* to gette food, & nowe *Garaius* beganne to suspect that *Cortes* was not well inclined vnto him: he therefore sendeth *Gonsalus Docampo* his sisters sonne to prooue howe the Colonies of *Cortes* stood affected towardes him, *Gonsalus* returneth seduced or deceued, and fained that all was safe, and that they were ready to yeeld obedience to *Garaius*. Vpon the report of his sisters sonne, and his associates sent with him, by euill destinie, he approacheth neere to *Pannucus*. Heere let vs digresse a little, to the ende these thinges, and that whiche followeth may the better be vnderstoode. Vpon the banke of this great riuer *Pannucus*, not far from his mouth, which conueyeth the waters thereof into the sea, stood a great towne of the same name, consisting of 14000. houses of stone for the most parte, with princely Courtes, and sumptuous Temples, as the common report goeth. That towne *Cortes* vtterly ouerthrewe, and wholly burnt it, because it refused his commande, not suffering any thing to be builde vpon that ground any more. He dealt after the same maner with another towne seated vpon the ryuer, about some 25. miles distant from this, greater then *Pannucus*, they say it consisted of 2000. houses, which also (vpon the same occasion) he laide flatte with the ground, and burnt it. This towne was called *Chiglia*. Aboue *Chiglia* ouerthrowne, *Cortes* erected his Colonie about some three miles, in an excellent plaine, but vpon a littlerising hill, and this hee called the towne of *Saint Stephen*. Shippes of burden may come vppe the channell of this ryuer for many myles together. The people of this Prouince ouerthrewe *Garaius* twice, as in the former Decades hath bene sufficiently and at large declared, but they could not resist *Cortes*, who ouerthrewe all he mette with. They reporte that those countries are very wealthie and fruitfull, not onely apt for the nourishing of anie thing sowed, and the increase and fruite of trees, but they say it mayntaineth hartes, hares, conies, and bores, and many other wilde beastes, and that they also yeelde and ingender

A great towne destroyed by *Cortes*.

Chiglia a great towne destroyed by *Cortes*. *Saint Stephen* a towne.

The fruitfulness of the country of *Pannucus*.

The ambitious nation thwartes it selfe and hinders his owne ends.

He returnes to Garaius.

Naciapala a great towne.

der water foule, and other wilde foule : they haue verie hygh mountaines within view, somewhere couered with snow. Beyond these Mountaines, reporte goeth that goodly cities, and excellent townes lye in an huge playne, which those mountaynes diuide from these, bordering on the Sea, and they also shal be subdued, vnlesse the boyling and vaine glorious disposition of the Spanyardes withstand it, who seldome agree in mind, for the desire they haue to aduance their owne honors. Howe much euery one induceth to attribute to himselfe in this blinding meale of ambition, wherein none indureth the soueraigntie and command of another with quiet spirit, I haue sufficiently and at large declared in those relations which went before, where I spake of the priue hatred and dissentions arising betweene *Iacobus Velasquez* the gouernour of *Fernandina*, which is *Cuba*, and *Fernandus Cortes*, then, betweene *Cortes* himselfe, and *Pamphilus Nabaez*, and *Grisalua*, from whom a riuer in the Prouince of *Iucatan* receiued the name, next, of the reuolt of *Christopherus Olitus* from *Cortes*, after that betweene *Petrus Arias* gouernour of the supposed Continent, and *Aegidius Gonsalus*, and in the last place of the generall desire of seeking the Strayght or narrowe passage from the North Sea to the South : for Commaunders and Captaynes who inhabite those countries in the kinges name came flocking from all partes. These thinges partly related in their places, what arose on these contentions shal bee declared. Nowe lette vs returne to *Garaius* from whom wee digressed. Approaching to the borders of *Panncus*, hee found all the countrey impouertished, and knewe manifestly that his sisters sonne hadde made a false reporte concerning the inhabitantes of the village of *Saint Stephen*, because hee sawe no friendly dealing. The followers of *Garaius* say, that the seruantes of *Cortes* hadde carryed away all prouision of victuall out of the townes of the *Barbarians*, to the ende that beeing compelled through famine they might eyther departe, or bee constrained to disperse their forces through the neighbouring townes to seeke necessary foode, as it fell out, nor came the shippes, detained in the vnfortunate and aduerse sea. In that countrey there is a great towne named *Naciapala* consisting of about 15000. houses, in that towne the *Cortesians* tooke *Aluaradus* Commaunder of fortie horse of *Garaius*, together with his compa-

companions feeding his horses there, as an vsurper of anothers foyle, and brought them bounde to the Colony of *Saint Stephen*, by them erected in the name and behalfe of *Cortes*. Miserable and wretched *Garaius* therefore remayned there still betweene *Sylla* and *Charybdis* expecting the fleete. Now at length the companie of the fleete arryue at the mouth of *Panncus*, of eleuen 3. some say foure, the rest perished by ship wracke. Two of *Cortes* his Commanders of that Prouince, *Iacobus Docampo* gouernour of the citie, and *Valegius* leader of the souldiers, caryed by boat, enter the Admirall of that fleete, they easily seduce the souldiers and quickly drawe the rest into the power of *Cortes*, so that the shippes are caryed vnto the ryuer to the Colony of *S. Stephen*. While *Garaius* was in these extremities, he vnderstoode the bordering country of the riuer of *Palmas* was a rich and fruitfull foyle, contrary to the deceitfull speech of *Gonsalus Docampo* his sisters son, yea, and in some places a more blessed and fertile countrey then the boundes of *Panncus*. There had *Garaius* planted his Colonie, fearing the fortune of *Cortes*, if the obstinacy of his sisters sonne had not deceiued him. *Garaius* being thus distressed, knewe not what counsell they should take, the more he repeateth that that Prouince was designed and allotted him by *Cesar*, shewing his letters patentes, his matter succeeded the worse. Through perswasion of the Gouernour *Iacobus Docampo*, *Garaius* sendeth messengers vnto *Cortes*, one named *Petrus Canus*, the other *Iohannes Ochoa*, this, one of *Garaius* his olde familiars, the other newly admitted, sometimes a familiar friende of *Cortes* who was well experienced in those countries, both of them are seduced by *Cortes*, as the *Garaians* reporte complayning. *Petrus Canus* returneth, and *Ochoa* remayneth still, for it was agreede that *Garaius* shoulde goe to *Cortes*. I haue elsewhere sayde, when, by vncertayne reportte, the Senate of *Hispaniola* wrote those thinges to *Cesar*, and our Colledge of *Indian* affayres. Nowe although miserable *Garaius* almost behelde his owne destruction, yet hee disssembled that hee woulde willingly goe, and seeing hee must goe though hee were vnwilling, through so great violence and compulsion, hee pacified his minde, and yellded to the requestes of *Cortes* whiche brought

Shipwracke.

The Admirall reuolteth to Cortes.

Garaius sends messengers to Cortes.

Mexico.

A pretty saying

The Barbarians slaughter
250. of Garaius his men.

Cortes reuengeth.

Cortes burneth fixtie
kings.

The vanitie
of reporte.

brought power and authoritie with them to commande. Accompanied with *Iacobus Docampo* hee goeth to *Cortes*, who chole his feate in that great cite of the lake *Tenestitan*, otherwile called *Mexico*, the heade and *Metropolis* of manie kingdomes. *Garaius* is receiued with a ioyfull countenance, but whether with the like mind, let him iudge whose propertie it is to search the harts. Hearing of the calamitie of *Garaius*, and the departure of the *Gouernour*, the *Barbarians* sette vppon the souldiers disperfed through their houses, and finding them straggling, they kill about two hundred and fiftie, some say more. With their slaughtered bodies they make themfelues sumptuous, and daintie banquets, for they also are menne eaters. *Cortes* vnderstanding of this discomfiture, sent *Sandonalus* (a woorthie man of his Commanders) with fortie horse, and a conuenient and necessarie number of footemen for the purpose to take reuenge for so foule and hainous a fact. *Sandonalus* is saide to haue cutte a huge number of the slaughterers in peeces, for they durst not now lift vp a finger against the power of *Cortes* or his Captaines, whose names they feared. He is reported to haue sent 60. kings to *Cortes* (for euery village hath his king) whereupon *Cortes* commandeth that euerie one send for his heire, they obey his commande, Then making an exceeding great fire, he burned all the kings, the heires looking thereon. And presently calling the heires, he demandeth whether they saw the effect of the sentence pronounced against the slaughterers their parents. After that, with a seuerer countenance he chargeth them, that being taught by this example, they beware of all suspicion of disobedience. Being thus discouraged and terrified, he sent them euery one awaie to their auncient patrimonyes, yet subiect to tributes. This they report, others, somewhat after another maner. For report is varied euen from the next neighbour, how much more from another worlde. Nowe *Cortes* commendeth *Garaius* to be guest to *Alphonfus* surnamed *Villanosa*, sometimes footeman to *Garaius*, (and thrust out of seruice for deflouring his Maisters mayde) then chamberlaine to *Cortes*, and commanded he should be honorably intreated, and that the bond of amitie might be the firmer, *Cortes* taketh the legitimate sonne of *Garaius* to bee his son in law to match with his bastard daughter. Behold vpon Christ-

mas

mas day at night, *Cortes* and *Garaius* goe together to heare morning mattens after our manner. Seruice beeing ended at the risinge of the sunne, they returne, and found a dainty breackfast prepared, *Garaius* comminge fourth of the church, complained first that hee was oppressed with a certaine kinde of windy colde, yet hee tooke some smale sustenance with his companions, but returninge to his appointed lodginge hee lay downe, the disease increased till the third day, some say, the fourth, at what time hee yeilded his borrowed spirit to his Creator. There are some, as I haue elsewhere sayd, who suspect whether there were not a worke of charity in it, to thintent he might free him from the foule prison of vexation, and cares, being subiect to so great calamities, least wee should indge that olde prouerbe to bee vainly spoken, that a kingdome receiueh not two, or, that there is no assured fidelitie or trust in the Competitors and companions of a kingdome. Others say, hee died of the grieve and paine of the ribbes, which the Phisitians call a Pleurisie: howsoeuer it bee *Garaius* dyed, the best of the *Gouernours* of those countries: which way soeuer the matter happened, it little killeth, his sonnes, kindred, and freinds of rich menn beinge now fallen into pouerty. The miserable wretched mann dyed, who peraduenture might haue liued a long and quiet life if hee had bin contented with the olde *Gouernment* of *Elisian Iamaica*, by a new name called the Ilande of *S. Iames*, where his authority, and loue of the people were great (but with an obstinate spirit he went the contrary waye, who knewe very well that his neighbourhoode would bee most offensiue and troublesome to *Cortes*) or if hee beinge like towne or course flax, would haue sett footing elsewhere on the riuer of *Palmes* farr off from the flaminge fire, whether the violence of the winds happily droue him, if hee had taken hold of the hairy forelocke of that occasion, or elsewhere in a riuer found out further towards *Florida* called the riuer of the *Holy Ghost*, which riuers containe exceeding great countries, fruitfull, and replenished with people. So had the destinies decreed, so must it be done. But seeinge I haue presunied to call *Iamaica* an *Elisian* country, which *Garaius* commaunded many yeeres, it is meete that I beinge the husbände of this comly *Nymph*, should render a reason of the beauty,

Suspicions vpon
on Garaius his
death

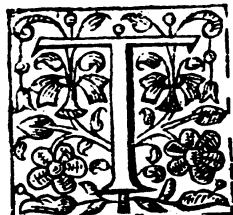
Iamaica an
Elisian Ilande

P p

The eight Decade.

beauty, and goodnes thereof. Behold therefore the example of preferringge the same.

The third Chapter.



We compareth
Iamaica with
Adams Para-
dise.

IHat removed and hidden part of the worlde, wherein wee beleue, that God the Creator of all thinges formed the first mann of the slime of the earth, the sage and prudent woorthies or fathers of the old *Mosaicall* lawe, and of the new Testament call earthly *Paradise*, because in that place there is none, or almost no difference betweene the day and night all the whole yeere. No terrible scorchinge heate, nor rough colde winter are there to bee founde, but an wholesome temperate ayre, bright fountaines, and cleere riuers. Nature like a becnigne and gracious mother, hath beautified this my spouse with all these ornaments. Diuers fruitfull trees (besides those which are brought thether from our cuntrye) are very familiar and common there, which inioy a perpetuall Springe, and Autumne, for the trees carry leaues, and flowers together all the yeare longe, and beare fruite, and shewe them ripe, and sower or greene at one time. There, the earth is alwayes full of greene grasse, and the meddowes allwayes flourishinge and (to conclude) their is no part of the earth which inioyeth a more gracious and mild temper of the heauens: Therefore my spouse *Iamaica* is more blessed and fruitfull then the rest. It extendeth it selfe in length from East to West 60. leagues some others add tenn more, and it enlargeth it selfe in bredth 30. leagues, where it is broadest. But concerninge seedes sett, and sowed by the industry of mann, woonderfull thinges are reported: and although it be at large declared in my former *Decades*, when I vsed the like speach concerning *Hispaniola*, & the same also concerninge garden herbes or plants, yet to repeat many of these will not prouoake loathing, or contempt chiefly to *Popes*, vnder whose throanes all these things dayly more & more increase & growe: the tast of precious things is sauiory at all times, because especially those places of my former *Decades*

Decades

The eight Decade.

288

Andes paraduventure shall not bee brought to your *Holinesse* his handes. Of breade (without which other dainty delicates are nothinge worth) they haue two sortes, the one of corne, the other of rootes, their corne is gathered twice, and for the most part thrice euery yeare, they want breade of wheate. Of three quarters of a pint of that graine which they call *Mai- zium*, sometimes more then 200. times so many pints are gathered. That of rootes is the better, and more excellent breade made of the roote *Iucca* bruised smale, and dryed, which being brought into Cakes which they call *Cazzabi*, may safely bee kept two yeere vncorrupted. A certaine maruelous industry of Nature lieth hid in the vse of this roote *Iucca*. Beeing put into a sacke, it is pressed with great waights layd thereon after the manner of a wine presse, to wringe out the iuice thereof. If that iuice bee druncke rawe, it is more poysonous then *Aconitum*, & presētly killeth, but being boyled it is harmles, & more sauiery then the whay of milke. They haue also many kindes of othere roote, they call them by one name *Batatas*, I haue elsewhere described eight sortes thereof which are knowne by the flower, leafe, and shrubb. They are good boyled, & no lesse roasted, nor are they of an euill tast though they bee rawe: and they are also like to our Turneps in shewe, or like our rape Roots, Raddish, parsneppe, and Carretts, but of a differing tast, and substance. At what time I wrote these things some plenty of *Batatas* were giuen me for a presēt, whereof I had made your *Holines* partaker, but that the distance of places with stood my desires, and your *Holines* his Embassadour with *Cesar* deuoured that portion. This man amonge the worthy & noble men, in my opiniō of all good *Spaiards*, a rare *Cusentine Archbishop* to whose things are very wel known through his 14. yeares cōuersation, if so it please your *Holinesse*, may sometimes rehearse and shew them vnto you by word of mouth. For these cōferences & discourses are wont oftentimes to grace the latter endes of feasts with great Princes. I haue sufficiently spoaken concerninge the temper of the ayre, trees, fruites, corne, bread, and rootes: & haue also likewise oftē spoake of garden fruits fit for foode, at what time of the yeere you may gett melons, gourds, Cucumbers, & others like these lyinge on the ground: I haue extended the skirts of

Pp2

the

The excellē
bread made of
the roote Iuc-
ca.

A secret in the
nature of Iuc-
ca.

Of the roote
Batatas.

Christophe-
rus Perez Herenē
ss.

Note this ex-
hortation

The river of
the holy ghost

the ornaments of my *Sponse* with too amorous, and louinge affection, yet true: therefore I now bidd her farewell, and let others left behinde, come in her place. Another woothy mann also lately came vnto mee, whose name is *Christophe- rus Perez Herenēss*, executioner of Iustice a long time in *Jamaica*, a soldier vnder *Garaius*, the Spaniard callieth those kinds of *Magistrates Alguazilli*. This mann was alwayes a companion with *Garaius*, and was present when hee dyed: who confesseth, that what other reported concerninge *Garaius*, and the successe of the whole armye, was true. And returninge from that ouerthrowe, into *Jamaica*, hee brought letters from *Petrus Canus* Secretary to *Garaius*, directed to *Petrus Spinosa*, Agent with *Cesar* for *Garaius* and his sonnes, in the ende whereof he exhortheth, admonisheth, and instantly requireth him to leaue all these *European* countries, and forsake all buisines what soeuer and returne into that happy country as if hee should perswade him to fflye from vnhappy and barren sandes, to most fruitfull & wealthy possessions: repeating, that he should shortly become rich, if he would obey his wordes. This *Alguazill* addeth many things, not to be omitted. That *Panucus*, and the riuier of *Palmes* breake forth into the *Ocean* almost with the like fall, and that the marriners get fresh & potable waters of both, nine myles within the sea. The third riuier, which our men call the riuier of the *Holy Ghost*, neerer to y country of *Florida*, hath a more streight & narrowe channell, yet very rich & fruitfull countryes lying round about it, & well replenished with people. Being demanded whether by chance, violence of tempestuous stormes, or of sett purpose, the fleete of *Garaius* arriued at the riuier of *Palmes*, he answered, they were driuen thether by the mild and gentle southerne windes, and the fall of the *Ocean*, which as I haue elswhere sayd runneth alwayes to the West, imitatinge the turninge or wheelinge motions of the *Heauens*. This *Alguazill* therefore (that I may vse the Spanish woord.) saith, that the pilotts themselves and masters who gouerned and directed the fleete, beinge deceiued for the causes beefore alledged, tooke the riuier of *Palmes* for *Panucus*, while entringe the mouth thereof, they vnderstoode the difference of the banckes and hee affirmeth that *Garaius* hadd a purpose to stay and erect a Colony

Colony there, if his companions and consorts hadd not withstood him: for they intended, and aduised that the banckes of the riuier *Panucus* discovered, and the fruitfull countries thereof already known were to bee imbraced. *Garaius* touched with an vnhappy prafage assented to his consortes, yet fore against his will, especially when they added, that those *Pannucan* countryes were assigned him by *Cesar*, & that by the kings letters patents it was graunted, they should bee called the Countries of *Garaius* by an eternall name. While they laye at anchor in the mouth of the riuier of *Palmes*, and expected *Garaius* his sisters sonne against the streame, many in the meane time goinge out of the shippes, wandred vppon the banckes of the riuier, sear chinge what the nature of countryes might bee, and light vp on many new and strange things but of smale moment. Yet will I add one thinge: This *Alguazill* in the fiede a little distant thence, found a fourfooted beast feedinge, a little greater then a catt, with a foxes snout of a siluer colour, and halfe scalye, trapped after the same manner that a compleat armed mann beinge ready to fight, armeth his horse, it is a foolish slothfull beast, for seeing a mann a farr of it hidd it selfe like an hedghogg or a tortoyse, and suffered it selfe to bee taken, beinge brought to the shippes it was domesti- cally fedd amonge menn, but greater cares succeedinge, and grasse faylinge, the desert and desolate beast dyed. This *Alguazill* (but with a sad and mournfull countenance because he also was partaker of so great calamities) freeth *Cortes* from the suspicion of poysoninge *Garaius*, who saith that he died of the greife and payne of his side, which the philicians call a pleurisie. While *Garaius* & his miserable companions trauailed through those coutryes, which lye in the midle betweene those great riuers of *Panucus*, & y riuier of *Palmes* the borderinge inhabitants beinge demaunded, what was beyond those high mountaines which werewithin there viewe, and copassed their countries together with the Sea, they reported that very large plaines lay there & warlike kings of great cityes had dominion there. But when we were in *Mantua Carpentana*, comoly called *Madrid*, this *Alguazil* sayd coparatiuely, as these neighbouring mountaines diuide these prouinces, the countryes *Carpentana*, & *Oretana* from the *Valledo-*

A strange beast.

Letane and *Burgensian*, countries, in which, as you knowe there are goodly cittyes, and famous townes: as *Segonia*, *Methimna* of the feild, *Abula*, *Salmantica*, and many besides: so, mighty & hugekingdomes are bounded and separated from these straight and narrow countries, lying on the shoare. This *Alguazill* also confelleth that he knoweth the boundes of *Italye*, and therefore sayd, that *Insubria* was separated after the same manner from *He truria* by the *Apennine* mountaines. And beinge demaunded with what habit *Cortes* attireth himselfe, or with what ceremonies he wilbe intertaind by them that are present, and with what title he wilbe stiled, and vseth to exact tributes, or what treasures he thinketh hee hath heaped vp, and whether he sawe that golden warlike Engine called a *Culuerin*, whereof the report is now diuulged: he answered in these wordes. That he was cloathed with a vsuall blacke habit, but of silke, & that he made no sumptuous shewe of maiesty at all, saue in beholdinge the great number of his family: consistinge (I say) of many stewards, and officers of his house, morris dancers, chamberlaines, dore keepers, cheefe bankers or exchaungers of mony, and the rest, fitly agreeing with a great king. Whether soeuer *Cortes* goeth hee bringeth foure kings with him, to whom hee hath giuen horses, the magistrates of the citty, and soldiers for execution of Iustice goinge before with maces, and as hee passeth by all that meete him cast themselues flat vppon the ground after the auncient manner. He sayth also that he courteously receiueth all that salute him, & is more delighted with the title of *Adclantado*, the *Gouernour* seeing *Cesar* hath giuen him both. And this *Alguazill* saith that the suspicion which our courtiers conceiue touching his disobedience against *Cesar*, is a vayne and idle report. That neither he, nor any other euer sawe any signe or token of treason, yea, & that he hath left three *Carnelles* with treasures to bee con

ueyed to *Cesar*, together with that peece of ordinance called a *Culuerin*, which he confelleth hee diligently beheld, able to receiue an Oringe, but thinketh it is not so full of gold, as fame reporteth.

Cortes his state what it is in some particulars.

The golden Culuerin before mentioned.



That which I will now report, is a very merry iest to be heard: the inhabitants these *Barbarians* after a ridiculous, & simple maner come forth of their townes as our men passe by on their iourney, & bring with them so many conuellicall fatt foule (no lesse then our peacocks) as there are trauailers and if they bee on horsebacke, supposing ϕ horses eate flesh, bring as many fatt foule for ϕ horse. But your *Holinesse* shall heare how ingenious, & sharpewitted woorkemen these barbarians are, whom *Cortes* hath subdued to the dominion of *Cesar*. Whatsoeuer they see with their eyes, they so paynte, forge, and fashion & forme it, that they may seeme to giue no place to the auncient *Corinthians*, who were skilfull to drawe liuely countenances out of marble, or Iuory, or any other matter. And concerning the treasures of *Cortes* he saith, they are not smale, and meane, yet he supposeth they are lesse then is reported, because hee maintaineth many *Centurions*, or soldiers, whereof, ϕ ordinary number of horse is aboute a thousand, & 4000. footmen, whose helpe he vseth both to bridle those he lately conquered, as also to search out & discouer new countries. He said also that in the south sea of that huge vastity he built ships ϕ fro thence he might trye the *Aequinoctial* line 12. degrees only distant fro the shoares, to the end he might thoroughly search the Ilands next vnder ϕ line, where, he hopeth to finde plenty of gold, and precious stones, and also newe, and straggling spices. He had attempted the same before, but beinge disturbed by his Competitors, *Jacobus Felazquez*, ϕ *Gouernour* of *Cuba*, then by *Pamphilus Narbaezus* & lastly by *Garaius*, he is sayd to haue forsaken his intended purpose. Touching the maner of exacting tributes, it is this, by one example the rest may be gathered. In the discouise of my *Tenestitan* narrations to *Pope Leo* the tenth your *Holinesse* his coulin german, and to his Successor *Adrian*, we sayde that, that puyfant and mighty Kinge

He compareth these barbarians for Imagery to the auncient *Corinthians*. The treasure of *Cortes*. *Cortes* his purpose for further discovery.

The

The eight Decade.

A good policy
of Cortes.

Tescucua a
great city.

Otumba a
great city

A treasure of
1060. pensa of
golde payde
yeerely to
Cortes besids
great prouisi-
on for his
householde.

Guaxaca.

Locpoteca.

Muteczuma, hadde many princes subiect to his dominion, and those, Lordes of great citties, these (for the most parte) *Cortes* conquered, because they refused to obey, yet in their kingdomes he placed in their steede, some of their children, brethren or other meaner kindred, that the people seeing the Images and representations of their auncient Lordes might the more quietly beare the yoke. The neereft of those citties to the salt Lake, is called *Tescucus*, whiche containeth about the number of 20000. houses, and it is whiter then a swan, because all the houses are playstered with a kinde of limy *Bitumen* like mortar, so bright & cleere without, that such as behold them a farre off, not knowing the matter, woulde thinke they were litle rising hilles couered with snowe. They say, this citie is almost square, three miles in length, and consisteth of the like breadth with litle difference. Ouer this citie he made a yong man gouernour, descended from the proper stocke or bloud of the auncient nobilitie. *Otumba* is somewhat lesler then *Tescucus*. He gaue this citie also her ruler, one of a milde nature, and obedient to his commaunde, whom (beeing baptized) hee called *Fernandus Cortes* after his owne name. The iurisdiccions of these cities are great, of a fruitful soyle and famous for the golden sandes of the riuers. Euery one of the kinges, that the Spaniardes may not enter into their boundes, which may hardly be done without iniurie, yeerely by composition giue vnto *Cortes* one thousand, and sixtie *Pensa* of gold. We haue often said that *Pensum* exceedeth the Ducate a fourth part. They likewise giue him of the profits and increase of the lande, the graine *Maizium*, domesticall foule, and delicate meates of wilde beastes, wherewith the neighbouring Mountains abound: all Princes are handled after this order, and euery one sendeth his tribute for the profittes of his kingdom. He also permitte many Prouinces truly to enioy their libertie without kinges, and to liue after their auncient lawes, except the customes of humane sacrifices, from whom hee hadde no meane supplies and ayde agaynst *Muteczuma*. Notwithstanding, these countries, euen these pay their tribute to *Cortes*. The country *Guaxaca* is free, abounding with golde: seuentie leagues distant from the Princely pallace of the lake. There is also another of the same condition, called *Locpoteca*, and manie others, which pay gol-

den

The eight Decade.

291

den tributes. *Cortes* also himselfe hath golde mines assigned to his treasury or exchequer, which he emptieth with the armes of slaues, and setteth their children at libertie, to till the ground; or apply themselues to mechanicall artes. But one particular thing is well worthie the reporting. There is a Prouince called *Guacinalgo*, whose King hath the same name: he came, onely accompanied with his mother to salute *Cortes*, and that, not emptie handed. For he brought him thirtie thousande *Pensa* of golde, carryed vpon the shoulders of slaues, whiche hee gaue *Cortes* for a present. But what he did in token of obedience, will not be vnfit to heare. Hee came vnto him almost naked, though otherwise hee abounded with precious and costly garments after their manner, we vnderstoode that it was the manner with them, that for an argument and signe of humilitie, the impotent and weak shoulde goe vnto the mightie in meane and homely attyre, and bowing his head downe to the ground, and kneeling, shoulde speake vnto him almost trembling. But it is very needfull to heare what happie money they vse, for they haue money, which I call happy, because for the greedie desire and gaping to attaine the same, the bowelles of the earth are not rent a sunder, nor through the rauening greedinesse of couetous men, nor terrour of warres assailing, it returneth to the dennes and caues of the mother earth, as golden, or siluer money doth. For this groweth vpon trees, whereof I haue elsewhere spoken at large, both how it is sette, transplanted, and carefully looked vnto vnder the shadowe of another great tree to cheerish it, while being growne vp it may beare the Summers scorching heate, and sustaine the violence of blustering whirlewindes. This tree bringeth forth fruit like to smale *Almondes*, they are wholly of a bitter tast, & therefore not to be eaten, but drinke is made of them for rich, and noble menne: beeing dryed, they are bruised and beaten as small as meale, and at dinner, or supper time the seruants take pitchers, or vesselles of tennie or a leuen gallons, or great pottes, and as much water as is needefull, and cast therein the measure and proportion of powder, according to the quantitie of the drinke they prepare, then presently they powre out the myxture from vessell to vessell as high as they are able to lift their armes and cast it out like rayne falling from showers, and it is so often shaken

Cortes his
golden mines.

The king *Guacinalgo* his
great present
to *Cortes*.

The ceremonious humili-
tie that *Guacinalgo* exhibi-
ted to *Cortes*.

Their happie
money, a re-
hearfall there-
of.

How drinke
is made of the
money tree.

shaken together, till it cast a foame, and the more foamy it is, they say the drinke becomes the more delicate. So for the space almost of one houre that drinke being rowled, they lette it rest a little, that the dregges, or grosser matter may settle in the bottome of the great boll, or vessell of tenne or a leuen gallons: it is a pleasant drinke, not much distempering, although they that drinke thereof vntemperatly, shall perceiue it troubleth the senses, as our fuming wines. They call the tree and the fruite *Cacabus*, as wee call *Chesnut*, & *Almond*, for both: that foame, as it were the foode of fat milke, the Spaniard calleth the daughter, which they say hath the force of meate and drinke. Particular countries are nourishers of these trees, and money, for they growe not euery where, or prosper being planted, or transported, as wee may see of the fruites of our countrie. For *Citrons* or *Oranges*, which wee call *Toronias*, and *Limones*, and suche like others, canne hardly prosper, or bring forth fruite in fewe places. From the Kinges therefore, and their fruitfull countries, *Cacabus* is their tribute to *Cortes*, wherewith he payeth the souldiers wages, and maketh dringes, and procureth other necessities. But the ground apt for this gift, is not profitable for corne. Marchants trade together, & performe the businesse and affaires of marchandise by exchange and bartering of commodities. They bring the graine *Maizium*, and *Bombasin* cotton to make garments, and also garments themselves, into those countryes, & returne hauing chaunged them for *Cacabus*. I haue now spoken sufficiently of money. I repeate many of these thinges (moste blessed father), least he who beholdeth them intituled with your name, shoulde not be satisfied in these thinges, not hauing read the bookes dedicated to *Pope Leo*, and *Adrian*. There are kings also who are mightie, and rich in siluer mines: their tributes are siluer, out of the which *Cortes* hath full cupboordes, and embossed plate both of siluer, and golde very fairely wrought. By these examples your Holinesse may vnderstande, what estimation and opinion they haue of our *Cortes*. They say, that *Cortes* liueth discontented, for the infinite treasures violently taken away three yeeres since, by the French Pyrats, which hee sent vnto *Cesar*, among whiche, the ornamentes of their Temples were admirable, whiche they (together with humane sacrifices) conse-

Cacabus.

Tribute of
their money
Cacabus payd
to *Cortes*.
Marchants.

Tributes payd
to *Cortes* out
of rich siluer
mines.

consecrated to their goddes. But what shall wee speake of the Jewelles, and precious stones? Omitting the rest, there was an *Emrode* like a *Pyramis*, the lowest parte or bottome whereof was almost as broade as the palme of a mans hande, such a one (as was reported to *Cesar*, and to vs in the kinges Senate) as neuer any humane Eye behelde. The French Admirall is sayd to haue gotten it from the Pyrates at an incredible price. But they executed their sauage outrage most cruelly agaynst miserable *Alphonsus Abulensis* Commaunder of the shyppe that was taken: he is a younge manne descended of a noble house, but not rich, hauing taken him, they keepe him close prysoner, resting vpon one onely argument, because they committed such a Iewel, and the rest of the treasures to his trust. Hereupon they thinke, they may exact twentie thousande Ducates of him, if he will bee redeemed. They who knewe the precious stone suppose that it cannot possibly be procured for any weight of golde, and they say it is transparent, bright and very cleere. In these countryes of *Tennustitan*, for that the colde is vehement there, by reason of the distance from the sea, and the neerenesse of the high mountaines, although it lie eightene degrees within the torride Zone, our corne or wheate groweth: if it be sowed, and beareth thicker eares, and also greater graines. But seeing they haue three kinds of the graine *Maizium*, white, yellow, and red, of those many sortes they like the flower better, and it is more wholsome then the flower of wheate. They haue also wilde Vines in the woods very common, which bring forth great and satvory clusters of grapes, but they haue not yet made wine thereof. It is reported that *Cortes* hath planted vines, but what will succeed, time shall discover.

An Emrode of
a wonderfull
estimation.

Maizium better
and more
wholsome then
wheate.
Vines.

The fift Chapter.



Esides this foresaide *Alguazill*, who obtained a sufficient large portion in this trutinie or examination: another also came lately from the same parts of new Spain subdued by *Cortes* one *Iacobus Garfias* a townsmen of *Saint Lucar Barrameda*. Hee sayeth hee departed from the Hauens of *Vera Cruz* aboute the Calendes of

April

Iacobus Gar-
fias treeth Cor-
tes of suspicion
of poysoning
Garaius.
Cortes a faith-
full subie& to
Cæsar.
Cortes repair-
eth the great
citty Tenusti-
tan.

Cortes per-
mitts a Præto-
rian scepter

His Prætorian
band.

Reports from
Aluaradus.

Aprill in the yeere 1524. at what time *Garaius* now died, *Heal-*
so freeth *Cortes* from the suspicion of poyson, and saith, he died of
the griete of his side, or of the pleuritic. And this man also affir-
meth that *Cortes* sheweth no ligne or token of disobedience, a-
gainst *Cæsar*, as many (through Enuy) mutter. But by his re-
port and others wee heare, that none carry themselves more
humbly towards their kinge then *Cortes*, and that hee ben-
deth his minde to repaire the ruines made in the great city
of the lake in the time of the warres, and that hee hath men-
ded the conducts of water which then were broaken, that the
stubberne and rebellious Cittizens might bee pressed and vex-
ed with thirst, and that the broaken bridges are now made
vp, and many of the houses ouerthrowne new built, that the
ancient face and shewe of the city is resumed, that the faires
and marketts cease not, and that their is the same frequent
resort of boates comminge, and returninge, which was at
the first. The multitude of marchants, is now great, so that
it may seeme almost like those times when *Muteczuma* raig-
ned. Hee permitteth one of the kinges bloude to receiue
the suits, and causes of the people, and to vse a *Prætorian*
scepter, but vnarmed. When this man conuerseth with our
menn or with *Cortes*, hee is attired in Spanish apparrell which
Cortes gaue him: and while hee remaineth at home amonge
his owne people, he weareth garments after the accustomed ma-
ner of his natieue country. He saith, that the *Prætorian* bande ap-
pointed to guard þ body of *Cortes*, & apeace tumults if any arise,
consisteth of 500. horse & 400. foote, & that many *Centurians* or
Captaines euery one with their forces are absent, dispersed both
by sea, and lande, for diuers seruices, amonge whom is *Christo-*
pherus Olitus, of whom I made mention beefore: and a little af-
ter, wee shall speake of the rest of his valiant acts. But, what an-
other *Centurian* named *Aluaradus*, sent from another part, re-
porteth, it is a goodly and excellent matter to bee heard. We
haue sometime sayd, that betweene *Iucatan* (which is the begin-
ninge of New spaine so called by *Cortes*, & confirmed by *Cæsar*)
& þ huge coutry of þ supposed Continent, there lieth an exceeding
great Bay which we sometimes thought had a way out to þ South
coasts of þ coutry: in which Bay also *Egidius Gonsalus Abulenfis*
euen

euen to this day thinketh, that some broade riuer may be found,
which sucketh or supperth vp the waters of that great lake of po-
table waters, whereof I spoake at large in that booke deliuer-
ed to your *Holines* by the *Cusentine Archbishop*, and in my pre-
cedent narration vnto the Duke. The angle of that Bay they cal
Figueras lately knowne. On the west side heereof it was reported
by diuers inhabitants; that there is a city no lesse then the city
Tenustitan, yet by relation of all, more then 400. leagues thence,
and that the kinge thereof was the Tyrant of a large *Empire*. *Cor-*
tes commendeth the buisines of searchinge what it might bee, to
Aluaradus, and assigneth him 500. horse and foote. *Aluaradus*
taketh his iourney to the East, hee goeth directly foorth, and
sendeth onely two before, who vnderstoode the neere bordering
speeches of the *Barbarians*. He founde diuers countries: some
montanous, others plaine, somtimes plashy and marish coun-
tries, but for the most part dry: diuers countryes vsed diuers lan-
guages, out of euery country, such as were skilfull in languages,
he sent before with his menn. Omittinge what befel them by the
way, least I weary your *Holines*, and my selfe in repeateing small
& triflinge matters, let vs at one leape embrace þ, which we sayd
was excellent to be heard. The messengers goinge before from
kingdome to kingdome with their guides of the same country,
returned to *Aluaradus* alwayes staying many leagues behinde,
and brought him worde againe what they had searched:
as soone as they heard of the fame of the Spaniards the mes-
sengers left all in quietnes and peace, so that none of the kings
durst euer drawe a sworde against them, or our armyes. Which
way soeuer they went the barnes & storehouses were opened to
thē & their faces fixed on thē with admiration, but chiefly be-
holdinge the horses, & ornaments of our men, for these also are al-
most naked, so they holpe our men with victual, & porter slaues
to carry their fardells in steede of labouringe beastes. For they
make slaues of such as they take in þ warres, as it happeneth eue-
ry where amonge all nations (I will not say kinges) raging madd
through couetousnes, or ambition. *Aluaradus* stayeth on þ bor-
ders of that Tyrant, and alwayes standeth in the wings of the
troops in battayle arraye, he setteth no footing vp oþr bouides of
that great kinge, least he might seeme to intend to offer wronge
for

Aluaradus as-
signed by *Cor-*
tes to make
search for a
great city on
the west side
of the bay *Fi-*
gueras.

Aluaradus ſends
mellengers to
the Tyrant.

The Spaniards
ſuppoſt ought
to be monſters
of the Sea.

Trivignus painteth
a ſhippe.

for it is accounted the greateſt contumelye, and contempt amonge all the kinges of thoſe countries, if any touch or enter the limites of another, without the knowledge of the Lord thereof, and there is nothinge more vſuall amonge them, then in that caſe to take reuenge: hence proceede braules, priuy grudges, and occaſions of warres. Hee was yet almoſt an hundred leagues diſtant from the princely ſeate of that Tyrant when hee ſendeth Mellengers beſore with interpreters of the next nations to that kingdome: they goe vnto the kinge, and ſalute him, and are peaceably receiued: For the fame of our men hadd come to his eares. Hee demaundeth whether the menn came from that great *Malinges* whome they reporte to bee ſent from Heauen to thoſe countries (for they call a valiant, and mighty Noble mann *Malinges*) they confeſſe they weere ſent from him: Whereupon, he further demaunderh whether they came by Sea, or land, if by Sea, in what *Piragnas*, that is to ſay huge great ſhippes, as bigge as the princly courtes in which they weere (they themſelues haue ſhippes, but for fiſhing, and thoſe made of the body of one tree, as in all thoſe countries) heere, that kinge plainly confeſſed that hee hadd knowledge of our country ſhippes the former yeere. For the inhabitants of that Kinge from the townes ſtandinge one the Sea ſide ſawe them paſſe by with their ſayles ſpread. Which *Egidius Gonſalus* conducted through thoſe Seas, which lye one the backe ſide of *Iucatan*, and they thought them to bee monſters of the Sea and ſtrange, and ominous thinges lately ariſinge, who beeinge aſtoniſhed thereat reported them vnto their Kinge. And demaunding, whether any of them two, knewe how to paint ſuch a ſhippe, one of them called *Trivignus*, whoe was a caruer in wood, and no ordinary pilott, promiſed to doe it, hee taketh the matter vppon him to paint a ſhippe in a great hall, for the great courtes of the Kinge and the Nobility are built with linte and ſtone as wee haue ſayde of *Tenutiſtan* ſtandinge in the Lake. Hee painted a monſtrous ſhippe of great burthen, of that kinde which the *Genuenſes* call *Carrackes* with ſix maſtes, and as many deckes. The kinge ſtoode longe amazed, wonderinge at the huge greatenes thereof, and then after what

what manner they fight, ſo that it might be ſayd that each of the is ſo ſtrong, that it may bee an ealie matter for euery one to bee able to ouerthrowe thouſands of menn, which hee declared hee neither could, nor would beleeue by any meanes, ſeeinge hee ſawe they nothinge exceeded the common ſtature of menn or had more grimme countenance, or ſtronger limmes. They ſayd, our men had fierce ſourefooted beaſts, and ſwifter then the winde, wherewith they fight: then, he deſired that ſome of them would paint an horſe, as well as he could. One of the company painted an horſe with a terrible, and ſterne countenance, much greater then they are (ſuch as *Phidias* and *Praxiteles* left, made of braſſe, in the *Exquilinian* hill of your *Holineſſe*) & ſett a cōpleat armed man vpō his barbed backe. The king hearing this aſked the whether they would take vpō the to conquer the neighbouring enemy that inuaded his borders, if he ſent the 50000. armed mn to help them: they ſayd y^e all y^e Spaniards were of litle greater moment or powerfull ſtrength, then other menn are, but in a well ordered army with horſe, and warlike engines they feared noe forces of men. They promiſed they would returne to that cōmāder who ſent them, & expecteth them not farr from his bounds the king demāded what word they would bring frō him, who ſay they thinke he would come to helpe him, & that they ſhould eaſily deſtroy the enemy, his citty, and whatſoeuer elſe is ſubiect to his dominion. Whereupō he affirmed, y^e he would yeeld himſelfe & all his ſubiects into y^e power & ſubiection of y^e great & valiant noble man, if they wold performe their promiſe. Theſe things beinge done & cōcluded, in token of his future obedience, he remained ſo ready to pleaſure our men y^e he gaue the 5000. ſlaues ladē with y^e mōy *Cacabus* (w^{ch} extendeth as farr as thoſe coaſts) & w^{ch} prouiſiō of victuals to be brought to *Aluaradus*, and gaue them alſo 2000. *Penſa* of gold wrought into diuers Iewels. Returning back to *Aluaradus*, they made him ioyfull. *Aluaradus* returned to *Cortez*, & told him what they had done. He offereth y^e preſents of that great king, they diuide them, as it behooued. But of y^e two mellengers ſent frō *Aluaradus* y^e one not truſting to y^e Cōmāders liberality towards him, ſtole certaine *Penſa* after y^e iourney. His cōpāiō admoniſhed him not to pollute his hāds by violating his fidelity & faith, & exhorteth him rather to proue y^e liberality of *Cortez* & *Aluaradus*: expecting y^e obſtacy of his cōpāiō he held his peace diſſembling

He painteth a horſe.

The tyrant offers a conditionall ſubiection.

He giues 2000 penſa of gold.

These punish-
ed by Cortes. dissemblinge the matter, and accused his companion to Cortes
of theft: who for example of others (the gold being found out)
was publiquely whipped with rodde & punished with perpetuall
banishment from *Nova Hispania*. These things were done a-
bout the ende of the yeare of our Lord 1523. Then presently
after a few dayes ended, the sicke and faint being refreshed and
new men placed in steede of the deade, this messenger sayth,
that by the commandement of Cortes, *Aluvaradus* departed while
he was present, with greater forces, with striking vp of drums &
sounding of the trumpetts. This messenger *Jacobus Garsias* some
times household seruant of *Marcellus Villalobos* the *Lavie*, one of
the *Senators* of *Hispaniola*, is sent fro his old Maister to our Senate:
what he sollicitated for his Maister he hath obtained. To wit, that
it might be lawfull for him to erect a castle, and plant a Colony in
the Ilande *Margarita*, at his owne proper cost, and charges. This
Margarita is an Iland oueragainst the entrance of the *Dragons*
mouth in the supposed Continent, a fruitfull ingendrer of pearls
from whence the name of *Margarita* is giuen vnto it. If he doe
it, he shalbe perpetuall *Gouernour* thereof, and the command
thereof shall come to his heires, as the manner is, the supream
authority and power notwithstanding reserued to the Crowne
of *Castile*. Their remaineth one thing yet, that wee may ende the
matters of this new Spaine.

A Colony to
be erected in
Margarita.

The sixt Chapter.

Cortes his dis-
content.



Cortes, since that french pyrate named *Florinus*
violently tooke his flecte with many precious
things, which he, & the rest of the *Magistrates*
of new Spaine, partakers of the victories, sent
vnto *Cesar*, through griefe, and sorrow for so
great an ouerthrowe, hath sent no more let-
ters vnto *Cesar*, or our Senate, although from those kingdomes,
many returned, & that often: whereupon that suspition of reuol-
tinge fro *Cesar* arose. Now he yeeldeth apparant tokens contrary
to opinions, he indeuoreth to enlarge kingdomes to his Ma-
iesty and not for himselfe: and if peraduenture your *Holines* some
times considered with your selfe, whether the ambiguous and
doubtfull

doubtfull case of *Garinus* be to bee exacted from him, and a strict
account to be required, concerning his death, and he to bee cor-
rected, if it happened by his consent, let your *Holinesse* receiue
this from my iudgement and experience. Such an inquisition will
be dissembled as I suppose, for none will attempt to bridle so might-
ty an Elephant by this meanes: we shall thinke it better, and that
it shall rather bee needefull to vse curteous speeches, and comfor-
table lenitiues for the curing of such a wounde, then to prouoke
him to anger. Time the æternall Iudge of all things will discouer
it. Yet we beleue it will come to passe, that heereafter he shall fall
into the same snares, into the which hee cast *Jacobus Velasquez*
Gouernour of *Cuba*, vnder whose commande being sent young
vnto those countries, he aduanced the crest against him, and then
Pamphilus Narbaicius, now, *Garinus*, if the opinion of many bee
true, as in their places I haue discoursed at large. And the begin-
ning of the payment of this debt is not farre of. It is reported from
Cuba, and *Iamaica*, but more plainly from *Hispaniola*, whether
all resorte as to a generall Mart towne, that *Christophernus Olitus*
sent by him for the searching of the desired Streight, is reuolted
from him. and performeth the matter by himselfe, neglecting the
authority of Cortes: so thinges haue their beginnings. We read
letters also, whereby I vnderstand, that *Egidius Gonsalus Abulen-
sis* (of whom in my former Decades I spoake at large) is now ar-
riued on those coastes of the foresaide Baye called *Figuera* lately
knowne, that from thence searching by little and little, he might
seeke out the ende or issue of these freshe waters. They say, that
Olitus came to the very selfe same shoares, and that hee went fur-
ther downe 30. leagues onely, from *Egidius Gonsalus*. They say
also that *Egidius Gonsalus* hearing of the coming of *Olitus*,
sent letters, and Messengers vnto him, offering peace, and con-
corde. It is also reported, that Cortes (vnderstanding of the re-
uolt of *Olitus*) sent armed forces against him, whom hee comman-
ded to take *Olitus*, and bring him to him bounde, or kill him.
They who knewe *Olitus*, say, hee was a stout and valiant soul-
dier, and no foolish Commaunder, and that from the beginning
of the warres, he had not beene the meanest part of the victories,
but as it often vually falleth out, hee nowe became fearefull
vnto Cortes, wherefore vnder the pretence of honour, hee sent
him

Time the best
inquisitor.

Christoph. O-
litus reported
to be reuolted
from Cortes

That Gonsa-
lus sends mes-
sengers of peace
to Olitus.

Of the worth
of Olitus.

The eight Decade.

A report that
Petrus Arias
leaves a great
armie to go a-
gainst Cortes.
Cortes seekes
to appease
these conten-
tions of the
Captaines.

him away from him, that hee might not repose any credit in a man to whom he had spoken ignominious wordes. On the other part, wee heare that *Petrus Arias* Gouverneur of the supposed Continent, hath leuied a great armie to goethither, whereuppon, wee feare, least the discordes of these menn will bring all to ruine, and destruction. Neyther doth *Cæsar*, nor our Senate vnderstande, what other counsell to take, then by frequent commaundementes to the Senate of *Hispaniola*, to increase their authority, that thence, as from the supreme power they endeouour both by courteous speeches, and also by admonitions, and threatenings, that no hurt arise, that they be not contentious, but agree together in minde, except they will bee taxed, or charged with the accusation of treason: they will all fall, and come to nought, vnlesse they obey. For neyther will the rest of the Nobilitie of Spayne, who haue the mindes of the souldiers affected vnto them, assent vnto their opinions, against the obedience of their King. Nor doe wee thinke these commotions, and troubles are to bee appeased by assnes, but if wee shal perceiue any arguments or tokens of breach of fidelity, or treachery to breake out, and appeare in any, whatsoever thwart or opposite matter ariseth, shall be ouerthrowne onely with inke, and paper. For the force of honour or prayse especially, is great, & naturally bredd in the breast of the Spaniards, that they may be esteemed faithfull to their King. We expect ships from that forraign, & new world euery houre. Then if any thing secretly swell, it will breake forth, and we will send for the Chiurgians to cure the same.

Friar Thomas
Hortisius.

Chiribichi.

I learned also many other things (not vnworthy the relation) by Friar *Thomas Hortisius*, and his fellowes the two coloured *Dominican* Friars, approued honest men. These men for 7. yeeres space inhabited that parte of the supposed Continent, called *Chiribichi*, which is the next neighbouring Countrey to the Mouth of the *Dragon*, and the prouince *Paria*, often named by vs in our former Decades: where in my precedent treatise to the Duke, I sayde that the *Barbarians* ouerthrewe the Monastery, and killed those that liued therein. This is the opinion of this Friar *Thomas Hortisius* who remaineth with vs, that twelue Friars of the *Dominican* order, be assigned to be sent vnto new Spaine vnder his conduct that they may sowe the seede of our faith among those barbarous nations: I vnderstood many things of these friars before, which

The eight Decade

296

which (as I remember) being set downe in writing, I sent them exprelly mentioned to diuers Princes. They affirme, that the inhabitants of those countries are *Canibales*, or *Caribes*, eaters of manns fleshe. The countrey of the *Caribes* is an huge quantity of ground, exceeding all Europe: they are found to sayle in flectes of Canowes, to hunt men, among the heape of Ilandes which are innumerable, as others goe to the Forrests, and woodes, to seeke Harts, and wild Bores to kill them. *Carib*, in the vniuersal languages of those countries, signifieth, stronger then the rest, and from thence they are called *Caribes*: nor doe any of the Ilanders vtter and pronounce this name without feare. They are also called *Caribes* of the country *Caribana*, situate on the East part of the Bay of *Vrabia*, from whence, that wilde kinde of men dispersed through the large dillance of those coasts, hath sometimes slayne, and vtterly ouerthrowne whole armies of the Spanyardes. They liue almost naked, sometimes they inclose their priuities within a golden little goorde, in another place they binde vpp the foreskinne with a little corde, and vntie it not, but to make water, or when they vse the act of generation, and liuing idle at home, they couer no other part: but in the time of warres, they weare many ornaments. They are very nimble, and cast their poysoned darts with most assured ayme, and goe, and returne swifter then the winde, with their arrowes: in their bowes, they are bearded, and if an haire come forth, they plucke it out one from another with certaine little pinfers, and cut their hayre to the halfe of the eare. They boare holes in their eares, and nostrils for elegancy, and the richer sort decke them with Iewels of gold, the common people with diuers shelles of cockles, or sea-nayles, and they also, who can gett gold, are delighted in golden crownes. From the tenth, or twelue yeere of their age, when now they begin to bee troubled with the tickeling prouocations of Venery, they carry leaues of trees to the quantity of nutts, all the day in cyther cheek, and take them not out, but when they receiue meate, or drinke. The teeth growe blacke with that medicine, euen to the foulness of a quenched or dead cole: they call our men women, or children in reproach, because they delight in white teeth, and wilde beastes, for that they endeouour to preferue their bearded, and hayre: Their teeth continue to the ende of their liues, and they are neuer payned with the

The Country
of the Cani-
bals, or Caribs
and the man-
ners of them.

Howe they
make blacke
their teeth.

Their industry
in the planting
of the trees
called Hay.

toothach, nor do they euer rott. These leaues are somewhat greater then those of the Mirtle, and as soft as those which the tree *Terebinthus* beareth, in feeling, as soft as wooll, or cotton. The *Chiribichenses* doe not more apply themselves to any culture, or husbandry, then to the care of those trees (which they call *Hay*) by reason that for the leaues thereof, they get whatsoeuer wares, or commodities they like. Throughout the fields of those trees, they cut very well ordered trenches, and conuey small brookes vnto them, wherewith they water the plants in good order. Euery one incloseth his portion onely with a little cotton line drawn out in length, to the height of a mans girdle, and they account it a matter of sacrilege, if any passe ouer the corde, and treade on the possessions of his neighbour, and hold it for certaine that whoso violateth this sacred thing, shall shortly perish. But, how they preferue the powder of those leaues, that it corrupt not, is worth the hearing. Before the dried leaues be beaten into powder, they goe to the woods of the Mountaynes, where exceeding plenty of shels and snayles are ingendred, by reason of the moisture of the earth, of those shelles heaped vpp, and put into a furnace made for that purpose, with a certaine particular kinde of woodd, and a greete and vehement fire vnder it, they make lime, and mingle it with the powder. The force of that lime is so great, that his lippes that first taketh it, are so baked, and hardened, like diggers and deluers who haue harde and brawny handes with often handling of spades and mattocks, or, as if they rubbed our lippes with vnslaked lime, but with such as are accustommed thereto, it is not so. The powder thus mixed, & tempered, they put it vp close in maunds, and baskets of marish canes curiously wrought, and platted in, and keepe it till the marchants come, who goe, and come, to haue that powder, as they come flocking to fayres, and markets. They bring the graine *Maizium*, flauies, and gold, or Jewels of gold, (which they call *Guanines*) that they may get this powder, which all the bordering countries vse for cure of the teeth, yet the *Chiribichenses* spit out the olde leaues euery houre, & take new. There are other trees in this valley famous for their profits and commodities, from one of the, the boughes being a litle cut, a milky moisture issueth, or droppeth out. This sapp or moisture being left thus, congealeth into a kinde of pitchy rosin, and that gumme is

The cure of
the teeth.

Gumme

transpa-

transparent and cleere, profitable for the pleasing perfume thereof. The iuyce gathered from another tree after the same manner, killeth, if any bee hitted with an arrow annoynted therewith. From other trees bird-lime issueth, therewith they take fowle, & put it to other vses. There is another tree like a Mulberry tree, called *Gacirma*, and beareth fruite harder then our Mulberries of *Europe*, fitt to bee presently eaten. From them (being first moystened) they wring out a certaine sapp, excellent to purge the throat, and good to take away hoarsenes. From the dried boughes of this tree fire, may be stricken, as out of a flint. The sides also of this valley haue *Citrean* trees very familiar, and common, and very high, they say that garments layd vp in *Citrean* cheltes smell very sweet, and are preserued from mothes. But if bread be shut vp there, to bee kept, it becommeth more bitter then gall, and cannot bee tasted, thereupon (as wee haue sayd) shippes made of those plancks escape the danger of those gnawing woormes. Another tree beareth Gofampine cotton, bigger then a Mulberry tree, in ten yeeres it dyeth and perisheth, the like also happeneth in *Hispaniola*, and in many other places in this new worlde, as wee haue sayd in the precedent booke to the Duke. These two coloured fathers make their yaunts, that this cotton is more precious then ours of *Europe* which is yeetely sowed, and exceedeth not the height of a stalke of hempe or flaxe, this slender kinde groweth and prospereth in many parts of Spaine, but cheiffy in the *Astigitan* field. The great tree of *Cassia Fistula* is very common in this valley, and groweth of it owne nature. Another commodity also of this valley is not to be omitted: among the *Chiribichenses* in some hidden and secrete solitary places, they thought trees grewe which yeelded Cinnamon, vnknowne to the inhabitants, or at the least not regarded, because there is no kinde of spice in vse among these inhabitantes, beside that sort of pepper, whereof I haue often, and at large elsewhere discoursed, which they call *Axi*, so peculiar and proper, that there is no lesse plenty of those shrubbs with them, then of mallowes, or nettles with vs. For example, there was a tree carryed away by the violence of an ouerflowing riuer, & cast vpon the sea shoare next vnto their Monastery, hauing drawne the tree vnto the dry land, they went about to cut it for the vse of the kitchen, sweete smelling sauours comming from all the chippes, they tasted the barke,

The iuyce of
a tree where
with they poi-
son the ar-
rowes.

Gaci ma tree
with 2 excel-
lent properues

Citrean trees
and the pro-
perties thereof.

A tree bea-
ring Gofam-
pine Cotton.

Cassia Fistula

Plenty of Cin-
namon.

The eight Decade.

and perceiued the tast thereof not to be much vnlike Cinnamon, although through long space of time, and violent shaking of the streame, the truncke and body thereof were halfe corrupted. Time, the Iudge of all things, will discouer these, & many other things besides, which are yet hid. We reade that the Creator of all things tooke vnto him the number of fixe dayes to forme, and orderly compose the frame of the vniuersall worlde. Wee cannot with one breath search out all the secrets of great matters. They say the waters of that riuer are apt to purge, and breake the stone of the kidneies, and bladder, but make the sight dimme. They say, that out of a fountaine also springeth a matter of that vnquenchable fire usually called *Ignis Alchitran*, I thinke the Italian commonly calleth it *Ignis græcus*.

Waters of a
riuer good to
purge the stone
Ignis Alchitran
ni, *Ignis Græ-*
cus.

The seventh Chapter.



Vapours hurt-
full for the
head.

Basil & Muske
not good to be
put to the nose

Apples pro-
uoking vrine.
Plummes.

Of a pleasant
poysoning ap-
ple the true
Pomum Pa-
radisi.

Nothing is worth the noting for the argument and matter thereof, because that valley ingendereth luscious, and delightfull Spices. At the rising of the sunne, and in cleare weather, wonderfull vapors are dispersed by the gentle morning windes, throughout the whole valley. But if they bee to greedily drawne in at the nostrils, they are hurtfull to the head, and ingender the poyse, or stuffing of the head, as it falleth out with vs in many herbes, chiefly *Basil*, nor is it good to put Muske to the Nose, although the sent thereof be sweete a farre off: but in raynie, or cloudy weather, those odours cease. Another tree on the bankes of the riuers beareth apples, which beeing eaten prouoke vrine, and cause it to come forth of the colour of blood. Another, beareth excellent plummes, like those which the Spaniards call Monke plummes. Vpon the same bankes, another beareth apples whiche kill, if they bee eaten, although they bee pleasant, those apples falling into the channels are eaten of the fishes, and they who at that time eate those fishes, fall into diuers vnkowne diseases: this *Fr. ar Thomas Hortius* sayth, that hee tasted a litle of the apple but eate it not, who affirmed that it hadd a sower sweete taste intermixed, it hurt

The eight Decade.

298

hurt him a litle, but a draught of oyle was a remedy for the poyson. The shadow also of this Apple-tree hurteth the head, and sight of the eyes, the eating of these apples also killeth dogges, and cates, and any other foure-footed beast whatloeuere. That Country also ingendreth other trees of many sortes: a iuyce issueth from one, which beeing pressed is like the creame of newe milke, and good to bee eaten. Another tree yeeldeth gumme no worse then redd sugar. That Earth also of her owne nature shooteth forth many sweete smelling herbes, and *Basil* may euery where bee gathered. Beetes growe there, to the height of a manns stature. Three leaued grasse there, is greater then Parsley and Smalage, and *Porcelane*, brings forth branches thicker then a mans thumbe. All pot herbes, and garden herbes, brought thether by them of the Monastery growe vp there, as Melons, Goordes, Cucumbers, Radishes, Carrettes, and Parsnepps. Deadly and poysonous herbes also grow there, and chiefly one three ribbed marsh herbe, armed with sharpe pointed teeth in manner of a sawe: and if it pricke one vnawares, it sendeth him away complaining. Certaine herbes also grow in that Sea, which being plucked vp by the rootes through the violence of the windes spread themselues abroad, and for the most part, hinder the way of the ships. In this country of the *Chiribuckenses*, the variety of the foure-footed beastes, and their country fowle is woorth the mentioning. And let vs begin, with the most profitable, and the more hurtfull, which are opposite. In my former books, and those that follow, often mention is made of certaine foure-footed Serpents, terrible to behold, they call them *Iuganas*, others call them *Iuanas*. This monstrous beast is good to be eaten, and a beast not to be reiected, among the dainty meates. And the egges also, which shee layeth, and bringeth forth like the *Crocodile*, or *Tortoise*, are of an excellent nutriment, and taste. The two coloured *Dominican* Fryars receyued no small dammage by them, while they inhabited those Countries for seuen yeeres space. The Monastery being erected (as we sayd) they report, for the most parte by night, they were besett with a dangerous multitude of *Iuganas*, as with the ennemie, whereupon they rose out of their beds, not to prouoke them to defende themselues, but to feare, and driue them away from the fruites, and chiefly the garden Melons,

Of the iuyce
of a tree.

Gumme no
worse then
redd sugar.
Herbes.

A foure-foo-
ted serpent
good to eate.

lons, sown, and manured in their season, whereon they willingly fedd. The Inhabitanes of that valley hunt the *Iuganas* to eate them, who, finding them, kill them with their arrowes, and many take them alive, with their right hand, seising on the neck of this monstrous beast, which is very slowe, and dull, though fearefull to behold, and seemeth with open mouth, and terrible shewe of teeth, to threaten biting, but like an hissing Goose it becommeth altonied, and dare not assaile them. the increafe of them is so great, that they cannot vtterly destroye the whole hearde and company thereof. Out of the dennes, and holes vpon the sea coast, where any greene thinge buddeth or groweth, they come foorth by night in great troopes, and multitudes, to seeke tooode, and eate also the excrementes of the sea, which the Ebb leaueth on the shoares. That countrey also nourisheth another subtil & cruell beast, (no lesse then a french dogge) Ieldome scene. In the first twilight of the night, it commeth foorth of the lurking places, and couert of the wooddes, goeth to the villages, and compasseth the houses with loude weeping, and lamentation, so that they who are ignoraunt of that crafty deuise, would suppose some young childe were beaten. Before the experience of thinges instructed the neighbours, many were deceyued, and vnawares, went out to the crying of the infant, then presently, came the monster, and violently caught the poore miserable man, and in the twinckling of an eye, tare him in peeces. Long space of time and necessity, which stirre vp the drowfie mindes of men, found out a remedy against the nature of this cruell, and monstrous beast. If any be to trauaile by night, hee carryeth out a kindled fier brande with him, and twingeth it about as hee goeth, which the monster beholding, flyeth, as a fearefull mann from the sworde of a madd man, by day this monster hath neuer beene scene. They are also much molested, and troubled with Crocodiles, especially in solitary and mirie Bayes, for the most part they take the young, and eate them, but abstaine from the olde ones, being affrayd of them. The Fryars eate of a Crocodile, who say that the vnflauory taste thereof, is like to the soft fleshe of an Asse, as I haue elte where sayde of the Crocodiles of *Nilus*, in my *Babylonian Legation* for the Catholike Princes *Ferdinando*, & *Elizabeth*. From the femall a sent proceedeth much like the

Of a subtil & cruell beast.

The Chiribichians eate Crocodiles.

the smell of ranke muske. That Country engendreth wild Catts, the damme carrieth the young in her bolome, creeping or climbing among the trees, then they hit the damme, who falling downe dead, they take the little ones, and keepe them for delight, as we doe Munkies or Apes, from wiche they differ exceeding much, they take them also by setting snares for them on the brinckes of Fountaines. Beyond the mountaines poynted at with the finger, the Inhabitauntes say, that Montanous wilde beastes inhabite, which counterfeite the shape of a man, in countenance, feete, and handes, and sometimes stand vpright on their hinder feete, with their face vpwarde, and walke, they who hearde this, suppose them to be Beares, but sawe them not. Another fearece Beaste remaineth in their woodes greater then an Asse, a deadly enemy to Dogges, for whatsoeuer Dogge hee meeteth, hee catcheth him, and carryeth him away with him, euen as a Woolfe, or Lion dooth a sheepe, they violently caught three Dogges (from the Fryars) whiche kept the *Monastery*, euen out of the entry or porch. The forme of the feete of this Beast greatly differeth from other liuing creatures, the hoofe therof is like vnto a French shoo, broade before, and rounde, not diuided, or clouen, sharpe from the heele, it is blacke, and shagg hayred, and feareth the sight of a man, the inhabitantes call this fourfooted Beast, *Cappa*. It nourisheth also *Leopards*, and *Lyons*, but milde, and gentle, and not hurtfull, there are great multitudes of *Deere*, whiche the inhabitantes (who are hunters) pursue with their arrowes. There is another Beast no greater then a French Dogge named *Aranuta*, the shape whereof is like to a manne, with a thicke bearde, goodly, & reuerent to beholde, they haue handes, feete, and mouth lyke to a mannes, they eate the fruite of trees, and climbing among the trees, as a Catte, or an Ape, they goe in flockes, or companyes, and sometimes making a great crying or rabbering together, insomuche as the Fryars of the *Monastery* when they first arryued, thought them to bee armyes of Diuelles, crying out against them to terrifie them, for rage and madnesse, of their coming thither. It is a very apt, and quicke Beast, for it knoweth howe to auoide arrowes shot at it, and to take them with the hand, and sende them backe to the shooter: I thinke them to be a kinde of *Apes*, or *Munkies*, but the Fryars, deny it. There is another

Wilde catts.

Cappa a fierce kind of beast.

Leopards and Lyons of a mild & gentle kinde.

A beast resembling the shape of a man.

carriou

The eight Decade.

A beaſt whoſe
excrementes
are ſnakes.

carriion leane beaſt, wonderfull for the geſture and behauiour, for in ſteede of dounge, it voydeth ſnakes of a cubite long: theſe Fryars ſay, they nourished one at home, and that they ſawe the thing by manifeſt proote. Being demaunded, whether the ſnakes went being let at libertie, they ſayd, to the next woodds, where they liue a ſhort time. This beaſt lyeth ſtinking vpon euery filthy carriion caſt on the dunghilles, and therefore impatient of the rotten ſauour thereof; they commaunded it ſhoulde bee killed: it hath the ſnout, and haire like a foxe. Conſidering we ſee woormes bred in the bellies of young children, and old men are not free from that peſtilent diſeaſe, and that I haue learned, that they are voyded a liue together with the excrementes, which chaunging the name the common people call maw woormes, why ſhoulde I not beleeue that to be ſo, eſpecially ſuch men affirming the ſame? There is another ſpore-footed beaſt which ſeeketh his liuing by a maruiculous inſtinct of nature: for it is an hunter of Antes, as wee know the Pye doth, this beaſt hath a ſharpe ſnout of a ſpanne long, and in ſteede of a mouth hath onely a hoale in the ende of his ſnout, whereby putting forth his long tongue, he ſtretcheth it out into beddes of the Antes which lye hidd in the hollowe hoales of trees, and playing, with the motion of his tongue hee allureth them, and perceiuing it to bee full of Antes, hee draweth it back, and ſo ſwallowing the Antes, is fed. That Countrie alſo, ingendred that barbed or armed beaſt, whereof I haue often ſpoken. It aboundeth alſo with wilde Boares, thorny Hedghogges, and Porkepennès, and diuers kindes of Weetells: it is alſo adorned with diuers fowles, and is much troubled with the birdes called *Onocrotali*, wherof I haue ſpoken at large in my former booke to the Duke. Battes, like Gnattes, aſſaile men ſleeping by night. Whatſoeuer the Batt findeth vncovered in a manne, it boldly aſſaileth it without feare, and ſuddenly biteth it, ſucking the blood. But your *Holineſſe* ſhall heare a pleaſant accident worth the hearing, which fell out about the biting of a Batt. An houſe-holde ſervant of the Monaftery, was ſicke of a grieuous pleuriſie, in great daunger of life, and hauing neede preſently to bee lette bloode, the *Phlebotomiſt* aſſayd to ſtrike the veine twiſe or thrice, but got not any drop of bloode with his raſor, whereupon hee being left for a dead mann, within fewe howers, the

Fryars

A beaſt that
feedeth vpon
Antes.

Wild Boares.
Hedghoggs,
Porkepennès
&c.

Battes.

Of a man ſick
of a pleuriſie
cured by a
Batt.

The eight Decade.

300

Fryars taking their laſt farewell, departed, to goe about to prepare for his buriall. A Batt ſeiſeth on him being thus forſaken, and opened a veine of one of the ſicke mans ſeete which was vncovered, the Batt filled with ſucking of the bloode, ſhewe away, and left the veyne open. At the riſing of the Sunne the Fryars come to this forſaken man ſuppoſing him to be dead, and found him aliue, and cheerefull, and almoſt well, and after a while hee recovered health, dilligently applying himſelfe to his olde office, thanked bee the Batt, which was his Phiſition. They alſo kill catte, doggs, and hennes with their biting. The Inhabitaunt calleth a Batt, *Rere*: I giue the names of things which they giue, but they giue but fewe. There are alſo Crowes, (not Crowes which are blackiſh birdes) with a crooked Eagles bill, rauinous, but ſlow in flight, as wee ſee, and may obſerue in the flying of that ſlowe birde familiar in Spayne, bigger then a Goole: about the ſetting of the Sunne, a fragrant breath or vapour commeth from them, but at noone, or in foggy weather, none at all. Partridges, Tur- tles, and Stockdoves are bredd there in an infinite number, and they haue little Sparrowes leſſe then our Wrennes. They report maruiculous things concerning their induſtrious architecture in the building of their neſts, to defend their young from rauening fowles and other monſtrous beaſtes. Next vnto the *Chiribichneſes* lyeth the Country of *Ataia*, along by the ſhoares whereof, the Spany- ardes ſayled: they who caſt their eyes farre into the Sea, the reſt eyther playing, or elſe idle, ſawe an vnknowne and ſtrang thing, ſwimming aboue water, and conſidering with fixed eye what it ſhoulde bee, confidently affirmed they ſawe the hayry head of a man with a thicke bearde, and that it hadd armes. While they quietly behelde a farre off, the monſter ſecurely wandred heere, and there, wonderinge at the ſight of the ſhippe, but rayſing their Companions with exceedinge loude outcries, and exclamation, the Monſter hearing the ſounde of the voyce was terrified, and diued vnder Water, and ſhewed that parte of the body which was hidden vnder the water, and beholding the tayle, they obſerued it to bee like the tayle of a fiſhe, with the ſhaking, and flapping whereof it made that place of the calme ſea full of wanes, or ſourges. Wee thinke them to bee the *Tritones*, which

Of a kind of
Crowes.

Fowles.

Ataia.

Of a Monſter
of the Sea
like a man.

Tritones or
Neptunes
trumpeters.

Fishes melodi-
ously singing
in the Canta-
bricke Ocean.

Of their man-
ner of fishing.

which fabulous antiquitie calleth *Neptunes* trumpeters. At the Ilande *Cubagua*, famous for the fishing of pearle, neere to the Ilande of *Margarita*, many reported, that another monster of that kinde was seene there. In our *Cantabrick Ocean*, virgins voyces melodiously singing are sayde to bee hearde at certayne tymes of the yeere: they thinke there are *Confortes* and companyes of them, when they are prouoked to venerie, through the appetite of ingendring, or begetting young of the same kinde. They haue many kinds of fishes vnkowne to vs, but specially they delight in 2. sortes euery where, one, they roast or broyle, and keepe it as we doe salted gammons, or slices of *Bacon*, or, as we powder or pickle other flesh, or fish, for our future necessities. Another kind, being boyled they knead in maner of a lumpe of wheaten dough, which being brought into rounde balles, they bestowe vpon the neighbours wanting that marchandise, for exchange of other foraine commodities. They take fishes by two sights, or cunning deuises. When they purpose to goe about a generall fishing, a greate multitude of young men gather together, where they know plentie of those fishes are, who without making any noyle compassse about the scoole beehinde in a broadering, like them that hunt hares, diuing all together, and in the waters after the manner of dauncers, with wandes which they carrie in their right hands moued with great dexteritie, and the left hande open, by little, and little, and by degrees they driue them to the landie shoares lyke sheepe into the folde, and there cast the pray by whole baskets full vpon the drie lande. I wonder not that this may be done, because the like happened to my selfe in the channell of *Nilus*, when I went against the streame to the *Soldan*, foure and twentie yeers since. The shippes that carryed mee, and my trayne, and the *Palatines* sente vnto mee from the *Soldan*, staying on the shore to take in newe prouision of victualles, for recreations sake, because it was not safe to lande by reason of the wandring *Arabians*, by the perswasion and counsell of one of the borderers, I cast little peeces of breade into the ryuer, whereuppon presently a multitude of fishes were gathered together, so secure, that they suffered maundes or baskettes to bee putte vnder them, for they come struiing, and flockinge, to the

floting

floting peeces of bread, as greedie flyes to any sweete or pleasant thing, then presently wee lifted vpp the baskets full, and that wee might doe at our pleasure againe, and againe. But the borderers being demaunded why the great multitude of those fishes continued so long a time, wee vnderstoode that they ate not thole fishes beecaue they were hurtfull. I was aduised to take none of them in my hand, for they shewed me a redd pricke in their back and that the fish endeuoureth to smite the taker with the poynt of the prickle, as Bees doe with their stinge: but the *Chiribichenses* haue not that care, for theirs, are good, and profitable fishes. The other kinde of fishing is more safe, and generous, they carry burning torches by night within their Canowes, and where they know by prooffe, the scooles of great fishes are, thether they goe, and swinge about the flaming torches without the sides of the boates, the scooles of fish hasten to the light, which, by casting their harping Irons, and dartes, they kill at their pleasure, and being salted, or dried in the scorching sunne they orderly lay them in chestes, and expect the Marchants that will come to their markets, and let this suffice for the Sea parts. Many kindes also of flyes, and serpents are ingendred there. The *Salamanders* of the *Chiribichenses* are broader then the palme of a mans hande, and their biting is deadly: they croake or cackle like young hoarse hen-chickens when they begin to desire the Cocke. Aspes which strike with the stinge of their tayle, are euery where to bee found there, with the poynt of their tayle they poyson their arrowes. There are also diuers coloured Spiders, beautifull to beholde, twice bigger then ours: their webbe is strong, and worth the beholding, whatsoeuer bird, lesse, or as bigge as a Sparrow lighteth into it, is intangled, and they of the *Monastery* say that no little strength is required to breake the threedds thereof. They ate Spiders, Frogges, and whatsoeuer woormes, and lice also without loathing, although in other thinges they are so queasie stomaked, that if they see any thing that doth not like them, they presently cast vpp whatsoeuer is in their stomacke. Many defend themselves from foure dangerous sortes of Gnattes after this manner, couering themselves in sande, they hide their faces with greene leaues among the boughes, yet so, that they may breath, the small ones of these Gnattes are the most hurtfull. There are 3. kinds of bees, whereof

A hurtful kind
of fish in the
channell of
Nilus.

Salamanders.

Aspes with the
point of whose
tailes they poy-
son their ar-
rowes.

Spiders that
intangle birds

Eating of lice
and frogges.

Gnattes.

3. kinds of
Bees.

whereof two gather hony in hiues after the manner of ours, the third is finall, and blacke, which gathereth hony in the wooddes, without wax. The Inhabitauntes willingly eate the young bees, rawe, roasted, and sometimes sodden. There are two sortes of Walpes, one harmelesse, the other very troublefome, the one inhabite the houses, the other remayne in the wooddes. In certayne Bayes of the Sea coast, Serpents of great and huge bignes are ingendred, if the Marriners chaunce to sleepe, taking holde of the side of the boate, they clime into it, and kill, teare, and eate those that are asleepe together, like Vultures seising vpon dead carrion which they finde. At certayne times of the yeere, they are much molested with grasse-woormes, palmer-woormes, and Locustes, in the blossomes of the trees: and in the graine *Mai-zium*, vnlesse great care be taken in drying it, and laying it vp in store-houses, the Weeuell groweth, and gnaweth the substance, and pith, leauing the huske, as it happeth in beanes, and some-where in corne. Gloowoormes are also very familiar there, of the which I haue spoake in my former Decade to the Duke, that they vse them for remedies against the gnattes, and to giue them light by night. They say that the shoares of that Sea at certayne times of the yeere are redd of the colour of blood. The elder sort being demaunded what might be the cause, they say, that they thinke, but affirme it not, that an huge multitude of fishes cast their spaune at that time, which beeing violently carryed away by the waues, giues that bloody colour to the brim of the water: I leaue it to them that seeke marrowe in the superficies of bones, to beleuee it, or else to infect these, and many things besides, with the naturall corruption of their enuie, and spite. Wee haue now spoken sufficiently of foure footed beasts, fowles, and flyes, as also of trees, herbes, and iuyces, and other such like things. Let vs therefore bend our bowe to ayme at the noble actes, and the order, and course of the life of men.

2. sortes of
Walpes.

Daungerous
Serpents.

Catterpillers

Gloowoormes.

the red shoars
of the Sea, and
the supposed
season.

The eight Chapter.



He *Chiribichenses* are very much addicted to The dispositi-
Sooth-saying, or diuination, they are louers on of the Chi-
of playes or sports, songes, and soundes, euery ribichenses.
twilight they salute each other by course with
diuers instruments and songes, sometimes they
spend eight dayes together in singing, chaun-
ting, dauncing, drinking and eating, and sometimes shake them-
selues vntill they be extreame weary. Their songes tend to sorow,
and mourning, there, euery one furnishe and adorne themselues
with Iewels, some set golden crownes vpon their heads, and beau-
tifie their neckes, and legges with wilkes of the Sca, or shelles of
snayles, in stead of belles, others take plumes of feathers of diuers
colours, others hang golden tablets or brooches at their breastes,
which they call *Guaninnes*, but they all die themselues with di-
uers iuyces of herbes, and he that seemeth most filthy, and ougly
in our eyes, they iudge him, to be the most neate, and trimme: be-
ing thus gathered together sometime like a bowe, then in man-
ner of a straight wedge, and after that, in a round ring, with their
handes knit together, then presently loosed, they goe rounde
with a thousande diuers kindes of skipinges, and dauncings,
alwayes singing, going forth, and returning with diuers ge-
stures of the countenance: sometimes with their lippes close,
and silent, and sometimes open with loude outcries. These fry-
ars say, that they sawe them sometimes consume six howers, and
more, without any intermission in these vaine, and laborious
motions. When, warned by the Cryars, the bordering neighbours
are to assemble together at the Court of any cheife King, the
Kinges seruantes sweepe, and cleanse the wayes, plucking
vpp the herbes, and casting away the Stones, thornes, and
Strawe, and all other filth, and if neede require, they make
them wider. The neighbours that come from the Townes,
make a stande a slinges cast from the Kinges Court, and pre-
pare themselues in the open felde, and hauing sett themselues
in an orderly array, they shake their Dartes, and Arrowes
which

Ornaments.

The

The eight Decade.

which they vse in the warres, singing, and dauncing, and first singing with a trembling low voyce, they goe a softe pace, then presently the neerer they come, they lift vp their voyces, and reiterated songs, euer almost vttering the same thing, as for example: It is a cleere day, the day is cleere, it is a cleere day. One Commaunder of euery towne giueth a rule vnto the rest, of their dances, and songes, who aunswere so great a Commander with a muscicall accord, so that it may seeme to bee but one voyce in many, and one motion, in many motions. One of the kinsmen or familiar freindes of that Commaunder, goeth before the troupe or company, directing his steppes to the folding gates of the Court, then they enter the house without singing, one counterfeiting the arte of fishing, another hunting, modestly dauncing, after that, another (like an Orator) talketh aloude praying the King, and his progenitors, and one among the rest counterfeiteth the gesture and behauiour of a foole or iester, one while distorting his eyes, another while looking directly. This being done, they sitt all silent vppon the ground with their feete vnder them, and eate till they surfeite, and drinke till they be drunke, and the more vntemperately any one drinketh, the more valiant is he accounted. Then, women vse drinke more modestly, to the intent they may haue the greater care of their husbandes ouercome with drunkennes, for euery husband is licenced to haue his wife to looke vnto him, while these sportes of *Bacchus* last: they also vse the helpe of women at these times to beare their carriages of meates and drinckes to the place of meeting: these reach the cupps from man to man after this manner, the women drinke to him that sitteth first, who ariseth, and reacheth the boile or goblet to him that is nexte, vntill the whole number haue drunke in their order. The Friars say, that they haue seene some of them swolne through too much drinke, that they seemed like to a woman great with childe. After this, they returne to brawling and complayning, and recounting iniuries past, hence arise combates hand to hand, prouocations, and other controuersies, hence many enmities and hostilities begin, hence many olde grudges breake forth. Nowe when they are able to rise, to returne home, they reuiue their mournfull songs againe, especially the women who are more inclined to sorrowe. They affirme that he that is temperate differeth much from a man, because

Their Bacchus feast.

A true beastly barbarous opinion.

The eight Decade

303

because hee that falleth not through drunkennesse must needs remayne without the knowledge of future thinges. They apply themselues to the art of *Magicke* vnder maisters, and teachers, as here-after wee shall speake in his proper place, and then, they say, they had conference, and familiar conuersation with the deuill, when they are most oppressed with drunkennesse, the spirits beeing sounde asleepe, wherefore besides the drinking of wyne, they vse the fume of another inebriating hearbe, that they may more fully and perfectly lie without sense, others also take the iuyce of hearbes prouoking vomitte, that their stomacks being emptied, they may returne againe to their surfeiting, and drunkennesse. Their virgins also are present at their drunken meetings, who wrappe the partes of the calves of their legges, and thyghes next the knee with bottoms of yarne, and binde them harde, to the end that their calves, and thyghes may swell bigger, and through this foolish deuise they thinke they appeare finer to their louers, the other partes are naked. But the married women weare breeches only to couer their priuities. These people frame warlike instrumentes diuersly compacted, wherewith they sometimes prouoke mirth, and sometimes sorrowe, and furie, they make some of great sea-shells with little strings ouerthwart, they also make pipes, or flutes of sundry peeces, of the bones of Deere, and canes of the riuer. They make also little Drummes or Tabers beautified with diuers pictures, they forme and frame them also of gourdes, and of an hollowe peece of timber greater then a mannes arme. By night almost alwayes many cry aloud like Common cryers, from the highest house of euery towne, & they carefully answere them from the next towne. Being demanded why they put themselues to that trouble, they answere, that their enemies might not finde them vnprovidid, if they suddenly came vpon them, for they destroy one another with perpetual warres. They say, their language is harde to be vnderstoode, for they pronounce all their wordes halfe cutte of, as Poets may say, *deum* for *deorum*. If it be verie hotte before the rising of the sunne, or if it be cold at the rising thereof, they wash themselues euery day, and for elegancie, and neatnesse, for the most parte they annoynt themselues with a certayne slymy oyntment, and putting the feathers of birdes thereon, they couer all their body:

The Chiribians. chences Magicians.

Their virgins.

Married women.

Warlike Instruments.

A policie of the Barbarians.

Their language hard to be vnderstoode.

The Barbarians wash themselues euery day.

R r

the

the Spanish chiefe Iustices bring baudes or magitians foorth of the prison after this manner to the publique viewe of men, in reproach, for punishment of their hainous crime committed. Neither heate nor cold much oppresseth the *Chiribichenses* of the sea shore, though they be next the Equinoctiall, yet are they scarce vnder the tenth degree of our *Pole*: that country lyeth towardes the *Antarticke* (as I haue elsewhere sayde) foure and fifty degrees beyond the *Equinoctiall* line, where the dayes are shortest, when they are the longest with vs, and so contrary. Among them he is accounted most mightie, and noble, who is most rich in gold, and *Canones*, or hath most kindred, or allyes, and he that is most renowned for the famous and worthie acts of his Auncesters, or his owne. If any doe iniurie to another, lette him take heede to himselfe, for they neuer forgiue, but treacherously seeke reuenge. They are exceeding vaine glorious, and full of boasting, they are much delighted with their bowes, & poysoned arrowes: with the stings of the tayles of *Aspes*, and the hearbes of certain *Ants*, and with poysonous hearbes, and apples bruised, and also with the iuyce distilling from trees they annoint them, neither are all permitted to temper those medicines, or compositions. They haue old women skilfull in that art, which at certaine times they shut vp against their willes, giuing them matter or stuffe for that seruice, they keepe them in 2. dayes, wherein they boile the ointment, and hauing finished the same at length they let them out, if they finde the olde women in health, so that they lie not halfe deade through the force of the poyson, they grieuously punish them & cast away the ointment as vnprofitable (for they affirme that the force of the same is so great, that through the smel thereof while it is made, it almost killeth any that make it) That poyson killeth him that is wounded, but not suddely, so that none of our men euer found any remedy, although they knew how to cure it. Whoso is wounded, liues a miserable and strict life after that, for he must abstaine from many things, which are pleasing, first from *Venery* for 2. yeeres at the least, & al his life time from wine, & food, more then the necessitie of nature onely, & from labour: vnles they forbear these things, they die without further delay: the fryars say, they haue seene many wounded, because they destroy one another with blouddie wars, but none deade except one

These Barbarians neuer forgiue.

Poysoned arrowes.

No cure for the wounde made by the poysoned arrowe.

one woman (for the women fight together with the men) who being wounded, refuse to vndergo the strict rules of medicine: our men coulde neuer wring out of them, what remedie they might vse for that cure. They exercise their bowes from their child-hood among themselues with little rounde bullets of waxe, or wood, in steede of arrowes. While they trauaile by sea, one singer sitteth in the prow, or head of the *Canow*, whom the rowers following from point to point, after a plealing and delightfull maner, answer him with the vniforme motion or stroake of their oares. The women for the most parte passe the time of their adolescence, & youth honestly enough, but being elder they become vnconstant. After the generall manner of women, whom strange thinges please more then their owne, they loue Christiãs better: they run, swim, sing, & exercise all motions as aptly as mē: they are easily deliuered, without anie signe, or token of paine, & neither lie down vpon the bed, nor expect anie pleasing delights: they bolster the neckes of their infants with 2. pillowes, the one before, and the other behinde, and bind them hard euen till their eies start, for a smooth plaine face pleaseth them. The yong marriageable maydens the parents shut vp two yeeres in secret chambers, so that for that time, they goe not forth into the ayre, for otherwise by reason of the sun, and often vse of the water, they are somewhat brown: & during the time of their shutting vp, they neuer cut their hayre. Manie desire to haue wiues kept with that seuerity, these if they be first wiues of an husband, are honored of the rest, w^h the noblemen haue at their pleasure, but the commō people liue contented with one, yet the baser sort for the most parte yeeld obedience to the more mighty. After mariage they beware of adultery, if it happen, the woman is not charged with the crime, but reuēge sought against the adulterer, the wife may be diuorced. All the next neighbours are inuited to the mariage of this maide thus seuerely first shut vp, & the womē guests bring every one with the on their shoulders a burden of drink, & dainty meats, more then they are wel able to beare. The mē cary every one their būdle of straw, & reeds, to build an house for the new married wife, w^h is erected with beāes set vpright in maner of a warlike pauiō, the house being built, the bridgroom & bride are adorned according to their abilitie, with their accustomed Iewels, & precious stons of diuers colours, &

The Barbarians women as like women as ours.

Locking vp of maydens a good deuise.

Diuorſe.

The maner of solemnizing of their marriages.

and they that want them, borrowe of their neighbours, then the newe married wife sitteth aparte with the virgins, and the bride-groome with the men. After that they compasse them both about, singing, the young men going rounde about him, and the maydens about her: and a Barbar commeth, who cutteth the bride-groomes haire from the eare, but a womanne polleth the bride, onely before, vnto the eye-browes, but on the hinder part of the heade, shee remayneth bushy, or ouergrowne with long haire: these things being done, and night approaching, they offer and deliuer the bride to her husbände by the hande, and he is permitted to vse her at his pleasure. The women also haue their eares boared through, whereat they hange Iewels, the men dine together, but the women neuer eate with the men. The women loue to haue charge of the house, and exercise themselues in the affayres of the family, but the men apply themselues to folow the warres, hunting, fishing, and sporting pastimes. Heere I passe ouer many things concerning their behauiour, and manner of life, because in my former treatise to the Duke I mentioned, that they were sufficiently, and at large recited, in our Senate, somewhat whereof I feare is heere repeated not necessary, for the 70. yeere of mine age, which beginneth the fourth of the *Nones of February*, next comming in the yeere 1526. hath so crased my memory, and wiped it out as it were rubbing it with a sponge, that the period scarce falleth from my penne, when, if any demaund what I haue done, I plainly confesse I cannot tell, especially because these things come to my handes at diuers times, obserued and noted by diuers men. Three things nowe remayne, which being declared, wee may peraduenture conclude this worke, vnlesse new matters bee brought vnto vs. Wee will therefore first shewe howe these barbarous, and almost naked men learne, and practise the art of *Magicke*, then, with what pompe and solemnitie they celebrate their funeralles, and lastly, what they beleue, shall become of the deade. They haue skilfull and expert ministers of *Magicke*, whiche they call *Piaces*, to these they rise vpin token of reuerence, and honour them as gods: out of the multitude of children they chuse some of 10. or 12. yeeres old, whom they know by coniecture to be naturally inclined to that seruice, & as we direct our children to the schooles of grammarians, and Rhetoricians,

The women eate not with the men.

The author ingeniously confesseth the infirmities of age.

A discourse of their practise of Magicke.

Rhetoricians, so do they send them to the secret, and solitary places of the woods. For two yeeres space they leade an harde and strict life in cottages, & receiue seuerer institutions, vnder the *Pythagorean* rule or instruction of their old masters. They abstaine from all kinde of things nourishing bloud, & from the act of generation, or the thought thereof, drinking onely water, and liue without any conuersation with their parents, kindred, or companions. During the light of the sunne, they see not their maisters at all, who goe vnto their schollers by night but sende not for them. They rehearse to the children songs or charmes that rayse deuils, and together with them, they shew them how to cure the sicke: and at the end of two yeeres they returne backe to their fathers houses. And they bring a testimoniall with them of the knowledg they haue gottē from their masters the *Piaces*, as they that haue attained the title of *Doctorship* doe, from the cities *Bononia*, *Papia*, and *Perusum*, otherwise, none learned in the art of *Phisicke* dare practise the same. Their neighbouring allies, or friends, if they be sicke, admit them not to cure them, but send for strangers, and those especially of another king. According to the diuers nature, or qualitie of the disease, they cure them by diuers superstitions, and they are diuersly rewarded. If a light griefe oppress him & lyeth sicke, taking certaine hearbes in their mouth, they put their lips to the place of the griefe, & lulling thē asleepe, they sucke it out with great violence, and seeme to draw the offensiue humor vnto them, then going forth of the house with either cheeke swelling, they spit, & vomit it out againe, & say, the sick patient shall shortly be well, because through that sucking, & lulling asleepe, the disease is forcibly drawne out of his veines: but if the weake partie be oppressed with a more vehement feuer, & cruell paine, or any other kind of sicknes, they cure them after another maner. The *Piaces* go vnto the sicke, & cary in their hands a litle sticke of a tree known vnto them, no comon prouocation to vomit, & cast it into a platter, or dishful of water, that it may be moistened, or wet, he sitteth with him that lyeth sick, & saith, if the diseased partie is vexed with a deuil, they are present beleue his report, & his kindred, & familiar friends intreat the *Piaces* to bestow his trauaile & paines for remedy therof. Whereupon he goeth to the weake patient, & continually licketh and sucketh at his body after the manner we haue saide, and mumbling vttereth certaine charmes

Austerities of life.

Their cure of the sicke.

Another kind of cure.

charmes, saying, that by that meanes he bringeth the deuill out of þe marrow of the sicke, & draweth him into himselfe, then presently taking þe litle moystened sticke, he rubbeth his own palate euen to the *Vuula*, & after that he thrusteth the litle sticke downe into his throte, and prouoketh vomit, and straineth vntill hee cast vpp whatsoeuer meate is in the bottome of the stomacke, or almost whatsoeuer is in it, and with panting spirit, now trembling, another while submisle, and lowe, hee shaketh his whole bodie, and belloweth forth loude cries, and lamentable grones more strongly then a Bull wounded with dartes in a race, and thumpeth and beateth his brest, so that the sweate runnes trickling downe for the space of two houres, like a shower of rayne from the roofes of the houses. The two coloured Fryars of the *Monasterie* say they sawe it, and also wondered thereat, how that *Piaces* should not burst in the middle through so violent a motion and agitation. The *Piaces* being demanded why hee suffered these torments, sayth he must indure the, that through charms, inforcing the deuilles from the marrow of the sicke, and by sucking, and lulling him a sleepe, he might cast out the diuel drawn vnto himselfe. Now when the *Piaces* hath long disquieted himselfe with diuers vehement actions, filthily belching, he casteth vp a certaine thicke lumpe of fleame, in the middle whereof an harde cole-blacke ball lies wrapped, they gather that lothsome excrement together with the hand, and separate the little blacke ball from the rest of the rume, the *Piaces* lying halfe deade with the sicke partie, then they go forth of the house, and with a loud voyce they cast away the litle ball as farre as they can, repeating these words againe and againe, *Maitonoro quian*, *Maitonoro quian* which signifieth: goe diuell from our friende, goe diuel from our friende. This being done, hee requireth of the sicke manne the price or recompence of the cure, insomuch that the sicke partie supposeth he shall shortly be well, and so thinke his kinsmen, & familiars. Then plentie of the graine *Mauizium*, and other food is giue him, according to the qualitie of the disease, they likewise giue him tablets of golde to hange at the brest, if the sicke party bee able, and the infirmitie daungerous, or harde to be cured. But this is to bee remembred, the two coloured Fryars of the *Monastery*, menne of authoritie, and preachers affirmed, that

fewe

fewe perished who were thus cured, by the *Piaces*: what secrete lyeth hidden here, lette such as are prone to list out other mens matters, iudge as they please, wee present suche thinges as are giuen vs from men of authoritie, and worth. If the disease growe againe, it is cured by drugges, and iuyces of diuers hearbes. They consult with diuels also concerning things to come, whom they binde with their knowne charms which they vsed in that solitarie place, from their childhoode, questioning him concerning showers, and drought, the temper of the ayre, and touching diseases, and contagions, peace, warre, and the successe thereof, & also concerning the euent of iourneies, the beginniges of thinges, negotiations, gaines, and losses, and of the comming of the Christians vnto them, whom they abhorre, because they possesse their countries, giue them lawes, and compell them to vse newe and strange rites, and customes, and cause them to reiect their accustomed desires. The *Piaces* being demanded concerning future thinges, the Fryars affirme they answered perfectly, and directly: whereof besides many other thinges, they shewed vs two examples beeing assembled in our Senate. The Fryars with greedie and longing expectation desired the comming of the Christians vnto them who were nowe desolate, and forsaken, in the countrey of the *Chiribichenses*: the *Piaces* beeing asked whether the shippes woulde come shortly, they foretolde that they woulde come at an appoynted day, and likewise told vs the number of the marriners, their habitte, and particularly what they brought with them, they say they fayled in nothing. But another thing seemeth more harde to bee credited, they foretell the *Eclipse* of the Moone three monethes beefore, and more, although they haue neyther letters, nor knowledge of anie Science. At that tyme they faste, and lyue sorrowfully, perswaded thereunto, because they thinke some euill is foretolde thereby, they receiue the *Eclipse* of the Moone with sorrowfull sounds, and songs, especially the women, beat & smite one another, & þe marriageable maidens draw bloud out of their armes, cutting their veines with the sharpe prickle of a fish, in steede of swordgrasse. Whatsoeuer meate or drinke is founde stored, and prepared in their houses in the time of the *Eclipse*, they cast it into the Sea, or channells of riuers, abstayning from

Consulting
with diuelles.

The *Piaces* by
the helpe of
the diuell
know things
to come.

They foretel
the *Eclipse* of
the moone
without ordi-
nary learning.
The *Eclipse*
of the moone
they holde
ominous.

The eight Decade.

A ridiculous
concept of the
Eclipse

Rayning of
spirits & their
maner therein

all delights vntill they see the Moone hath escaped that danger, which hauinge receiued light againe, they giue themselves to sports, & pastimes, and ioyfull songs, & dancinge. It is ridiculous to be hearde, what the *Piaces* contrary to their knowledge perswade the innocent people to bee the cause of the *Eclipse* of the *Moone*: for they childishly affirme, that the Moone at that time is cruelly wounded by y^e angry sunne, & that the fury of the same beinge appeased, she reuiuerth, and receiueh her former state; as though the deuill knewe not the cause of the *Eclipse*, who beinge cast downe from the seate of the starres, brought with him the knowledge of the starres. But when the *Piaces*, at the request of any prince or other friend, are to raise spirites, they enter into a secret solitary place at ten of the clocke at night, and carry with them a fewe stout and vndaunted younge men, the *Magitian* sitteth vpon a lowe settle, while the younge menn stande immouable, and cryeth out with outrageous woordes makinge plaine thinges obscure, as antiquitie reporteth *Sibilla Cuma* did, then presently he shaketh the belles which he carryeth in his hande, and after that, with a heauy sounding voyce almost mourninge, hee speaketh to the spirit which hee calleth vp in these wordes, *Proroxure, Proroxure*, producinge the last sillable, and that he often repeateth, if the deuill beinge called deferre his cominge, he vexeth & tormenteth himselfe more cruelly, for they are the wordes of one that intreateth him to come, but if hee yet deferr his cominge, he chaungeth his songes and vttereth threateninge charmes, and seemeth with a sterne countenance as it were to commaund him. They execute and put in practise these things which we say they had learned in the solitary woods vnder the discipline of their old Masters, now when they perceiue hee is come at length beinge called, preparinge themselves to intertaine the deuill, they oftener rattle, and shake the belles: then, the deuill rayfed, assaileth the *Piaces*, as if a stronge mann sett vpon a weake child, and this deuillish guest ouerthroweth the *Piaces* one the grounde, who wresteth and writheth himselfe, and sheweth signes, and tokens of horrible torment. While hee laboureth and struggeleth thus, one of the boldest and hardiest of the yonge menn admitted goeth vnto him, and propoundeth the commaundements

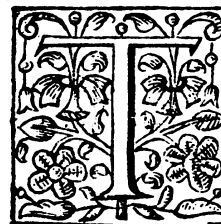
The eyght Decade.

307

ments of that kinge, for whose sake the *Piaces* vnder tooke this waighy builines, then the spirit included within the lippes of the prostrate *Magitian* maketh aunswere: what questions they vse to demaunde, we haue mentioned beefore. The aunswares beinge receiued the younge mann demaundeth what reward must bee giuen to the *Piaces*, and whether the deuill iudge hee should be satisfied with other foode or *Maizium*, the demaundes are surely giuen to the *Piaces*. When they behold a *Comet*, euen as a shepheard when the wolfe commeth, vseth to driue him a way with horrible out cryes, so, they thinke a *Comet* wilbe dislolved with their noyse, & sounde of the drummes. The Monasterians reportinge these, and the like thinges vnto vs perceiued some of our associates to doubt, whether credit were to bee giuen to their wordes, and therefore, that friar *Thomas Hortizius* who thoroughly knewe the affaires & maner of behaviour of the *Chiribuchenses* brake forth into this Example saying.

A Comet an
vnnelcome
guest vnto the

The ninth Chapter.



He happy & blessed friar *Peter of Corduba*, an holy man by the iudgement of all, and *Vicprouinciall* of the preaching friars of our order, of the country of *Andaluzia*, whom only the exceeding great desire of increasinge our faith, drew to those desolate, and solitary places, depending onely on the ayde and helpe of God alone, determined to search out the secretts of those *Piaces*, and desired by his presence to knowe whether such as were vexed with the deuill prophesied, & could giue aunsweres after the manner of the *Delphick Apollo*. That reuerent father worthy admiration, girdeth his prestly robe about him, bringeth holy water in his right hande to sprinkle the sicke party therewith, & in his left hand carried the Crosse of Christ: and standinge neere the sicke spoake these wordes: if thou be the deuill, that thus vexest this man, I adure thee by the vertue of this instrument well known vnto thee (and stretcheth out the crosse) that thou presume not to come forth thence without our leaue, before thou first answere to my demaundes. After that, this holy father affirmeth, that he spake many thinges

The oration
of friar Tho-
mas Hortizius

The friar con-
futes the deuill

in

in latine, and asked some questions in the spanish tongue where-
unto he sayth the sicke party made particular aunswere, yet nei-
ther in latine, nor Spanish, but in the language wherein the
Piaces are instructed, differinge nothinge in sense. This good fri-
ar, besides the rest, added one thinge: behold saith hee whether
doe the soules of the *Chiribichenses* goe, after they depart out of
this bodily prison? We drawe them (saith he) and violently car-
ry them away to the burninge, and eternall flames, that together
with vs, they may suffer punishment of their filthy misdeedes: and
these things were done in the presence of many *Chiribichenses* by
the commaundement of the fryar. Notwithstanding this report
diuulged throughout the whole coutry, nothing discouraged the
Chiribichenses at all from their old euill beehauour and man-
ners, but that they followed and executed their appetitie, and de-
sires after the same maner they were woont, as friar Thomas co-
plaineth. This being done the good friar of *Corduba* turninge
to the *Piaces* lying sicke, saith, thou vncleane spirit depart from
this man. That word being spoaken, the *Piaces* suddenly arose,
but so amased, that he stode longe estranged from himselfe,
scarfe standinge on his feete, who, as soone as he had liberty of
speach, begann to curse, and greuously to complaine of his de-
parted guest, which so longe time afflicted his body. *Garsias*
Loaisa also one of the two coloured preaching friars, as he affir-
meth, whom your *Holines* hath aduanced to the heighth of his or-
der vnder a *Cardinall*, now *Confessor* vnto *Cesar*, and *Oximensian*
Prelate, cheefe of our Indian *Senate*, saith, that *Cordubensian* friar,
is worthy of all commendation, & that he speaketh truth. And
this thinge seemeth not strange in my iudgement, seeinge our
lawe permitteth vs to confesse, that many haue bin vexed with
deuills, and Christ himselfe is often sayd to haue cast vncleane
spirits out of men. These *Piaces* also inioy the society of banque-
tinges with others, dancings, & other light pastimes, yet are they
separated from the people for their grauity. Nor doe these *Magi-
tians* theselues vnderstand the sense of their charmes, as it falleth
out with our coutry men: although the vulgar tongue be next vn-
to *latine*, yet few *are* present at *the* sacred ceremonyes of religiō
perceiue what *the* priests singe, yea and amonge *the* priests theselues
through *the* careles negligence of the *Prelates* there are not a fewe,
that

The answere
of the diuell

A diuell cast
out.

So blinde is
your popish su-
perstition

that contented only with the pronouncinge of the woordes, not The manner
perceiuing the matter, dare presume to say diuine seruice. Now as of their foolish
ter what manner, they celebrate their funerals, wil not be vnfit to funerals.

The bodies of such as dye, especially of the nobility,
they stretch out beinge layd vpon hurdels, or grates, partly of
reed, and kindlinge a soft fire of certaine herbes they drye
them, and all the moysture beeing distilled by droppes, they
afterwards preserue them and hange them vp in secret roomes
for household godds. Other cuntryes also of this supposed
Continent haue that custome whereof I thinke I spoake in my
former *Decades*, to *Pope Leo* your *Holines* his cousin german. But
such bodies as are put forth vndried, are buried in a trench dig-
ged at home with lamentation and teares. The yeare of their
first funerals beinge past, the next neighboringe friendes are as-
sembled, and such a multitude (as agreed with the state of the
deade) come together, and euery one of them that are inui-
ted commeth accompanied with meates, and drinkes, or bring-
eth slaues laden therewith, and at the first twilight of the
night, the seruantes finde the graue, take vp the bones, and
with loude voyces, and loose haire lament and weepe together,
and takinge their feete in their handes, and puttinge their head
betweene their legges, they contract themselues into a round
compasse, and then they vtter horrible howlinges, stretch-
inge out their loose scete in a rage, with their faces, and
armes, erected to the heauens. And whatsoeuer teares fall
from their eyes, or sniuell distilleth from their nostrills they
leauue it vnwiped, filthy to behold: and the more beastly they
become, the more perfectly they thinke they haue perfor-
med their duty: they burne the bones, keepinge the hinder
part of the heade, and this, the noblest and best of the wo-
menn bringeth home with her to bee kept for a sacred reli-
que, then, such as were invited, returne home. Now let
vs speake what they thinke concerning the soule. They confesse
the soule to be immortall, which hauinge put of the bodily cloa-
thing they beleue, it goeth to the woodes of the mountaines, &
that it liueth perpetually there in caues, nor doe they exempt it
fro eating, & drinking, but *it* shuld be fed there: The answering
voyces heard fro caues & hollow holes, which *latines* call *Echo*,
they

Their conceipt
of Echo.

He that taught the papistes to adore the Image of the crosse might teach the elements this ceremony.

they suppose to bee the soules wandring through those places. They knewe them honour the Crosse although lying on a what oblique, and in another place compassed about with lynes, they putt it vppon such as are newe borne, supposing the Diuels flie from that instrument, if any tearefull apparition bee seene at any time by night, they set vp the crosse, & say that the place is cleared by that remedie. And being demanded whence they learned this, & the speeches which they vnderstande not, they answer that those rites and customes came by tradition from the elders, to the yonger. Let the *Chiribichenian* affaires excuse mee, though I denie them the last place promised vnto them in this heape of things, for I sayde, they should conclude this worke, except some newe things arose, it is therefore more meete that those worthie fleetes which often cutte the *Ocean*, should driue away the last troope of so great and infinite varietie of matter, and nowe drawe backe my wearie hand from writing. For while I was employed in my former treatise to the Duke, and in the things mentioned to your Holinesse in this booke, many occurrents came which partly I reported, & partly occasions offered, compelled to bee referred vntill this tyme, because also I haue no libertie, for other buisinesse, euery day to apply my selfe to set downe in writing the successe of the affaires of India: sometimes a whole month passeth my handes without anye intelligence, and therefore when I haue leasure all things are written in hast, and almost confusedly, nor can order be obserued in the, because they fall out disorderedly: but let vs come to the fleetes. Of 4. ships sent from *Hispaniola* the former yeere, one came hither, from whose mariners, and the Senate remaining there, those things were related, and written vnto vs. which are declared concerning *Garaius*, *Agidius Consul*, *Christophorus Olus*, *Petrus Arias*, and *Fernandus Cortes*. The fifth of the *Nones* of May, in this yeere 1525. another fleet of twentie foure shippes departed from *Parrameda* the mouth of *Betis*, to goe first to *Hispaniola*, where the Senate is, whiche gouerneth, and directeth all matters of the *Ocean*, and from thence presently to disperse themselves to diuerse Prouinces of that neweworlde. In one of those shippes my householde seruant *Iohannes Mendegurenensis* (a manne well knowne to the *Cusentine*, & *Vianesian*

24. Ships departed from Barrameda to goe to Hispaniola.

Vianesian Archbishops somtimes legats here) was caried, to looke vnto the affaires of my *Paradisian Iamaica*. From him, I haue receiued letters, from *Gomera* one of the fortunate Ilandes, where all that are to passe the *Ocean*, arriue to take in fresh water. He writeth, that he performed his voyage with prosperous successe in tenne dayes space, and manie swifter ships might haue done it in shorter time, but he was faine to slacke his sayles to expect his slowe consorts, least lagging behinde they shoulde light into the mouth of the french Pirates, who stayd long houerling for them vnder sayle: the fourth day after, he sayth, they woulde set sayle to Sea, then, beeing secure from the feare of Pirates, they will hoysse all their sayles, and spreade them at their pleasure: and we pray God they may successfully performe the voyage they haue happily begunne. I doe not well remember, whether I haue said that two shippes from *Fernandus Cortes*, and *Noua Hispania* (the furthest of countries knowne to vs) arriued at the *Cassiterides*, Ilandes of the *Portugalles* dominion, called *Azores*, but whether I so saide, or not, it little skilleth. I must now declare, how it came to passe, that they fell not into the handes of those greedie Pirates, who houerling vnder sayle waited long for them, and how they escaped, or what they bring. One of them beeing vnladen, determined to try her fortune, and by Goddes helpe, light not among the pyrates, but escaped safe. The Captaines of the ships deliuered certaine messages to *Cesar*, and to vs by *Lupus Samanecus* brought vp by me from a little one, who went three yeeres since from hēce with my good leaue, with *Albornazius* the kings Secretary, vnder the name of the Kings Auditor. Vnderstanding these things, a fleet of sixe shippes was presently provided, whereof foure were of the burden of two hundred tunnes, and two *Carauelles* to accompanye them very well prepared for Sea fight, if they meete with the Pirates: the King of *Portugall* also lent vs foure other verie readie shippes, well furnished with munition, and all kinde of ordinance, so they departed the sequenth of the *Ides* of Iune, tooke in their lading which they had left there, and returned about the ende of Iulie to the cittie of *Siwill*, where they gaue thanks to God, from whome wee daily expect the chiefe Commanders. What we shal draw from them, we will sometime hereafter giue your Holinesse a tast thereof, if wee

Reports from Iohannes Mendegurenensis.

The arriuall of two ships from Cortes and Noua Hispania at the Cassiterides & their successe.

A fleet of sixe ships sent out from Cesar to meete with the pirates.

The author diuerteth to begge the Popes blessing.

The eight Decade.

wee vnderstand these things please you, by offeringe vs a disa
of dainty meates, wherewith your *Holines* doth yeerely satie
more then twenty thousand Idle persons, that they may more
liberally inioy the prerogatiues of securitie, and ease. I presumed
to speake the like to *Cesar*, when he gaue me the Abbeie of *Jamaica*:
for I deliuered my minde vnto him in these wordes. Most
mighty *Cesar*, what I haue bin to your mothers ancelsters and
both your parents for these 37. yeeres wherein I haue remained
in Spaine, and how profitable I haue bin to your imperiall ma-
iesty, so often as occasion is offered, your maiesty confesseth, in
word & honor giuen me: but for testimonie of the same that I may
perswade my countrymen thereof, the *Embassadors* of *Milaine*
Venice, *Florence*, *Genna*, *Ferrara*, & *Mantua*, I want some outward
argument of this loue, in regard of honor, whose bayte no man
shall euer bee found who hath reiected it: euery one (as the olde
prouerbe saith) commendeth fayres according to the qualitie of
the gaine. Surely after I receiued that gracious & fauorable parch-
ment Bull from your *Holinesse* many particular poyntes, & claus-
es of the letters of the most reuerent *Datarins* written to the *Legate*
Baltasar, were acceptable vnto me, wherein he testifieth your *Ho-*
linesse his loue is not meane towarde me, and curteously promi-
seth he will be my *Aduocate* with your *Holinesse*. But we thinke
a tree well furnished with leaues is not so much to bee este-
med, which when it may bee beneficiall, desireth rather to bee
like an *Elme*, or a *Plane* tree. I haue digressed to farr from the
purpose, let vs therefore returne to the ships that are brought he-
ther. The shippes sent from *Cortes* were onely two, and those
surely very litle, they ascribe the smale store of treasure to the
scarcity and want of shippes of those countreyes, for they bring
onely 70. thousand *Penza* of gold to *Cesar*, I haue often sayde
that *Pensum* exceedeth the Spanish *Ducat* of gold a fourth part,
yet I thinke this will nothinge exceede it, because the gold is
not pure. They bringe also a *Culueringe* a warlike peece of or-
dinance, (whereof I haue often spoaken) made almost all of
gold, but *Lupus Samanecus* who is now with me, being conuey-
ed in the first shipp which tryed her fortune, saith, it was not of
gold, and that it weighed three and twenty *Quintales* after the
Spanish worde (euere *Quintall* containeth 4 *Rubi* of poundes of
6 Ounces to the pounce. They also bringe precious stones and
diuers,

70 Thousand
penza of gold
sent from Cor-
tes to Cesar.

The golden
culueringe ar-
riued at last.

The eight Decade.

310

diuers, and sundry sortes of rich ornaments, & in the first shippe
Lupus Samanecus brought a *Tyger* of wonderfull beauty, but it
was not brought vnto vs. Concerninge *Cortes*, and his crafty &
subtill deuises in seducinge, and deceiuing, farr differinge from
relation of many, and the apparant arguments, that he hath hea-
pes of gold, precious stones, and siluer, piled vp in store, such
as haue neuer bin heard of, sent in by burdens, by the slaues
of the Kinges, through the posterne gate of his huge court,
and that by stealth in the night, without the priuie of the
Magistrates, and of the citties, and their priuiledged townes,
and innumerable rich villages, their gold and siluer mines, and
the number and largenes of the prouince, and many things be-
sides, wee referue them till another time. Certaine remedies are
secretly thought vpon, but it were an haynous matter for me to
mutter any other thing for the present, vntill this webbe, which we
now begin, be thoroughly wouen to an ende: let these things be re-
serued for their place & let vs now speake a litle concerning the
other fleets. In that booke which *Antonius Tamaronus* a bat-
cheler of art, and my *Solliciter* deliuered to your *Holines* (be-
ginninge, *Before that*) mention is made at large concerninge
a fleet which was to bee sent to the Ilandes of *Maluchas*
ingendringe spices, lyinge vnder the *Aequinoctiall* line, or
next vnto it, where, in a controuersie with the king of *Portugall*
in the citty of *Pax Iulia*, commonly called *Badaioz*, wee sayd,
the *Portugals* were convicted, but woulde not confesse it, the
reasons of which matter are there alledged, and set downe: that
fleet commanded to be stayed (the *Pacensian* assembly being dis-
solved) was finished in the *Cantabrian* roade of *Bilbo*, and about
the Calendes of Iune of this present yeere 1525. was then brought
to the hauen of *Clunia* in *Gallacia*, the safest harbor of all, and
capable of all sorts of ships which the Seas containe. And being
furnished with all things necessary both for a long voyage, & for
warr, if necessity of fight gaue occasion, they stayd at an anchor
certaine dayes expectinge a fauorable winde. This fleet con-
sisteth of 7. shippes, whereof 4. are of the burden of 180.
tunnes, and 200. two *Caramels* also accompanied them. I vse
the familiar woordes that I may be vnderstood, & the seuenth is
a litle one, which the Spaniard calleth a *Patac*, they carry also

A *Tyger* of a
wonderful beu-
ty brought into
Spaine.
Cortes his sub-
til deuises com-
to light.

A fleet of 7.
ships & 2 Ca-
ravelles prepa-
red to goe to
Maluccas.

another

The King of
Portugall in
vaine intreats
the stay of
the fleet.

The fleet
sets saile.

Fryar Garfias
Loaifa the
Commander
of the fleet
does homage.

Iohannes Se-
bastianus de
Cano Vice-
admirall.

another of the same sort in severall peeces, that as soone as they come to the desired haven, they may ioine her together, that is to say to the Iland of *Tidore* one of the *Maluchas* (where in compassing the worlde we sayde in our Decade to *Adrian*, that one of the two shippes that were left, remained, with fiftie menne) and with those two drawing litle water, they might sound, and search the Ilandes, vnder, on this side, and beyonde the Equinoctiall lyne. This fleet staying, the king of *Portugall* cousin germane vnto *Cesar*, and his sisters sonne, neuer ceased vehemently to vrge, and earnestly intreate, that *Cesar* would not consente to indamage him so much. But *Cesar* would neuer yeeld to the request of his cousin germane the King, least hee shoulde make the *Castellanes* (being the strength of his Empire, & all his kingdomes) to bee displeased with him. And therefore at length contrarie to the opinion, and desire of the *Portugalles*, at the first dawning of the day, before the feast of *S. Iames* the patron of the Spaniards, the prosperous Easterne windes blowing from the lande, the fleet sette saile. At the weighing of their anchors they sounded the trumpettes, and drummes, and discharged the great ordinance, as if heauen hadde seemed to haue salne, & the mountaynes trembled for ioy: yet the euening before, the Commander of the fleet Fryar *Garfias Loaifa* the crosse-bearer of *S. Iohn*, foure yeeres since sent Embassador from *Cesar* to the great Emperour of the *Turks*, did homage in the hands of Count *Fernando De Andrada* a Prince of *Galisia* (who sometimes ouerthrew *Aubegnius* Captayne of the french in *Calabria*) and in the hands of the *Viceroy* himselfe of the kingdome of *Galisia*, the rest of the Captaines did homage to the chiefe Commander, and the souldiers, and officers to the Captaynes: homage being doone on both sides with solemne pompe, hee first receiued the kings sacred ensigne with great applause: so these stayed, and they departed, the prosperous East winds blowing in the pup, or sterne. They promise from the fortunate Ilandes, called the *Canaries*, where their way lyeth to the South, to write backe to our Senate whereon they depende, for *Cesar* so commaunded. The Admirall of the fleet, the Admirall himselfe commandeth: the Vice-Admirall, *Iohannes Sebastianus de Cano*, who brought the ship called the *Victory* laden with *Cloues*, and left her companion that

that remained, behinde, because she was very much bruised, and shaken, *Petrus Vera* goeth Captaine of the thirde ship, of the 4. *Don Rodericus de Alcumna* nobly descended, both these, haue bin Admiralles of many warlike fleetes, and famous for their worthie attempts, both nobly borne, of the fift *Don georgius Mauricus*, brother of the Duke of *Naiara*, who being yonger, and of lesse experience, although more nobly borne, yet with a contented minde indured any inferior place, for he thought it good reason to yeelde to them that hadde better experience. A certayne *Cordubensian* noblemanne surnamed *Hozes* commaundeth the sixt shippe, and another noble gentlemanne commandeth the last small *Patac*. One other thing of no small moment remaineth (worth the hearing) before we leaue this fleet. Wee are therefore to declare what cause moued *Cesar*, and vs his Senate, that this aromaticall negotiation or marchandise shoulde bee exercised in the *Clunian* haven of *Galisia*, to the great discontentment and grieve of that famous citie of *Siull*, where, all the assayres of India haue hitherto beene doone. That haven of *Galisia* (besides the securitie of the shippes which are to bee harbored there) is situate on that side of Spaine, whiche by a shorte and direct course lyeth towarde the greater *Britaine*, and is next to the boundes of France, and is more fitte for the Northerne marchants that seeke Spices. Nor are two fearefull dangers to Sea-faring menne, to bee omitted heere, which by this inuention are auoyded. That Ocean sea, whiche lyeth in the middle betweene this haven, and the mouth of *Betis*, through which they goe to *Siull*, is so tempestuous, that small stormes or gustes of the Western windes, eyther swallowe, or tossing the shippes taken on that coast of the Promontory of *Cape Sacer*, or neere vnto it, dash them agaynst the fretted, and craggie cliffes, more cruelly, then is reported of the rockes of deuouring *Sylla*, and the gulfes of *Charibdis*. The other danger is, in the sallies, and assaultes of Pyrates: on those coastes betweene the rough Mountaynes lye manie desert valleyes, whiche suffer no resorte of people by reason of their barrenesse, here are the lurking places of Pyrates, who receiuing notice by their owne men from the high watch towers on the top of the Mountaynes, assaile the shippes as they passe by: and for these causes it was decreede, that that negotiation or trafficke should bee

Petrus Vera captaine of the thirde.
Don Rodericus of the fourth.
Don Georgius Mauricus captaine of the fift.
Hozes a *Cordubensian* captaine of the sixt.

Why the trafficke of spices is exercised in the *Clunian* haven and not in *Siull*.

A dangerous Sea betweene the haven of *Galisia* and the mouth of *Betis*.

The lurking places of pirates.

The course of the fleet.

Two other fleets in the river Betis prepared for Hispaniola.

The frequent trafficke to the Indies in this Authors tyme is notable.

Vultus spec-
trum animi.

exercised there. That fleet is to goe the same way that *Fernandus Magaglianus* the Portugall did, passing along all that coast, whiche the *Philosophers* called *Torrida Zona*, who went to the *Antarticke* beyond the lyne of *Capricorne*, whiche way another fleet is to goe vnder the conduct of *Sebastian Cabot* an *Italian*, of both which, I haue spoken in the compassing of the world to *Pope Adrian*, and in the precedent Decade to the Duke. Two other fleets also are prepared in the channell of the riuer *Betis* to goe to *Hispaniola*, and the rest of the Ilandes, of *S. Iohn*, to *Cuba*, called *Fernandina*, & my Priory of *Iamaica*, by a new name called the Island of *S. James*, & from thence they shalbe diuided to the supposed Continent, & new Spaine conquered by *Fernando Cortes*, of the largnes, and riches whereof, we promised a litle before, that we would sometimes speake. So now the concourse of fleets floting vpon the waues of the *Ocean*, going and returning to the new worlds are no lesse, then the resorte of marchants from the borders of *Italy* to the *Lugdunensian* faires, or from France, and *Germany*, to the *Belgicke Antuerpians*. I could wish (most holy father) from some secret chinke of your priuy chamber to behold, what ioy will then breake forth from your sacred brest into your countenance the first proclamer of secrets, when your *Holineesse* shall reade such, and so great thinges of new worlds hitherto vnknowne, spiritually giuen vnto the Church of Christ his Spouse, as it were nuptiall Jewels, & that nature through the diuine goodnes is not satisfied in giuing liberally: but if any other countreyes are yet vnknown, they prepare theselues to be subiected to your *Holines*, & *Casars* command. Now, let your *Holines* bee contented with this first tast of a feast, to whom I wish many happie yeers. From the city of *Toledo* the *Carpentane*, & *Casars* Court, the 13. of the Calendes of Nouember in the yeere 1525.

The tenth Chapter.



His our pregnat *Ocean*, houely sendeth forth new broods. And this noble, & renowned messenger from your *Holines*, *Baltasar Castillion*, a man famous for al vertues, & graces, when he saw these 2. Decads to the Duke, & *Pope* boūd vp together, earnestly intreated, that I would send them by him vnto your *Holines*. I said, I was well contēted: but behold, he fell grievously sicke, so that he could not as he desired

fired, followe his affaires, although many thinges dayly came to light, and therefore at that time he sent no messenger away, to whom hee could commit the great and weightie actions of your *Holines*, together with our books, least they might haue perished Through this delay it commeth to passe, that we may adde a few thinges, by way of aduantage, or oucrplus. We haue had 3. ships from the countreyes of the new worlde, one called a *Carauell* from new Spaine subiect to the Gouernment of *Fernandus Cortes* oftē named: what she brought, are miserable thinges to be spoken, and those not a few, but we must begin with 5. letters in those 2. ships, mētioned before, to the intent these thinges, & the rest may more plainly be vnderstood. There are 2. sorts of letters, one commō, the other particular: in the great common volume, subscribed with the hands of *Cortes*, and the magistrates, the Auditor, Treasurer, & Factor, there is a large discourse concerning the nature of the countreyes, of those thinges which are sent to *Cesar*, of the scarcitie of shippes in those coasts (in excuse that they bring but small sums of gold, & Jewels) and of their great costs, & charges, in which narration *Cortes* saith he is poore, and greatly indebted: of the ships made by him on the south shore, wherewith he sayd he would attempt the neere part to the *Equinoctiall* line scarce 12. degrees of the pole, because he vnderstood by the people of those shores, 5. the *Ilāds* ingēdring Spices, gold, & precious stons were bordering neere vnto the: 5. discourse is long, & the cōplaints grievous, for 5. he heard 5. ships were burnt with al their furniture, & prouisiō, because he could not prosecute the attēpt he had vndertaken by reason of the fury of the aduersaries, yet promisseth, 5. he will recouer, & recompense this losse, so the disturbers cease: of diuers, and many mines of gold, & siluer lately discovered, & cōcerning those thinges which want new remedies, & of 63. thousand *Pensa* of gold taken out of 5. Treasury, contrary to 5. assent of the magistrates, vnder the shew & colour of a lone, for the leauing of a new army, and of *Captaines* appointed to goe seuerall wayes, to subdue diuers countreyes, & of many thinges besides. But particular, and secret letters are sent only from the Auditor *Albornozius* 5. kings Secretary vnder vnknown characters, called vsually ciphers, assigned to *Albornozius* at his departure because at that time wee were suspitious of 5. mind of *Cortes*. These were framed against 5. subtile craft, greedy couetousnes, & almost apparēt tyranny

Three shippes arrayed where of one from Cortes.

The purport of 2. letters.

Secret letters from Albornozius the Auditor.

rany of *Cortes*, but whether truly, or (as it oftē falleth out) to procure fauour, time will heereafter discouer, for certaine graue men are chosen to be sent to inquire, of these things, now when these hidden things shalbe manifest, they shalbe signified to your *Holinessse*, but let them passe, & let vs returne to the discourse of *Cortes*.
 Vpon the disobedience of *Christophorus Olitus* of whom large mention is made before, *Cortes* was in such a rage, that he seemed not to desire life, if *Olitus* were not punished, for he often shewed apparant tokens of the perturbation of his minde, by the vehement swelling of his veines of his throate & nostrils through extreame anger, nor did hee abstaine from wordes signifying the same. *Olitus* was now distant from him 500. leagues and more vnto the East, from the salt lake of *Tennustitan*, and he was to goe vnto him by wayes which had no passage in many places. This *Olitus* had seated him selfe in the Bay called *Figueras*, long since found, vpon hope of discovering the straight so much desired, where three other *Captaines* also arriuing consumed one another with mutuall conflicts, of whose vnhappy actions wee shall heereafter speake, but let vs not leaue *Cortes*. *Cortes* leuieth forces, the kings magistrats seeing that assaile him first with mild and quiet speeches, exhorting & admonishing him, not to vndertake such a matter wherein many dangers offer themselves, seeing he was to fight with our owne menn, & that he would not be the cause of so great a slaughter of his *Christians*, nor put the principall poynt of the whole matter in so great a danger: for (they sayd) they sawe present destruction of all that remained, if he left the country of *Tennustitan* (the head of the kingdomes) destitute of soldiers, being but lately subdued, and yet mourning & lamenting for the slaughter of their auncient kinges, and destruction of their household godds, kindred, and friends. And if he himselfe, which is more, should depart, whose name they confessed was fearefull to all those nations behold what followes, if any misfortune happen (which God forbid) would not all come to ruine? They saye, *Cesar* would prouide for the chastisement of *Olitus*, & that *Olitus* should suffer punishment for his Error. These, and many things besides, they alledged, but all in vaine: and after that, in *Cesar*'s name and their owne they manifestly denounce againe, that he forsake his purpose. The he promised with an oath that he would not goe vnto *Olitus*, but to subdue certaine rebellious kinges & yet not farr off: yet he performeth

He returneth to Cortes high ly incensed with the disobedience of Christoph. Olitus.

Olitus seated in the Bay Figueras.

Cortes leuieth forces against Olitus.

Cortes contrary to his oath goeth against Olitus.

meth not promise, but goeth a long iourney to the East, where (incensed with fury against *Olitus*) in some places he light vpon huge lakes on the sea coast, many shes of the valleyes in another place, and rough mountaynes elsewhere, whether soeuer he went, he commandeth bridges to be built by the handes of the inhabitants, many shes to be made drie, and mountaines ouerthrowne: none durst refuse to execute his commande, for he destroyed all with fire, and sworde, that went about to doe the contrary, so whatsoeuer impediments hee mett with, were made passable, so great a terror was he to all the inhabitants, after the conquering of so great a king as *Muteczuma* was, and the taking of that *Empire*, that they thought this man coulde ouerthrow heauen, if he had so determined. Hee caryed with him store of munition, and horses, an vnknowne kind of fight to those nations: and the bordering neighbours (somtimes enemies) gaue him ayde, through whole dominions and kingdomes hee marched. On the other part, he sent *Petrus Aluarez* before, towarde the South coast, and towarde the North, one *Godoinus*, captaines by lande, from whom *Cortes* receiued letters, and we also, concerning great, and large new countries, and warlike people, and citties in some places standing vpon lakes, and montanous, and champion countries in another: of which things, the father of *Cortes* who is with vs, hath deliuered the volume sent from him, to the Printers to bee published in his countrey language, and it wandereth from stall to stall in the streetes. But by sea, with three great shippes and many noble men, hee sent another Captaine named *Franciscus de las Casas*, whom I mentioned a little before, & of whom I shal speake more hereafter, although in a preposterous order, the successe of thinges so requiring. To this sea Captaine hee gaue in charge, that if it were possible, he shoulde take *Olitus*, as he had him whereof we spake in his place. These two shippes left the affaires of *Tennustitan* in this state, nowe being long since aryued with seuentie thousande *Pensa* of golde, and two *Tygers*, whereof one, through the shaking, and working of the ship, died at *Sinill*, the other we haue here made tame, and gentle, but a yong whelp. The *Culuering* also so much blown abroad through the mouths of men may here commonly be seen, which in truth hath not so much gold in it, as fame reported, yet it is worth the beholding. And all such as accompanied that most reuerent *Legate* of your

The power & terror of Cortes in his march.

Petrus Aluarez sent to the South coastes. Godoinus towards the North to seeke Olitus.

Franciscus de las Casas sent by sea to take Olitus.

Again of the golden Culuering & other presents sent therewith from Cortes and others.

your *Holmes*, haue scene the ornaments, & warlike instruments framed and fashioned with much gold, and precious stones, and Jewelles composed with wonderfull art, presents partly directed from *Cortes*, and partly from other Gouvernors of those countries: all which they wil hereafter by word of mouth recoût vnto your *Holmes*. Concerning the relation of the 2. ships I haue sufficiētly spoken. Now let vs come to the *Carauell*, which onely of her 7. conforis escaped by flight out of the haven of *Medellinum*, the Scale of *New Spaine*. But let vs declare why *Cortes* determined to call that place of harbour by this name. *Medellinum* is a famous towne in *Casteele*, where *Cortes* was borne, hauing therefore chosen it to be the Mart towne of all those countries, hereupon hee wil haue that place called *Medellinum* by the name of the towne where he was borne, nor is it gainesayd. He also gaue the name to *New Spaine*, and desired to haue it confirmed by *Cesar*. In that haven there were 7. marchants ships, shortly ready to returne into *Spaine*, hauing vnladen their marchādiles. In the mean time, there arose a sedition between the kings officers, who thought it better that those sums of gold and precious stones gathered together should be sent with those ships vnto *Cesar* (whose necessitie by reason of imminent wars was great) such an occasion of ships offering it selfe, as seldome happeneth. For two hundred thousand *Penja* of gold, had bin long since promised vnto *Cesar* by *Iohannes Ribera*, *Cortes* his Secretary, so that ships might be so set fit to carry them. The rest of their fellow officers, & associates withstood this opinion, vrging, they were to expect *Cortes* their Gouvernour, & would suffer no innouation in his absence, so that in the ende they came to armes. By chaunce *Franciscus de las Casas* (*Cortes* his sea Captaine, sodainly came vnlooked for, who being proud that *Olitus* was slaine, took part with the *Cortesians* against the Kings officers, & they say the Auditor *Albornozius* hauing his horse slaine, was himselfe wounded, and cast in prison. The *Conquerers* runne to the shore, apprehende the factors of the 7. ships and taking all their sailes, flagges, and yardes a shore, that they could not depart, they vnlade the ships. The maister of this *Carauell* arriued, much moued & vexed through so great an ouerthrow, hauing gotten some fit occasion returneth to his ship: who also being bereft & spoyled of his sayles, & the rest of the furniture of his ship, attempted an enterprise worthy cōmēdation. He

The 3. ship.
The haven
of Medellinū
why so named

A sedition amongest the
kings officers
at Medellinū.

Albornozius
wounded and
cast in prison.

had cast certaine olde, and halfe torne sayles in a secret place, as past seruice, and vnprofitable, and of the tottered raggs of them together with a fewe canes or ells of new cloth, he made a patched sayle of diuers peeces. Then weighing anchor (without saluting them who exercised this tyranny) hee spread his sayles, & by the helpe of the prosperous westerne windes, was brought hither with a more speedy course, then euer happened to any ship, coming from those furthest partes of the *Ocean*. The masters of this ship brought neither letters, nor message from any man liuing, yet the speeches of the mariners thereof were so cōposed and well ordered, that credite was giuen to their report. Concerning *Cortes*, these pilots say it is gathered by coniecture that he was slaine with all his company by the inhabitants (through whose dominions hee determined obstinately to trauaile) alter this maner. He left many captains behind, with commādemēt to follow when they were ready, who following his steps, founde the bridges broken, and all the wayes cut of behind, & a certain wandring rumor went, that the bones of men, and horses were scene among certaine marish weedes of the sea coast, ingendred in the moystened earth through the violent motion of tēpestes, & ouerflowings, & among the braks, & bushes therabouts. These things this *Carauell* which fled, reported cōcerning *Cortes*, & the kings enraged magistrates. Now concerning those 4. Captaines greedily gaping after the searching of the desired straight with breathlesse spirit, these mariners say they heard this. But this matter is a litle further to bee repeated. If your *Holineffe* remember (most bleisfed father) after the death of *Pope Adrian*, that reuerēt manne, *Antonius Tamaronus* the Lawyer, deliuered your *Holineffe* a booke in my name, which beginneth (*Before that*) who wrote vnto me that it pleased you wel: in that discourse, there is speech of a noble man, one *Egidius Gonfalius Abulensis* (commonly called *Gilgonzalez de Anila*) after what manner he founde a chanell of fresh water so great, that he called it lake the sea of fresh waters, & of the banks thereof renowned for the frequent habitatiō of people of the great abundance of raine that comes powring down, of the ceremonies, customes, and sacred rites of those nations, of the plentie of golde, and first of the beginning of peace, and quiet trafficke, then of warre, and grieuous conflicts with the kings *Nicaragua*, and *Diriangen*, and of his returne to *Hispaniola*, from

The maister
of the Carauell
escapeth with
his tottered
sayles.

Newes of
Cortes his
expedition
against Olitus.

One of these
Decades.

The Adriatick gulfe.

Ticinus, verbanus. Mincius. Benacus.

The Bay Figueras why so called.

Franciscus de las Casas cometh suddenly vpon Olitus.

Franciscus Fernandez his colony in the kingdome of Nicaragua.

Egid. Gonzales fights with Franciscus Fernandez.

from whence hauinge procured an army of menn and horses we sayd, hee would goe to the Bay called *Figueras*, which seemeth to deuide the coasts of the supposed Continent, as the *Adriatick Gulfe* diuideth *Italy* frō *Illyricum*, & the rest of *Gracia*, into which Bay he thought some nauigable riuer fell, that druncke vp that huge vastity of waters, as *h* riuer *Ticinus* sucketh in the lake *Verbanus*, & *Mincius* the lake *Benacus* of which thinges, & examples we haue there sufficiently spoakē. But why *h* Bay so much spoaken of in the mouthes of men, should be so called, it is not to be omitted. They say, that the name of *Figueras* was giuen it by the first finders, because vpon that coast they found whole woodes of certaine trees very common with leaues much like vnto figg trees, although vnlike in body, these are solid but figgtrees consist of a pithy kinde of wood, or substance, and seeing in the Spanish tongue they call the figgtrees *Figueras*, they call them *Figueras* by a name somewhat corrupted: of the bodyes, and longer boughes whereof the inhabitants make turned vessells, fit for the ornament of cubhardes and the seruice of tables, *h* is to say, dishes, basons, platters, cuppes, & pottingers & other of the same sort fit for *h* vse of man, very fairly wrought. *Egidius Gonzalus* or *Gilgōzales* hauing' trauailed by lād through the angle of the Bay to the lake discouered by him, and not findinge where the waters issued forth, in the kingdome of the king *Nicoragua*, left friend, by him, as hee saith, he founde a Captaine of *Petrus Arias* *Gouernour* of *Golden Castele*, called *Franciscus Fernandez*, to haue possessed that kingdome, & to haue erected a Colony there but what happened thereon, I wil cōclude in a short *Epitome*. Behold they first grewe to woords, then came to conference, and lastly to handy strookes: *Gilgonzalez* obiecteth that violence was offered him, complayninge that his discouery was disturbed, and these mariners say they fought thrice, in which sedition eight men were slaine, many wounded and thirty horses perished. So impatient are the Spaniards of society, that whether foeuer they goe, they kill, & destroy one āother. These mariners say *h* *Egidius Gonzalus* tooke two hūdred thousand *Pensa* of gold (though not very pure) from *Franciscus Fernandez*. And *Petrus Arias* *h* *Gouernour* (frō whom we haue receiued a great packet of letters from the supposed Continent) greiuously cōplayninge of *Egidius Gonzalus*, writeth that he had taken an hundred and thirty

thirty thousand *Pensa* from his Captaine. These *Pensa* they had gathered amonge the bordering kinges, whether against their will, or willingly by way of barteringe or exchange of our couētry cōmodities, it is not our purpose now to dispute: this being but a smale matter, & a greater peece of worke remaineth yet behind. These things thus falling out by the way, through the vnquiet & restless disposition of *h* Spaniards, *Egidius Gonzalus* cometh to *Christopherns Olitus* set by *Cortes*, who also had erected a Colony a little further on the same shoare, which he called by the name of the *Triumph* of the *Holy Crosse*, (whom *Olitus* tooke) & he called the place so because after diuers shippwracks, which himselfe reporteth in a long discourse, hauinge escaped thether frō the fury of mighty, & boylterous windes, he landed there, on *h* day which the church of *Rome* solemnizeth for the victory of *Herodius* the *Romane Emperour* against *h* *Persians*. But your *Holines* shal heare a ridiculous game, or pastime in *h* table of fortune: *h* fourth Captaine *Franciscus de las Casas* sent from *Cortes* against *Olitus*, came suddēly vpo him, *Olitus* goeth forth vnto his associate & fellow officer (a little before) vnder the cōmaund of *Cortes*: they fight at Sea, & through *h* violēce of *h* great ordināce, *Franciscus* hauing shott one of *h* shippes of *Olitus* through, sunke her, together with the men, & after betooke him to the mayne Ocean, & *Olitus* went to the shoare, & landed. That Bay is subiect to māy tempestuous stormes, by reason it is exposed to the furious blaſtes of *h* North and is straightened, or inclosed for a long space betweene *h* sides of high mountaines, therefore a few dayes after being violently carryed away through *h* fury of the windes, & for the most part hauing lost his men, horses, & shippes, *Franciscus* was forcibly driuen into the dominiō, & power of *Olitus*, being a most cruell enemy of *Olitus*, so *Olitus* tooke him. Behold two Captaines of greater woorth, then he himselfe who tooke them. *Olitus* shutt vp his guests at home not well contented, but as a pray for his owne destruction. They both agree to kill their holte, and seduce the seruants of *Olitus* least (attemptinge the matter) they should runne to helpe *h* traitor *Olitus*, who innocētly drew thē into suspitiō of treason. Vpon a night sittinge downe of purpose with their noble host, in steed of a shot, or reckōing for the supper he gaue thē taking the kniues which were there for seruice of *h* table, they set vpo their vnpleasing host (for the seruants after their master had supped,

130000. Pensa of gold taken by Gonzalus from Fernandez.

Gōzales goeth to Olitus & is taken.

A Colony erected by Olitus called the Triumph of the holy Crosse.

Franciscus de las Casas cometh suddēly vpon Olitus.

A shippe of Olitus sunke.

Franciscus taken by Olitus.

Olitus wounded and fled.

Olitus betrayed by his own men taken and slaine.

Franciscus reported to bring Gonzalus captive to Tenustian.

A great packet of letters from Petrus Arias Gouverneur of Golden Casteele.

supped, were absent earnestly buisied at their owne supper) and wounde *Olitus* with māy stroakes, yet kill him not: so that *Olitus* fledd, & conueighed himselfe to certaine cottages of the inhabitants, which he knewe. Whereupon proclamation was made by the common cryers that hee shoulde bee slaine, whosoeuer shuld support, or defend the traytor *Olitus*, or knowing where he lay hid, woulde not declare it, a reward is proposed to the party that shoulde discouer and make it known: by this meanes hee is betrayed by his owne menn, and a libell of treason beinge framed against him, by publique proclamation of the cryer, hee was slaine. This was the ende of *Olitus*, vnto the which, if I bee not deceiued, the rest of his fellow officers, shalbee brought yer it bee longe. But your *Holineesse* shall heare another horrible and shamefull act, ridiculous in the play ing table of fortune; *Franciscus de las Casas* another Sea Captaine *Olitus* being slaine, is sayd forcibly to haue brought his bold companyon *Gonsalus*, though not comparable in armes, vnto the city of *Tenustian*, suppolinge it would be an acceptable present vnto *Cortes*. Behold the madnes of these four Captaines in the Bay of *Figueras*, desirous to tast bitter delicacies, who through ambition, and auarice ouerthrew themselues, and many kingdomes, which peaceably would haue obeyed *Cesar*. There are some who say they saw *Egidius Gonsalus* in the power of *Franciscus de las Casas*, in the city of *Tenustian* others deny it: so that these muttering speeches concerning *Gonsalus* are vncertainly reported. After my booke of two *Decades* concluded, & sowed together, we twice receiued shippes from the Senators of *Hispaniola*, fower at one time, and seuen at another, but none from *Noua Hispania* saue only this which escaped by flight: that great packet of letters sent from *Petrus Arias* Gouverneur of Golden *Casteele*, we read in the Senate: the sense & substance of the principall points whereof are concerning his owne actiōs, wherein many things are spoken of the hard & difficult labours, & trauailes of his fellow soldiers, & his owne, of the next future departure of the kinges Treasurer of those parts, with a summe of gold whereof he setteth downe no number, of a voyage begunn which being performed, both Seas shalbe traded by an easie passage, and wee may haue the Ilands vnder the *Aequinoctiall* familiar, because the distance from the haue called *Nomen Dei*, is 16. leagues only, or litle

more

more, from the Colony of *Panama*, and that well harboured, six degrees only, and an halfe distant from the *Aequinoctiall*, where the difference of day, and night, is scarce discerned the whole yeere. Concerninge the prerogatiues of these coasts I haue sufficiently spoake in my former *Decades*. In another clause hee accuseth *Egidius Gonsalus* for violence offered to his Captain e *Franciscus Fernandez*, and commendeth him for his modesty, & temperance, but others thinke otherwise. Wee shall sometimes heereafter heare the complaints of the other party, & then shall wee iudge what is to be done: the manner of the discourse is long and the circumstances tedious, which I neither will, nor yet am able to comprehend, nor are they necessary for your *Holineesse* to know, yet *Petrus Arias* humbly intreateth one thinge, that now at length through *Casars* fauour hee may be licensed to returne to his wife, and children, because hee now perceiueth himselfe to be wasted, and consumed with old age and a thousande diseases besides: and so it is decreed, for he is called home and a certaine Noble man a knight of *Corduba* named *Petrus Rios* is placed in his roome, he is now with vs, and prepareth himselfe for his departure. In our former *Decades*, where we discoursed concerning the vnfortunate successe of *Franciscus Garains*, of the comminge, of *Olitus* to *Cuba*, from whence he prepared to passe ouer to *Figueras*, of *Egidius Gonsalus*, & his preparation to the same place, and of the imaginations, and deuiles of *Petrus Arias*, to that matter wee haue also sayd, that no other thinge could be provided by our Senate, saue to giue absolute power to the Senate of *Hispaniola*, and to command that they being neerer would endeuour, & their meetings might not procure any damage, or hurt, which wee greatly feared. And for that buisines they haue speedily appointed an approoued mann called *Baccalarius Morenus* procurator or soliciter of the Exchequer amonge them, who hath receiued *Casars* letters and ours. He came to late for it was already done, he found all things confused: & the relatiō of this good man differeth litle from that which we haue declared. So by reason of their disagreeing mindes, māy notable thingsworth knowing are interrupted & cut of. *Franciscus Fernādez* being long couersāt in this *Morenus* of the Exchequer saith in the bordering coutry of the great lake he light vpon a Forrest full of fresh waters falling into the Baye, as we know *Nilus* falleth downe from the high mountaines of *Ethiopia* into

Petrus Arias licensed to returne home.

Petrus Rios placed in his roome.

Baccalarius Morenus solicitor of the Exchequer of *Hispaniola*.

A discovery of fresh waters neere the great lake.

Egypt

Egypt, that thereby *Egypt* being watered, it might be powred out into our sea: if that be true, which as yet is vncertaine, it shall be in vaine to seeke that which *Egidius Gonsalvus* hath long considered in his minde, concerning a great nauigable riuer whiche drinketh vppe those waters, compassed about with people. But concerning the misfortune, and vniuersall slaughter of *Cortes*, and his companions commonly diuulged, this *Morenus* of the Exchequer returning, reported hee hearde nothing thereof in those countries, because those coasts are more then 500. leagues distaunt from the Prouince of *Tenustitan*, but sayeth, that while he lay at anchor in the hauen of *Fabana*, the Mart towne of *Cuba*, *Diecus Ordassus* one of *Cortes* his Captaynes (a discret man) arryued there, who sayd, hee came thither to inquire whither they hearde any thing of *Cortes*, of whose life they greatly doubted in *Tenustitan* the heade cittie of the kingdome, and more then this, they knowe nothing. For cure of this so greate a blemish, a manne nobly descended, one *Ludonicus Pontius* a Lawyer of *Lyons*, of this countrey of *Carpentana*, whereof this cittie *Toletum* is the heade (where wee nowe remayne with *Cesar*) beeing chiefe Iustice of the citie a long time, is chosen to bee sent, because he exercised his magistracy most vprightly, and wisely: hee is a modest manne, and of a noble disposition, through whose prouidence we hope it will come to passe, that that shippe of *Casars* floting for the happie and good fortune of *Cesar*, shall be brought vnto the calme, and quiet hauen. Hee bringeth this charge with him, to intreate *Cortes* with a thousand fayre inticing speeches (if hee finde him aliue) to drawe him to true obedience, from the which, hee neuer yet openly departed, for the name of *Cesar* the king is alwayes reuerent in his mouth, and letters: but secretly, as hath beene largely spoken, wee suspect I knowe not what, both by coniectures, and the accusations of manie, hee alwayes desired with a proude and haughtie mynde to bee graced with new prerogatiues, and dignities, and hath long since obtained the titles of *Gouernour*, and *Atlantado* of those large countries, included vnder the name of *Newe Spayne*. Hee lately also desired the badge or cognisance of *Saint Iacobus Spatenfis* whiche this *Pontius* bringeth with him, to bee giuen vnto him, who shortly is to departe, beeing alreadie dismissed by *Cesar*, and shall goe hence with a flecte of two and

The doubtfull report of Cortes his death.

Ludonicus Pontius sent by Cesar to Tenustitan. His commission.

The order of S. Iacobus Spatenfis sent to Cortes.

and twenty shippes. But if he finde that *Cortes* is gone vnto his auncesters, he is to do otherwise. None of the other will presume to aduance their plumes, so hee finde the state of the inhabitants to stand cleere from defection and reuolt, all things will prosperously succeed, and be subiected to the happy feete of your *Holineesse*. In that great cittie of the lake, which now resumeth the face & resemblance of a cittie, repayed by the buildinge of fifty thousand houses, there are seuen and thirty churches erected, wherein the inhabitants intermixed with the Spaniards most deuoutly apply themselues to the Christian religion, reiectinge the old ceremonies, and sacrificing of mans blood, which they now abhorre. And that fruitfull graine wil infinitely increase through those 8. slippered, *Franciscan Friars*, instructing the inhabitants with appostolicall feruency, if the seditions of our men doe not withstand it. I haue sufficiently insisted in these things: now I come to *Stephanus Gomez*, who as I haue already said in the ende of that booke presented to your *Holineesse* beginninge (Before that) was sent with one *Carauell* to seeke another *Straight* betweene the land of *Florida*, and the *Bachalaos* sufficiently known, and frequented. He neither findinge the *Straight*, nor *Gataia* which he promised, returned backe within tenn monethes after his departure. I alwayes thought, and presupposed this good mans Imaginations were vayne, and friuolous. Yet wanted he no suffrages, & voyces in his fauour, & defence. Notwithstanding, he found pleasant, & profitable countries, agreeable with our *Parallels*, and degrees of the *Pole*. *Licentius Aiglionus* also a *Senator* in *Hispaniola* by his freindes, & familiars trauailed & passed the same strange shores to the north of *Hispaniola*, *Cuba*, & the *Incaian* Islands neere the *Bachalaos*, and the countreyes of *Chicora*, and *Duraba*, whereof I speake at large before. Where, after the declaration of the rites, and customes of the nations, and the descriptions of notable hauens and great riuers, groves of Holme, Oake, and Oliues, and wild vines euery where spreadinge in the woods, they say, they founde also other trees of our countrey and that surely not in a short *Epitome*, but consuming and spending great bundles of paper therein. But what need haue we of these things which are common with all the people of *Europe*? to the South, to the South, for the great & exceeding riches of the *Aequinoctiall*, they that seeke riches must not goe vnto the cold, and frozen North.

37. churches erected in Tenustitan.

Stephanus Gomez returned.

A repetition of Licentius Aiglionus his trauailes.

To the South to the South.

A pleasant receipt.

In this aduenture your *Holinesse* shall heare a pleasant conceited puffle of winde arisinge, able to procure laughter. This *Stephanus Gomez* hauing attained none of those thinges which hee thought he should haue found, least hee should returne empty, contrary to the lawes sett downe by vs, that no mann should offer violence to any nation, fraighted his shipp with people of both sexes, taken from certaine innocent halfe naked nations, who contented themselues with cottages in steede of houses. And when hee came into the hauen of *Clunia*, from whence he set sayle, a certaine man hearing of the arriual of his shippe, and that hee hadd brought *Esclauos* that is to say slaues, seekinge no further, came postinge vnto vs, with pantinge and breathles spirit sayinge, that *Stephanus Gomez* bringeth his shippe laden with cloues and precious stones: and thought thereby to haue receiued some rich present, or reward. They who fauoured the matter, attentue to this manns foolish and idle report, wearied the whole Court with exceedinge great applausc, cuttinge of the worde by *Apharesis*, proclayminge, that for *Esclauos*, hee hadd brought *Clauos* (for the Spanish tongue calleth slaues, *Esclauos*, and cloues *Clauos*) but after the Court vnderstoode that the tale was transformed from *Cloues* to slaues, they brake forth into a great laughter, to the shame and blushing of the fauorers who shouted for ioy. If they hadd learned that the influence of the heauens could bee noe where infused into terrestriall matters prepared to receiue that aromaticall spirit, saue from the *Aequinoctiall* sunne, or next vnto it, they woulde haue knowne, that in the space of tenn moneths (wherein hee performed his voyage) aromaticall Cloues could not bee founde. While I was buyfily employed in this corollary, or addition, beehold the accustomed artes and subtiltie of whirling fortune, which neuer gaue ounce of hony vnto any, but shee cast as much, or oftentimes more gall in his dish. The streetes of this famous city range with the sounde of Trumpettes, and Drummes for ioy of the espousalls, and reiterated affinity with the kinge of Portugall *Casars* sisters sonne and his coulin germanne, by takinge his sister now marriageable and forsakinge the English womann yet younge, and tender, which thinge the kingdomes of *Castele* cheefly desired,

Whirlinge for tunc.

desired at whattyme a sorrowfull and griuous message to bee indured presently infused: which filled the minde of *Cesar*, and all the *Casteelians* with disdaine, and contempt. In that treatise of the world compassed, directed to *Pope Adrian*, I sayd, that the companion of the ship called the *Victorie*, remained broken in the Iland of *Tidore*, one of the Ilandes of the *Maluchas* ingenderinge spices, which shipp called the *Trinitie*, was left there with 57. men, whose proper names besides the head officers, I haue extracted out of the accomptants bookes of these negotiations. That shipp being repaired, returned laden with cloues, & certaine precious stones: shee light on the *Portugall* fleet, and comming vpon them vnawares, they tooke her violently, and brought her being vanquished, to *Malacha* supposed to bee the *Golden Chersonesus*, and the *Portugall Commander* named *Georgius de Brito* a sea faring man violetly tooke whatsoeuer was in her. But it is a lamentable thinge to bee spoken, what happened to the mariners of this shippe: the fury of the Sea against them was so great, that being tossed to, and froe with perpetuall stormes, they all perished almost with famine, and overwatchinge. The shipp called the *Trinitie* being taken, that *Portugallian Commander* is said to haue gone to our Ilandes of the *Maluchas*, and in one of them (whereof there are seuen) hee built a Castle, and whatsoeuer wares were left in the Ilandes for negotiation, or trade of marchandise, he violently tooke them all. The pilotts, and kinges seruants who are safely returned, say that both robberyes, and pillages exceede the valew of two hundered thousande *Ducates*, but *Christopherus de Haro* especially the generall directer of this aromaticall negotiation, vnder the name of *Factor*, confirmeth the same. Our *Senate* yeeldeth great credit to this mann. Hee gaue mee the names of all the 5. shippes that accompanied the *Victorie*, and of all the mariners, and meane officers whatsoeuer. And in our *Senate* assembled he shewed why he assigned that valewe of the booty or pray, because he particularly declared, how much spices the *Trinitie* brought, how much spice was left in the handes of *Zabazulla* king of the Iland of *Machiana*, one of our 7. Ilands ingendring spices, and of another next bordering kinge of the Ilande of *Tidore*, and his sonne, and of the stewardestes of both the kinges, and their domesticall.

The returne of the Trinity & of her mishapps.

Christopherus de Haro.

The eight Decade.

domesticall noble menne by name, all whiche was bought for a price, assigned to *Iohannes de Campo* remaining there with f rest . And concerning the wares, or marchandise, how much Steele, & copper plate, how much hempen, and flaxen cloath, how much pitch, quick-siluer, Peter lightes, tapers of *Turkie*, & *Arsenicke Orpin* for pictures, corals, and reddish fannes, or hats, caps, looking glasse, glally and cleere stones, bells, poynts, seats fit for kings, and what engins with their munition was therein, for the exchange of which thinges by the kinges chiefe officers remaining there, to wit, the Auditor, and Treasurer, spices might be gathered, to be brought backe by our shippes which were to bee sent. It may be doubted what *Cesar* will doe in such a case, I thinke he will dissemble the matter for a while, by reason of the renewed affinity, yet though they were twinnes of one birth, it were harde to suffer this iniurious losse to passe vnpunished, I suppose the matter will first peaceably bee treated by Embassadours. But I heare another thing which will be distastfull to the king of *Portugall*, *Cesar* cannot although he desired to dissemble the matter, for the owners of those marchandises will earnestly require Iustice to be done, which were dishonest to deny vnto the enemy, how much more to his owne tributaries. The auncient *Portugalles* prophesie the insuing destruction of his kingdome, through these rash and vnaduised attempts: for they too proudly despise the people of *Castele*, without whose reuennues and commodities they should perish through famine, seeing that is but a mean, and poore kingdome, somtimes a County of *Castele*. The *Casteilians* through rage and fury, fret, and foame, and desire that *Cesar* woulde indeuour to reduce that kingdome to the crowne of *Castele*: king *Philip*, *Casars* father sometime thought, & saide, that he woulde doe it, and time will publish the sentence. In the meane space, I bidde your *Holineesse* farewell, prostrate beefore whose sight I present my kisses to your teete.

FINIS.

*Soli Deo, Trino, & Vni,
Laus & gloria.*

The fattall
prophesie of
the Portu-
galles.

C 632
15091

REPRODUCED FROM THE COPY IN THE

HENRY E. HUNTINGTON LIBRARY

FOR REFERENCE ONLY. NOT FOR REPRODUCTION